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ARTES SCIENTIA VERITAS

St. David's, Wales. (Diocese)

An Extent

ALL THE LANDS AND RENTS OF THE
RD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S, MADE BY MASTER DAVID
FRAUNCEYS, CHANCELLOR OF ST. DAVID'S, IN
THE TIME OF THE VENERABLE FATHER THE
LORD DAVID MARTYN, BY THE GRACE OF
GOD BISHOP OF THE PLACE, IN THE
YEAR OF OUR LORD 1326.

USUALLY CALLED

The Black Book of St. David's.

(*British Museum Additional MSS., No. 34,125.*)

EDITED BY

J. W. WILLIS-BUND, F.S.A.

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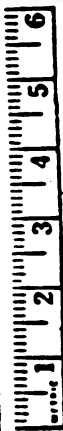
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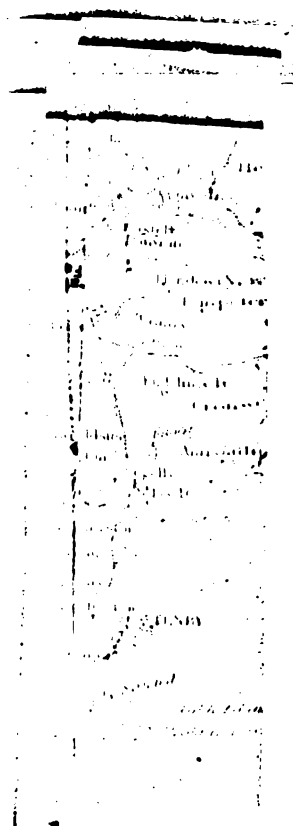
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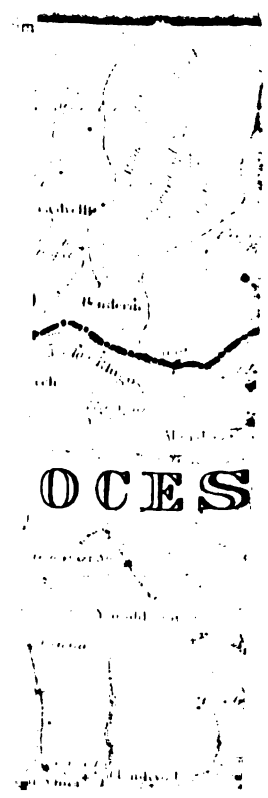
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PREFACE.

FROM various causes the production of this volume has been delayed, and even now it is not so complete as it might be. The nature of the book is explained in the Introduction; but a number of the questions to which it gives rise, and various others on which it throws fresh light, are left untouched.

For the accuracy of the transcript from the original MS., and for correcting and seeing the transcript through the press, Mr. W. K. Boyd is solely responsible. For the translation, the notes, and the Introduction, the responsibility is entirely mine. I have had the benefit of most valuable help from Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., Mr. St. John Hope, Dr. Henry Owen, F.S.A., and Mr. E. Vincent Evans, to each of whom I am much indebted for saving me from pitfalls; I can hardly, however, hope I have escaped all those that surrounded me.

At first it was intended to extend all the abbreviations in the Latin text, but I soon found that to do this with any accuracy was a task quite beyond my powers: it required an acquaintance with the names of persons and of places which I cannot pretend to possess. It therefore was necessary either to hand over the book to another, or to keep the contracted forms in the translation. I should have greatly preferred the first alternative, and much regret that, as I was unable to find anyone who would undertake the work, I was obliged to adopt the latter. It has at least this advantage: it does not attempt to give inaccurate renderings of the names of places, and so lead to further errors.

A word must be said as to the translation. It is not, and does not profess to be, a literal translation, but I believe it fairly gives the sense of the MS. For instance, I have translated "*festum S̄ci Michis*" as Michaelmas, and have put for "*eisdem terminis*" "same times," not "same terms." I have always spoken of a "burgage tenement," as it seems nearer the meaning of "*j'burg*"

than to speak of "a burgage." The marginal notes have not been translated. There are several passages as to the meaning of which I am uncertain, and doubt if the translation really gives the full meaning. In some cases I have tried to cut the knot, as in the translation of the passages where the corn to be planted on the demesne is spoken of. No satisfactory rendering of "*et respondebit ad iij granum*," and such-like phrases, has been found; the translation, "he shall answer for 3 measures," is most unsatisfactory, but I can find nothing better; nor have I been able to find anyone to suggest anything better.

I feel considerable diffidence both as to the translation and the Introduction; doubtless many errors will be found in the translation, and many objections will be raised to the views expressed in the Introduction. I can only hope that this edition may serve to call attention to the great importance of the *Black Book* in the history of South Wales, especially as to that part which relates to the tenure of land; and that "some hand more calm, more sage," will give us a better version of the Book, explaining the points I have failed to explain, and avoiding the pitfalls into which I may have fallen.

J. W.-B.

Lincoln's Inn,
January, 1902.

INTRODUCTION.

THE *Black Book of St. David's*, which is now published in its entirety for the first time, is a survey of the lands and rents of the Bishop of St. David's. These lands were situated in each of the counties of South Wales, hence the Survey has a peculiar interest in throwing light on the land tenure there, and the customs connected with it. The importance of this Book has long been recognised. It is referred to by Jones and Freeman in their *History of St. David's*.¹ The part relating to Gower was published by the Cambrian Archæological Society in 1870, in "Surveys of Gower and Kilvey."² Mr. Seebohm, in the *Tribal System in Wales*, has given extracts from it relating to Cardiganshire,³ and the Welsh Land Commissioners make reference to it in their report as supporting their conclusions that the tenure of land in South Wales was identical with the tenure of land in North Wales.⁴

The Survey now exists in a sixteenth-century MS. in the British Museum (*Additional MSS.* No. 34,135). The first question that arises is as to its date; this depends on the interpretation of two passages. The title runs:—

"Extent of all the lands and rents of the Lord Bishop of St. David's, made by Master David Fraunceys, Chancellor of St. David's, in the time of the venerable Father the Lord David Martyn, by the grace of God Bishop of the place in the year of our Lord 1326."

David Martyn was Bishop from December 1296 to March 9th, 1328. If the Survey was made during his episcopate, as stated in the title, it is a fourteenth-century record of the estates of the See of St. David's; this is what it has always been regarded as being, but at the end of the Book there is this memorandum, in the same hand as the rest of the MS.:—

¹ P. 229.

² P. 191.

³ Appendix, p. 97.

⁴ *Report*, p. 145. It is presumed that this is the document there referred to.

"The present extent was *renewed* by the order of the Reverend Father and Lord in Christ the Lord Edward, by divine permission Bishop of St. David's, Lord of Pebidiauke and Lawhaden, in the year of our Lord 1516, and the eighth year of the reign of King Henry VIII, after the Conquest of England, and in the seventh year of the consecration of the said Reverend Father."

The Bishop mentioned here was Edward Vaughan, who held the See from July 22nd, 1509, to 1522. The question is, What is the meaning of the word "*renovata*", translated "renewed"? Did the Bishop order the old MS. to be re-copied, or to be revised and brought up to date? In other words, is this MS. a copy of that of 1326, or is it that MS. adapted to a state of things one hundred and ninety years later? It is a matter that can only be decided on internal evidence, and this cuts both ways. If Pembrokeshire alone was looked at, probably the later date would be accepted, for it is difficult to believe that, although partly Anglicised for 250 years before this, Welsh tenure had disappeared in Pembrokeshire in 1326. On the other hand, if Cardiganshire is regarded, it is difficult to believe that Welsh customs obtained so completely as here described as late as 1516. The matter is not easy to decide; but on the whole, it would seem most probable that the MS. was copied, not revised, by Bishop Vaughan's orders. For this there are several reasons. Although there were sixteen Bishops of St. David's in the one hundred and ninety years between 1326 and 1516, some of whom took a very active part in the management of the estates of the See, such as Gower (1328-1347), and Adam Houghton (1361-1388), yet none of them are mentioned or referred to in the Book, although allusion is made to no less than seven of the Bishops, prior to 1326. It is hardly possible that between those dates some of the services described in the MS. should not have been commuted into money payments, or some other act done which would have affected the revenues of the See, and so required to be mentioned. Although this inference is far from conclusive, still, in default of other evidence, it goes to establish the earlier date: especially having regard to the fact that there is no mention how the commutation of rents by Bishop Martyn,¹ who, during his life, granted to the tenants of Landogy that they might pay half their rents in money, was dealt with after his death. If the extent had been made at the later date, it is

¹ See p. 231 as to Martyn.

difficult to think that the arrangement after Martyn's death, whatever it was, would not be stated. There is also no allusion to the Charter of Richard II to Bishop Adam Houghton (1361-1388), which is set out in the preliminary pages of the MS., to which reference would most likely have been made if the Survey had been revised after 1326. But the strongest reason for thinking there has been no revision, is the fact that there is no allusion from first to last to the Council of the Welsh Marches, no provision for trying causes at Ludlow, or escorting prisoners there. The MS. describes the state of things which existed before the establishment of that court. In 1516 it was in full working order, and if the Survey had been revised it seems almost incredible that the *ardua et dubia* litigations, which the MS. says went to Lawhaden, should not be stated, as was the fact, as then being tried at Ludlow. This seems to point very strongly that there was no real revision of the MS. in 1516.

Taking 1326 as the date, the Survey becomes one of very great interest, as showing the modes of tenure in land, the customs prevailing, the rents paid, and services rendered, the progress of English law, and the prevalence of Welsh ideas at that date. The fact that the estates extended over so large a portion of South Wales makes the record most important: as it shows not merely the different customs prevailing in each county, but the extent to which English law and English feudalism had penetrated into each district of the country. There is no other document that, so far as South Wales is concerned, gives a better idea of the different tenures of land in the first half of the fourteenth century.

There is nothing to show why the Survey should have been made at this particular time. Martyn had been Bishop for thirty years; and, although it was a time of unrest, yet that unrest did not affect the See of St. David's so much as it did other places. It is fortunate that this is so, as the Survey describes the normal state of things in South Wales at that time, and gives an account of the ordinary condition of the country.

It appears not unlikely that this Survey was made in accordance with the provisions of the Statute said to have been passed in 1276, usually called *Extenta Manerii*.¹ It is true that that Statute

¹ 4 Edward I, Stat. 1; Ruffhead, Statutes of uncertain date; *Statutes of the Realm*.

in its purview only applied to England before the conquest of Wales ; but as it formed a basis upon which these surveys and extents could be framed, it was probably the basis for this, as will be seen if its provisions are looked at.

It enacted that the jurors were to inquire of the castles and other buildings inside the ditch ; what the timber, stone, lead, and other manner of covering was worth ; how they might be prized according to the true value of the walls and buildings ; how much the buildings outside the castle ditch, with the gardens, curtilages, and issues of the court were worth.

How many fields of demesne there were, how many acres in each field, what each acre was worth by the year, how many acres of meadow, how much it was worth a year to let, how many acres of pasture, for what beasts or cattle, how many it would support, and what the pasture of each beast was worth to let by the year ; how many beasts the Lord could keep on the foreign pasture, and what was the letting value of the pasture of each beast ?

What parks and woods there were which the Lord could assart or improve, how many acres there were, how much the pasture of an acre was worth, how many acres these and the other woods contained, and how much they were worth a year to let ?

What the pannage, herbage of the trees, honey, and profits of the forest, woods, rivers, moors, heath, marshes, turbary, and waste, were yearly worth ?

What was the yearly value of the mills and fishings ?

What freeholders dwelt within and without ; how many freeholders there were ; what manors, lands, and tenements, and what fees they held, by what services, and whether by knight service, socage, or otherwise, what they were worth and paid yearly of rents ; who held by charter and who did not ; who held by the old tenure, and who by the new feoffment ; and also which of the tenants did suit in the County Court and which not ; and what came to the Lord on the death of these tenants ?

What customary tenants there were ; how much land each held ; what work and customs he did ; what the works and customs of each tenant were worth yearly ; what rent besides work and customs were paid yearly which the Lord could tax at his will, and which not ?

What cottagers there were, what cottages and curtilages they held ; by what services, and what they paid by the year ?

What were the pleas and the perquisites of the counties and of the courts of the forest ; the lawing of dogs, and how much they were worth by the year ?

What churches there were in the Lord's gift ; how many there were, and how much each church was worth a year ?

What was the value of the heriots, fairs, markets, escheats, customs, services, foreign works and customs, pleas and perquisites of courts, fines, reliefs, and other casuals by the year ?

If the *Black Book* is read in the light of the inquiries directed by this Statute, it will be found that, in the main, it answers the points mentioned ; and it may be taken as fairly clear that, if not made under the Statute, yet the Statute formed the precedent on which the inquiries were made, and the presentments obtained from the jurors were based. It was not that any special inquiry was made for Wales on account of the conquest ; but, that when the Lords Marcher directed their stewards to obtain information as to their Welsh estates, either because it was required by the Crown or for their own guidance, their stewards proceeded to make the same inquiries as to them that the King had ordered to be made as to all their English estates.

The task imposed on the officer, steward, or whoever it might be holding the Inquests, was no easy one. He was told to get a jury, sometimes composed almost exclusively of Welshmen, oftener of English and Welsh, sometimes of English alone—to find out what customs existed in Wales, and to adapt them to English names. It speaks volumes for the ability with which the work was done that the officer, whoever he was, who edited if he did not translate the findings by the juries of Welsh facts into English legal terms, should have done his work so well. The difficulties must have been very great ; the task of transforming Welsh tribal customs into English feudal services required a trained and skilful hand. In considering the *Black Book* and what it shows, this fact should be borne in mind, and allowance made for it. The *Book* does not give us, unfortunately, the actual presentments of the juries, but those presentments as officially adapted to English Law ; adapted to the replies to inquiries directed to be made by an English Statute as to the existence or absence of English feudal customs. In considering the meaning of the text of the *Black Book*, the precise inquiry in the Statute to which it purports to be an

answer should always be borne in mind, if the true meaning of it is sought. How extensive and ingrained the Welsh customs were, is shown by the fact the juries found "a mass of tribal customs which even Norman phraseology and classification could neither force into ordinary manorial grooves, or ignore."¹

There is nothing in the MS. to show how the See of St. David's became possessed of her estates. If, as is probable, a *Liber Menevensis* similar to the *Liber Landavensis* existed, it has not come down to us. In what manner and at what date, if there were territorial Bishops in South Wales, St. David's swallowed up the endowments of the other Sees, the *Book* gives no clue. It takes things as they were in 1326, ignoring all that went before. There is no notice of the contest with Llandaff as to the Teilo churches in Ystrad Towy: they are treated as part of the property of St. David's, as if they had been always a portion of her estates. There is nothing in the *Black Book* to throw any light on the history of the endowments of the Welsh Church, very little as to the endowments themselves; the expression "tithes" does not even occur in it. It gives the impression that certain of the known endowments of the See were not in existence in 1326; probably such an impression is erroneous, as the MS. is not a record of the property, nor of the manors of the See of St. David's, but is strictly confined to the lands and rents of the Bishop, not to the possessions of the Church. It could be wished that it included all the endowments of the cathedral, but it does not purport to do so. The Statute would not have been a precedent for any such inquiry. Any inference, therefore, that could be drawn from it, as to no mention being made in it of any particular endowment, is not reliable. It is not a little remarkable how few are the entries relating to the Church; there are more as to the clergy, owing to the fact that the clergy were landowners, and served on the juries who swore to the truth of what the lands and rents of the Bishop consisted. In one or two cases certain ecclesiastical payments are mentioned, such as mortuaries, procurations, and the possessions attached to certain prebends. The important point it discloses is the fact, that in the Welsh part of Wales, a married clergy, or a clergy with families, were common.

¹ Seebohm, *Tribal System in Wales*, p. 51.

The estates of the See situated in Pembrokeshire were far the largest: out of the 328 pages of the *Book*, some 190 are taken up with the description of them. Their value was much in excess of any of the others, as will be seen in the list given below. The Cardiganshire estates were of less extent and value, and were all situate in the modern Mid and South Cardiganshire. The Carmarthenshire estates consisted of the parish of Mydrym, and some lands in Ystrad Towy, between Abergwilly and Llandeilo. In Gower, the estates, both in area and value, were small. In the Archdeaconry of Brecon they seem to have been extensive, but of no very great value. The figures thus work out :

County.	Value.				No. of Tenants.
	£	s.	d.		
Pembrokeshire	205	10	1	...	1,095
Cardiganshire	30	1	1½	...	260
Carmarthenshire	46	19	4½	...	249
Glamorganshire	7	12	7	...	21
Archdeaconry of Brecon	42	19	5½	...	220

Pembrokeshire was, therefore, the great and important possession of the Bishop. It was also by far the most Anglicised. At first glance, its survey does not appear very different from a survey of an English manor ; it is only on looking into the details that its Welsh character is seen, veneered over by English law with English names. Cardiganshire no one could look at without seeing that the customs there were utterly foreign to all English ideas ; in the other counties the customs were mixed, the Welsh being gradually set aside by the English. It must, however, be remembered that in all these cases the *Black Book* is the work of an English scribe trying to arrange these customs under English legal terms.

The distinguishing feature between the English and Welsh ownership of land is the fact that the then normal state of things among the English was sole and individual ownership, while among the Welsh it was ownership in common. The great feature of the *Black Book* is, that it shows the manner in which, in the first half of the fourteenth century, sole ownership was striving to oust common ownership. In appearance, it had in 1326 nearly done so in Pembrokeshire ; it had not even begun to do so in the "country" of Cardiganshire ; while in Carmarthenshire, Gower, Breconshire and Radnorshire, the two systems were existing side by side. Another

interesting point is the services the occupiers of land rendered the Lord of the Manor. Most services in Pembrokeshire were, at least in appearance, the same as those to be found in an English manor; while the Cardiganshire customs were quite different from those of an English manor, and clearly point to another state of things.

It is also to be remembered, in considering this Survey, that it purports to be made by manors; it is true in some cases the township is the unit, but in most it is the manor. The Survey may accurately be described as a manorial survey of the estates. So that there is no allusion to any parish as a territorial, opposed to an ecclesiastical, division. The only ecclesiastical division referred to which is regarded as also territorial is the Archdeaconry of Brecon. It would not be safe to draw any inference from this, any more than it would be from the fact, already stated, that the mention of churches is so rare. The *Black Book* is a Survey of lands and rents, not of endowments or ecclesiastical property; still less of areas, whether civil or ecclesiastical.

It appears from the *Black Book* that in 1326 the manorial system was not firmly established in South Wales, and it may be questioned if it had been long in force. A state of things that, at first sight, is opposed to all the ideas of an English manorial lawyer existed even in Pembrokeshire. For instance, in the different villis which went to make up a manor, different sets of customs prevailed. The ordinary English rule is that the same customs prevail throughout the same manor. In some of the manors mentioned here, the customs in each of the villis varied quite as much as the customs in different manors. This seems to point to the fact, that manors had only been recently introduced, not long enough for the customs of the different hamlets to become uniform. The manor was an exotic division, superseding the old divisions of the country, or rather comprising several of the old units of division. Thus, if the places represented tribal settlements, the union of several in a manor, and enforcing one law in all these diverse units, must have been opposed to Welsh ideas. Incidentally, the point is of importance, as it confirms the usual view that the English manorial system was introduced into the Principality by force of the legislation of Edward I; and consequently the state of things here and on the Marcher Lordships had only arisen in living memory. This would be expected in the county of Cardigan and in Ystrad Towy; but

it would hardly be expected in Pembrokeshire, where, if ordinary history is right, some form of the manorial system must have been set up by the Normans for years before 1326.

In Pembrokeshire it also appears that, although the county was not in name divided into hundreds until the time of Henry VIII, yet the Norman lawyer regarded the Welsh cantred as the same as the English hundred. Such a district is described as a hundred belonging to the Bishop, and the tenants had to do suit, not at the manor, but at the hundred courts. This seems to show that in Pembrokeshire the local courts were described by Norman lawyers as hundred courts, whatever their exact position may have been. The same state of things prevailed in other counties.

So many points of interest occur in considering the *Black Book*, that it is impossible in an Introduction to notice each of them in detail, or even to notice them at all. The best course will be to give a general account of the state of things the *Black Book* discloses as existing, and then to bring together some of the more important entries on the chief matters that arise, rather by way of indicating the information there is in the MS. on the different points, than as giving any detailed account, or forming any conclusions upon them.

The places treated in the MS. divide themselves naturally into two groups—the town and the country. It will be best first to speak of the towns and mention the points as to them; then adopt the same course with regard to the country districts; afterward bring together some of the evidence on the following points of importance, regardless of town or country, or from what locality comes. These points are :—

Church and ecclesiastical matters.

Civil divisions.

Measures of land.

The officers.

The profits, fairs, and markets.

The demesne, its cultivation.

Tenure.

Rents and services.

Even with as much compression as possible, these matters in this Introduction to an inordinate length.

The *Black Book* shows the way the country was Anglicised. On the territory the Lords Marcher acquired—here it was the Bishop—a castle was built. To his followers, he granted round his castle portions of land on which they built their houses. For this land they paid a fixed yearly sum in money, a rent, and also rendered certain services. Subject to their doing this, they had certain rights: they could trade at the fairs and markets of the town; they were not liable to be fined more than the fixed sum, the common fine; on their death they had certain rights in disposing of their property; and they had in some cases a voice in electing their officers. They had also a right of pasture on, and probably of cultivating, certain parts of the Lord's territory. They were bound to do their services; but the Lord was not entitled to take more from them than the rent and agreed services. This state of things applied equally to town or country; but there were special modifications of the system in towns, as will be seen in considering the towns mentioned in the *Black Book*.

The persons who were the Lord's tenants of lands within the towns, the burgesses, were of two kinds: those who held burgage land, that is, part of the Lord's land which gave them their privileges; and those who, although they held no land, yet made the Lord an annual payment to have the right of burgesses ("Burgesses in gross"); these are called here "Burgesses *de vento*".¹ What were the precise rights of the Lords and the Burgesses as to the admission to this class is a very interesting question, but one that lies outside this Introduction. The probable explanation is, that as the area of the burgage land was limited, the Lord, although he could let the demesne and so create one class of tenants, yet he could not add to the burgage land, neither by letting the demesne and giving the tenants of it the same rights as burgesses, nor by sub-letting the burgage land and increasing the number of burgesses. It was the Lord's object to have as many burgesses as possible, so as to have an effective force for defence; it was also the burgesses' interest to have as many burgesses as possible, as long as the burgage land was not interfered with, so that services, such as escorting prisoners, carriage, harvesting, haymaking, should not fall too

¹ Dr. Henry Owen says that "*de vento*" is a contraction for "*de vendito*". There is, however, no mark of contraction over *vento* in the MS.

heavily upon them. So for payment of a fixed yearly sum, persons acquired the right of burgesses. The right was only temporary. The burgess could leave at any time on paying a fine. These men, carried about by every blast of fighting, are termed burgesses "*de vento*".

There is yet another class of dwellers in towns, "denizens"—persons who desired to reside and trade. If they had not the Lord's leave to reside, they were aliens, regarded certainly as enemies, possibly as criminals; they were allowed to reside on paying a fixed yearly sum to the Lord for his protection (*advocatio*). They, too, could depart on paying a fine.

The town, therefore, consisted of:—(a) Burgesses, holders of burgage land; (b) Burgesses who did not hold lands; (c) Denizens. In some cases also, there were tenants of the Lord's demesne, who seem to have had no definite status, but only paid their rent and performed their services. These were in each case matters of contract between the Lord and them, when they acquired their land.

The burgesses proper were divided into different classes: those who held without deed, those who held by deed. The first were far the largest, and included most of the burgesses of the town. If the settlement was one that had existed for some time, these burgesses were subdivided into groups, such as those who paid a fixed rent every year; those who paid an additional rent in alternate years; those who paid no rent, but performed services: each of these groups arising from some change in the original state of things. The smaller class, the burgesses who held by deed, were those who did not obtain a burgage tenement by succession, but who, when a burgage tenement came either by escheat or forfeiture into the Lord's land, had it granted out to them to be held on the terms contained in the deed. Obviously these would be the exception, and form the smaller class.

The rents were generally paid in money, but in some cases in kind. At St. David's, besides money, rents were paid in wax, probably for the Church, capons, gloves, needles.

All this applies equally to an English as to a Welsh town; the above account represents an English town equally as St. David's. It was the English idea of what a settlement ought to be, of what, according to the theory of English lawyers, settlers

from England took with them as part of their inheritance.¹ It was what the English tried to set up both in Wales and Ireland, and did set up in some of the Colonies: a reproduction of a bit of England.

A point of interest, and one that it is almost impossible to settle, arises here, What constituted a burgage tenement? and what was the amount of the fixed rent? As to both, no one answer can be given; the size and nature of the burgage tenement varied in different towns, and so did its component parts. It ought in strictness to have included a house with a certain quantity of land, but from the *Black Book* it would seem that in Wales a house was not an essential part. A burgage tenement might be land without a house; it is not clear if it could be land without buildings, but from the mention of a garden as a burgage tenement at St. David's, it seems that it might. The strict English rule that a burgage tenement included a hearth, was for some reason relaxed in South Wales. The rent was a fixed sum, and did not depend on the size of the tenement. All the burgage tenements paid the same sum; but the rent got very mixed, from the fact that a burgess in time acquired, in addition to his own tenement, the whole or part, or parts, of another or others, for some burgesses only held a fraction of a tenement; this makes it most difficult to say what was the actual rent.

St. David's was obviously the oldest of the boroughs; the subdivision of the burgesses there shows this. It was probably the first settlement, from which the others were offshoots; the establishment of these towns was one of the ways for Anglicising the country. In Pembrokeshire, assuming that the towns, as opposed to villages, are the places where burgesses are mentioned, there were but three: St. David's, New Mote, and Lawhaden. A careful examination of each brings out some interesting results, both as to the date of the settlement, the character of the town, and the methods the Lords Marcher used.

As an ecclesiastical settlement St. David's was far away the oldest in date. The great monastery of *Menevia* had existed for at least five hundred years before the other places were heard of; it was certainly the best known and was probably the most im-

¹ See Blancard and Galley, *Sulk.*, 411.

portant, place in the district. It would appear to have had a population of about 1,000. There are altogether 130 burgesses mentioned there, of different kinds.

- (1) Those who held a burgage tenement without deed, that is, at the will of the Lord. Of these there were twenty-two. One of the tenements was held by two persons in common, the relic, almost the solitary relic, of the old Welsh tenure. These burgesses paid their rent at Easter and Michaelmas; the rent of an ordinary burgage tenement appears to have been 1s.
- (2) Those who held burgage tenements, but paid additional rent in alternate years. They paid at the same times, Easter and Michaelmas, the same rent as the other class: 1s. for a burgage tenement, but every alternate year another 1s. as well. Of these there appear to have been ninety-seven.
- (3) Those who held their burgage tenements by deed; of these there were eleven.

The great distinction between those who held by deed and those who did not, appears to have lain in this: that those who held by deed had usually some special terms or conditions of tenure expressed in the deed; while those who held without deed, held under the general conditions which applied to all—or, as it is said in the *Black Book*, they held by the ancient tenure; for instance, all the burgesses who held by the old tenure had the freedom of the town; the burgesses who had burgess land and not the freedom of the town, held by deed.

There were also—but this was the result of accident—a few burgesses who paid no rent. They held portions of a burgage tenement which had been sold or otherwise alienated, and the vendor had not got the rent apportioned on the sale, but remained liable for the whole. Of these, in St. David's, there were nine.

In addition to the rent, the burgesses had to perform certain services.

Each burgage tenant, whatever the number of burgage tenements he held, had, in St. David's, to find a man to work in the Lord's hayfield for a day; and the Lord had the option of taking the man's work, or being paid a halfpenny.

Each burgage tenant paid a relief of 1s. for each burgage tenement he held.

Each burgage tenant had to do suit at the Lord's mill : that is, to attend and work there for three turns, and pay the toll payable to the Lord for grinding the tenant's corn. As there were three mills at St. David's, the meaning of the expression, "he should remain for three turns" probably is that the tenant should take a turn at each mill.

As St. David's was a sanctuary, those who fled to it for sanctuary had to be kept, and kept safely. Each burgage tenant had to guard a sanctuary man in safety for a night.

Each tenant had to attend as juror at the hundred, not the manor, Court of St. David's, every fortnight. Any offence against the rules of the town was punishable with a fixed fine of 12*d.*

In war time, if the Shrine of St. David was carried out by the Bishop, the burgesses were bound to go with it, the only limitation being they could not, except in certain specified cases, be marched so far that they could not get home at night.

They were also bound to guard the town in time of war.

There were one-hundred-and-thirty people who rendered certain services, or paid the money value, that is the sum the Bishop could demand instead of the service. The services were divided into autumn and winter, and the autumn only are here valued.

There were other rents besides money. Four burgesses held tenements on paying 11*lb* of wax, worth 1*s.* 6*d.* each, at Michaelmas. Two others held tenements on paying capons at Michaelmas ; the capons were worth 2*d.* each. Two held tenements on paying a pair of gloves each, worth 1*d.* a pair.

The constant reference to value seems to point to the fact, that in the town of St. David's, the time was arriving, if it had not come, when these services were commuted into money payments. On some of the estates this had been done, on others it was in process of being carried out. Some other tenants, three in number, held lands, part of the borough ; but which not being burgage land did not give them burgess rights, nor subject them to burgage services ; these paid their rents and nothing else. All others held under a special agreement, or, as is said, held by deed.

Others seem to have had curtilages and gardens at different rents. There were also eight burgesses who held no burgage land,

but had town rights. For this privilege they paid a fixed sum of 1s. to the Lord at Easter and Michaelmas.

There were also twenty-two others who paid a fixed sum of 2d., at Easter and Michaelmas, to the Bishop to have his protection, that is, to be considered his men. The Lord had certain lands of his own, which he let to rent to twenty-eight different persons, who paid him rents varying with the quantities they held.

This made up St. David's, the oldest town of the district, as shown by the rights being more subdivided than elsewhere. The inhabitants consisted of:—

- (1) Holders of burgage lands; burgesses who paid rent and rendered services. These were divided into various classes, but all were practically the same; they held the town lands, and had rights in the town.
- (2) Holders of lands who had no rights in the town, who simply held lands and paid a rent. These, again, were of different classes.
- (3) Burgesses who held no lands but paid for being burgesses.
- (4) Persons who paid for the Lord's protection, but were not burgesses.
- (5) Tenants of the Lord's demesne lands

These altogether number 214; according to the Survey the total annual value in money of St. David's was £42 3s. 1½d.

It will be noticed that there is hardly anything to show that St. David's was not an English town: the rents, the services, the names of the people, for the most part, all have an English air, and point to the fact that in this district of St. David's the Bishops had done the work thoroughly of transforming Wales into England. In comparing St. David's with the other towns in the diocese two points have to be borne in mind. (1) That there, so far as the *Black Book* goes, it appears that the only persons who rendered services were the burgesses proper. It is a little doubtful if the tenants who paid in kind and not in money rendered any services; it would seem not. The tenants of land outside the borough, the burgesses in gross, the persons holding protection, and the tenants of the Lord's demesne, do not appear to have done more than pay their rents in money. It would, therefore, seem to follow that rendering services was due only from the original tenants;

and if any of the others rendered service, it was a condition made by the Lord when their grants were given to them. Services were, it is true, a burden; they were also a privilege as well, and this privilege was not granted as a matter of course. (2) At St. David's the burgesses in gross do not appear to have received full burgess rights. Here, and here only, in describing them a special phrase is used: "pay to the Lord for holding the protection of the town" (*dat domino pro advocacione villæ habenda*). So that it would seem at St. David's the Lord could only grant limited rights. This would point to the fact that the settlement had existed for years. In places where the rights were newly created the Lord could do much as he pleased; but, in places where the customs had been of long standing, the power of the Lord to alter them was, if it existed, among the Normans, very limited. The distinction that is drawn by the *Black Book* between the protection of the town and the protection of the Lord should not be lost sight of; for the one the annual payment is 12*d.*, for the other 2*d.*

The next Pembrokeshire town is New Mote. This is described as a manor; there were in it eighty-nine burgage tenements held by forty-two tenants. Each burgage tenement had annexed to it eight acres of land, and the rent of each seems to have been 1*s.* In two instances, there are two persons mentioned as the tenant of one holding, one being that of a woman, and her sister, Amabel Nikelyn and Agnes her sister, who would probably have taken under the English law as co-parceners. Most of the names also appear not to be those of Welsh. The services are also mostly English, the great exception being that the tenants doing the agricultural services are fed by the Lord. The question of food, to which it is clear great importance was attached, is considered later. Another peculiarity occurs here that, although this is said to be a manor, there seems to have been no manorial Court; the suit of Court done by the tenant was done at the hundred Court; and it is expressly stated, "they cannot be made to answer for land there, but by consent". That New Mote was a recent settlement, appears from the fact that all the burgesses held by deed. The free tenants also held by deed, and it would seem by recent deeds, as deeds of new feoffment are spoken of (*cartæ novi feoffamenti*). This, however, may be the new feoffment referred to in the statute *Extenta Manerii*. The free tenants paid rent, and did the

usual English services of freeholders, relief, wardship, marriage, and suit of Court. The cottagers paid rents, gave heriots, and made the Lord's hay; while those who had the protection of the town paid money-rents, and did services; the rent ranging in amount from 6*d.* to 2*d.* There is some distinction between the cottagers and the ordinary burgesses in gross, who are called *Chend*, Anglicised into *Chensers*, "payers of quit rents."¹ But whatever they were, New Mote is an almost complete picture of an English settlement, varied with Welsh survivals, such as co-ownership, and the Lord feeding the tenants who did harvest services.

The only other town in Pembrokeshire in which burgesses are mentioned is Lawhaden. Here was the castle which was the Bishop's chief prison. Here the Bishop's Courts were held, and to them some of the Bishop's tenants were bound to bring any offender against the law from places in Ystrad Towy and elsewhere: a considerable journey in those days. Lawhaden is obviously a settlement formed by the English, as the district was divided into two parts, the town and the country—to use the technical English expression, "the town and the foreign"; the dwellers in the town having burgess rights, the dwellers outside in the country being strangers, not entitled to trade in the town, nor to have the protection of the town. The castle and the houses round it formed the town, outside came the holdings of the tenants of the demesne, beyond these the waste; the after-comers, who settled after the limits of the town were fixed, could not possess the rights which the dwellers in the charmed area had acquired for themselves. Lawhaden was probably the largest and most important of the Pembrokeshire towns, even more so than St. David's. The fair at St. David's was held twice a year, and lasted seven days each time; the tolls the Lord received were worth 5*s.* The fair at Lawhaden was also held twice a year, but lasted only three days each time; yet the tolls the Lord received were worth 6*s.* 8*d.* At Lawhaden, an area of 520 acres was divided into 174½ burgage tenements, at rents amounting to £12 11*s.* 7½*d.*, held by 126 burgesses, without the unlet burgage tenements which were in the Lord's hands for want of a tenant. Of these, all were held by individual owners except six, and by far the larger part of the tenants were not Welsh. Like the burgesses

¹ See Stat. ; Jones's *Breconshire*, p. 130.

of St. David's, these of Lawhaden had also to render services, and their services were more onerous than those of St. David's, especially as regarded working on the Lord's land, and following him. There were also burgesses who had no land ; but paid an annual sum to the Lord for being burgesses. They, too, were in a worse position than those of St. David's : for, if they resided on the Lord's land, they had, besides paying rent, to render the same services as the burgesses. There were also persons who paid a sum for the Lord's protection, who were not burgesses ; but they, too, were at Lawhaden called on to do services, making hay and mowing ; there were also tenants on the Lord's land at fixed money rents. It will be thus seen that the town was based on the same lines as at St. David's ; but that there were only two classes of burgess. The town was made up of—

- (1) Holders of burgage lands, who paid rents and rendered services.
- (2) Persons who had no land ; but who paid money for being burgesses, and who had to do services as well.
- (3) Persons who paid for the Lord's protection, but were not burgesses. They were also made to do services as well as pay.
- (4) Tenants of the Lord's demesne lands.

Lawhaden had no persons who held burgage lands and became burgesses—the class who held by deed, as at St. David's.

The difference between St. David's and Lawhaden is probably accounted for from the fact that more of the Welsh tenure remained at Lawhaden than at St. David's, and to this the extra services may be ascribed. St. David's had practically become a Norman town : Lawhaden was a Norman settlement, the Normans had been substituted for the Welsh. But the Lord could not be a loser, so the Welsh customs, if they were conducive to the Lord's profit, were added on to the Norman services. The country, or "foreign" of Lawhaden, is most instructive. It was held by two classes of tenants : knights' fees, which were indivisible, which went from father to son, as any English landed estate (an instance of the introduction by the St. David's bishop of the Norman tenure of knights' services into a Welsh district), which were said to be held by

the law of England ; and a second class, hereditary knights' fees, divisible according to Welsh tenure ; they rendered none of the English services, but only their own ; on the death of any of these last, the land was divided. The inference to be drawn is, therefore, that Lawhaden was a Welsh district. A strong castle was built there, and it was made the place where the Courts were kept and justice administered. So a considerable English settlement was required ; on it being settled, the Welsh inhabitants were rooted out and English burgesses took their places ; but as the Welsh had done certain services, the Lord would not lose by the change, and made the English do these services as well as their ordinary English ones ; this, in fact, was an instance of Welsh tenure added on the English, because it was profitable to the Lord. This division of the country into two different sets of tenure implies a late establishment of the English here, and proves that Lawhaden was settled at a much later date than St. David's. This is corroborated by the usual account ; the Castle of Lawhaden was built by Bishop Beck between 1280 and 1293.

If that was the date when the vill of Lawhaden was formed, the thirty odd years would give ample time for the creation of such an English town as the *Black Book* shows to have existed there in 1326 ; the establishment of tenure by knights' service in the district round the town at the end of the thirteenth, or the beginning of the fourteenth centuries, marks a further development in the Anglicising process. This at least seems clear : that the building of the Castle, although it caused an English town to grow up round it, did not suffice to render the surrounding country English. A further change in the ownership of land at a later date became necessary for that.

These three are all the towns which, according to the *Black Book*, the Bishop had in Pembrokeshire. They were not sufficient to turn the country into an English settlement, even with the exceptional advantages that existed there for establishing English rule. The next two towns in Cardiganshire show another side of the case. There a different state of things existed. The towns were merely English outposts, struggling for existence. In the first town, Llanddewibrefi, there is no mention of burgage land. Fourteen burgesses are mentioned, but they are all burgesses in gross, paying the Lord 15. a year at Easter and Michaelmas for

having the freedom of the town. From their names, they are all Welsh: they all rendered services as well as their money payments, and services that are not those of an ordinary English manor. There are also two classes who pay sums of 4*d.* each to the Lord at Michaelmas for holding his protection; they, however, do not appear to do services. Llanddewibrefi, a purely Welsh town, therefore differs from a Norman town like St. David's and a Norman settlement like Lawhaden, in the fact that the position of burgess rests not on tenure but on payment. There are persons called burgesses; but no English lawyer would regard men who made an annual payment to the Lord, and held no land, as burgesses of a town. Llanddewibrefi had a town and a country; on turning to the country there is nothing to be seen but Welsh law and Welsh customs, not a trace of English. According to the usual account, Bishop Beck's College was founded here in 1287, and this might be the date of the establishment of the Norman settlement.

The other Cardiganshire town is Adpar. The situation of the town, on the opposite bank of the Teifi from the great castle of Newcastle Emlyn, would lead to the belief, having regard to the Norman castle and Norman settlement at Newcastle Emlyn, that a state of things would be found at Adpar somewhat resembling that at Lawhaden. The town, for some reason or the other, does not seem to have been very prosperous in 1326, for no less than sixteen burgage tenements were in the hands of the Lord for want of tenants. There were ninety-six burgesses holding burgage tenements at a fixed rent of 1*s.* each, payable at Easter and Michaelmas, and rendering certain services, but these of a very mild kind: relief—the Constable guarded the prisoners, not the burgesses—suit at mill, suit at the hundred Court, a fine on alienation of land. The total value of the burgage tenements was £24 3*s.* 3½*d.* Of the tenants, by far the larger number were Welsh; the exception is to meet with an English name; but curiously the tenements, except in two cases, were held by individuals, not by co-owners. It would therefore seem that at Adpar some process had been going on by which the Welsh tenures in the borough had been done away with; but the Welsh inhabitants had not been expelled, but continued to hold the land, but on English tenures. Possibly there may have been a difficulty in getting English settlers, which would account for the Welsh being

allowed to remain, and also for the fact of the number of unoccupied burgage tenements. There were also three persons who paid to the Lord for protection 4*d.* each at Michaelmas. This is what was to be expected from the influence of Newcastle Emlyn; Adpar is a resettled town, but the dwellers are Welsh.

The Carmarthenshire towns are Abergwilly, Llanogwade, Llandeilo, and Llangadock.

Abergwilly is near the great Norman fortress of Carmarthen; there is, therefore, burgess land. Twenty-five burgesses, all of them individual owners, held burgage tenements and paid fixed rents at Easter and Michaelmas, amounting to £6 1*s.* 10*d.* There were also burgess services, mainly of a Norman nature: relief, suit of court, a common fine of 12*d.*, attendance at a market. The burgesses could only be specially distrained; they had to do suit at the mill. A striking Norman feature was that the burgesses had a grant of common pasture, granted by the Bishop. There were freemen who did not hold burgage lands and had no rights in the borough, but paid their rent and did their own services, different from those of the burgesses. These are clearly men who had held by Welsh tenure, but had been turned into English tenants. The heriot here is no longer the Norman best beast; it is the Welsh *beddwr*, a fixed money payment. There were also persons who paid the Lord for a protection. Abergwilly, it will be seen, was a complete Norman settlement planted in a Welsh district.

Llanogwade is another instance of this class. There were there twenty-four burgesses holding burgage lands, mostly Welshmen, all holding by separate tenure, all paying fixed rents at Easter and Michaelmas, amounting to £4 2*s.* 2½*d.* Their services and customs were the same as the burgage tenants at Abergwilly. There were also persons holding protection. But there were other free tenants who held by Welsh tenure; there were there three "gweles" and Welsh services. This, again, is a Norman settlement in a Welsh district. The Welsh had been cleared out of the town to allow English tenure to be established. If they agreed to hold on English tenure they had been restored to their lands; but outside the town there were neither Norman ideas nor individual ownership; the free tenants of the place were comprised in "gweles."

Llandeilo Vaur was a place with a town and a "country." In the town there were fourteen burgesses, all holding separately, all

apparently Welshmen, holding burgage lands, paying fixed rents of 1s. each at Michaelmas ; rendering more onerous services than at Abergwily, probably the remains of the old Welsh tenure, which here, as elsewhere, had been got rid of, the old tenants being allowed to go on under English tenure. There were also sixteen burgesses in gross, all Welshmen, who paid 12d. every Michaelmas for the right of being accounted burgesses ; but, in addition, they were made to render the same services as the burgesses who held land, with the addition that if they wanted to give up being burgesses they rendered double service. There were also eleven persons, mostly Welsh, who paid 4d. every Michaelmas for the Lord's protection, and, in addition, had to do all the services done by burgesses ; and who, if they wanted to cease being burgesses, had to pay double. Outside the town of Llandeilo, in the "foreign" or country, the gweles, the Welsh services, the Welsh customary tenants and their services are met with. It is the same state of things as at Llanogwade.

At Llangadock there were thirty-three burgesses, who held burgage land and paid fixed rents of 12d., amounting to £1 5s. 8d., at Michaelmas, and did certain services. All these held individually ; all the men were Welsh. There were also eight persons who held the Lord's protection, who paid to the Lord at Michaelmas 4d., and did all services as the burgesses of Llangadock. In the "country" of Llangadock were the gwele and the Welsh services.

In Gower and the Archdeaconry of Brecon there were no towns.

The evidence of the towns as given in the *Black Book* may, therefore, be thus summed up. There were nine towns. St. David's follows so closely the line of the English towns that it may be taken as the example of an English settlement in a foreign country. Llanddewibrefi may be taken as the example of a Welsh town made in accordance with fixed English ideas. The Lord had decreed that there should be a town ; for a town there must be burgesses, and the only way they can be obtained is by certain men annually paying so much money ; therefore, money was paid. Between these two are two other classes : (a) the class of town which springs up round a castle, represented by Lawhaden and Adpar. Here there are burgesses who hold land, and burgesses who do not hold land ; they have all to do services as well as pay rents, the services being often not merely the Norman services, but those with the old Welsh

in addition. (b) The class of town which discloses the settlement planted in a hostile country, which is represented by New Mote, Abergwilly, Llanogwade, Llandeilo Vaur and Llangadock. Here in town the burgesses and services are Norman, once outside the town both are Welsh. The tribe, tribal ownership, tribal government, and tribal services, not having been interfered with, still existed and flourished.

The great points of interest this account of the towns brings out are, therefore : (1) the mode in which the English law was introduced. A town was formed, either by building a castle or planting a strong settlement. The Welsh landowners were not dispossessed of their lands, but they were made to hold them on English tenures. If the Welsh customs were of a kind to bring money to the Lord, they were retained, and the Norman customs added to them ; if they did not add to the Lord's revenue they were abolished, and Norman customs substituted. Outside the town, in the same district, the Welsh customs and Welsh tenures went on as before. If the district was quiet it remained unmolested, but if it was troublesome, or was considered so important as to require increased protection, there was a further displacement of the Welsh, and a number of military tenants were introduced, as at Lawhaden. But there does not seem to have been any general attempt to do away with Welsh law and establish English ; the two went on side by side, subject to the establishment from time to time of some new town or new settlement under English law and English methods.

(2) It follows from this that there can be no date fixed when English law was established in Wales, before the Acts of Henry VIII. Where the Lords Marcher went, they took English law with them ; but there was no general abrogation of Welsh law or Welsh customs. If this was so on the estates of the Church, it would be much more so on the estates of laymen. As long as the Lord could make a profit out of any existing system, whether English or Welsh, he continued it in addition to what he established. When it ceased to be profitable, he introduced something else. The Welsh idea of co-ownership was profitable to the Lord, as each of the co-owners paid a relief instead of only one person paying it, so the Lord continued it. The theory of the law was one thing ; the practice, another.

Before passing from the towns, it will be interesting to see how they compare with each other in the number of burgesses and the value of the rents; the figures are curious, and have an important bearing on the history of the time, as they show to some extent how in the case of trouble (and at that time, living in a state of veiled rebellion, it might any day be necessary to fight) the Bishop's forces were placed.

Town.	Number of Burgesses.		Burgesses in gross.		Protections.		Total Value.		
							£	s.	d.
St. David's .	140	...	8	...	22	...	42	3	6½
New Mote .	42	...	—	...	—	...	4	9	0
Lawhaden .	126	...	4	...	—	...	37	14	0½
Llandewibrefi	14	...	14	...	—	...	0	14	0
Adpar .	96	...	—	...	4	...	18	11	1½
Abergwilly .	25	...	—	...	12	...	8	13	6
Llanogwade .	24	...	—	...	2	...	7	19	1
Llandeilo .	14	...	16	...	11	...	3	5	6
Llangadock .	33	...	—	...	8	...	4	5	8

It will be noticed that, outside Pembrokeshire, the towns run very much alike in numbers, that is, the English settlements were all of the required size, but did not grow. St. David's is larger, on account of the existence of the monastery; Lawhaden, on account of the castle; but, otherwise, the towns fall into two groups, a greater and a lesser; the lesser being in the Welsh country, the greater in the more civilized parts.

It will also be noticed that the towns have nothing to do with parishes; a district, possibly a tribal district, is taken; on part of the town the houses are built, the rest is the country or "foreign;" the dwellers are made to some extent to adopt English customs, but the whole arrangement is civil, not ecclesiastical; the Bishop has nothing to do with the parishes in which the district is situated, only with the district itself. That parishes existed in Wales at the date is clear from Pope Nicholas' *Valor*; otherwise, as far as the *Black Book* goes, it might well be argued that the country was not at its date divided into parishes. It, however, may well be that the divisions dealt with by the *Black Book* are older than parishes.

Although the account of the towns given in the *Black Book* is of great interest and importance, yet that of the different manors is

perhaps more so. The towns have a general likeness one with another; but that cannot be said of the manors, for not only do the customs in the manors in each county differ, but also the customs in the same manor. Perhaps one of the most difficult questions in the history of land tenure in Wales is how and when did the country become divided up into manors? The divisions of the country mentioned in the *Black Book* are vill, manor, and hundred. It often happens that a place is described, but nothing said as to what it represented; its only mention is the place-name, which would serve for any division. The first question is, therefore, What were the territorial divisions of the *Black Book*, and what modern English units do they represent? For some of the divisions a jury is sworn; should all the land that is treated of by one jury be deemed to form one division, this would seem to be the natural way of dealing with it, but it is by no means clear that it is the right one. Juries are formed for towns, some of which are described as manors, for hundreds, and for places of which no description is given. For instance: in Pembrokeshire there are clearly three towns, St. David's, New Mote, and Lawhaden; one hundred, Pebidiauk; districts called manors, for which juries are sworn; districts for which juries were sworn, but to which no name is given. In some of these districts, places that appear to be separate divisions are included. It is an almost hopeless task to try to make them correspond with any modern unit, the best plan seems to be to take, as a separate division, each of the places for which a separate jury was sworn.

Of these there are thirty-eight; as to each of these places the *Black Book* gives the following particulars, following closely the statements of the *Extenta Manerii* :—

- (1) The names of the jury.
- (2) The profits of the place; that is, the monies derived from the Lord's houses, gardens, mills, fisheries, and what he received from the forest or common.
- (3) The demesne: its extent, what it would feed, the value of the pasture, and the corn it would grow.
- (4) Any land that had in any way come into the Lord's hands.
- (5) The tenants of the place: what they held and what rents they paid in money; what services they rendered as well, and the money value of the services; the different

classes of tenants, freeholders, copyholders; the land held by each, the rent in money paid by each, and the services each had to render. If at the different places the services varied, they are given separately.

Any casual tenants, such as those to whom any part of the demesne was let, are separately mentioned.

- (6) The total value of all the items is then given, and in some cases the acreage.

In the totals the *Book* is most defective; in many cases the totals are left blank, in others the totals, as stated, cannot be made out from the figures given; and it is hardly possible to get accurately what was the real value of the different places. As far as possible this has been done by adding up the items, but the figures here given do not in many cases correspond with those in the *Black Book*. The statements in it that the totals are carried over to other heads, may to some extent account for this.

As has been said, it is most doubtful if the manors referred to in the *Black Book* were manors in the technical English sense of that word; that is, if in the Welsh manors the English system prevailed in anything like completeness, especially at so early a date as 1326; but, assuming it did, the total number of manors would be as appears from the following list. When the place is called a manor in the *Black Book*, the name is printed in italics.

	No. of Persons on Jury.
PEMBROKESHIRE :—	
St. David's	11
Welsh Hundred	11
Crughely	6
<i>Castle Poncius and Newtown</i>	6
<i>Brewdy</i>	No jury.
<i>Trefilyn</i>	9
Villa Camerarii	9
<i>Villa Grandi</i>	13
Pebidiauk (Upper and Lower)	14
Castle Maurice	12
<i>Wolfs Castle</i>	6
<i>New Mote</i>	No jury.
Lawhaden (town)	12
Lawhaden (country)	12
Lantefey	12
<i>Woveran</i>	3

	No. of Persons on Jury.
CARDIGANSHIRE :—	
Llanddewibrefi	8
Nantcwnlle	9
Blaenpennal	4
Llanddewiaberarth	6
Llanon	3
<i>Lodrepedrun-Difrynteyn</i>	12
<i>Ailpar</i>	12
<i>Llandogy</i>	8
CARMARTHENSHIRE :—	
<i>Meydrym</i>	10
Ystrad Towy— <i>Abergwilly</i>	8
<i>Llannogwale</i>	8
<i>Llanlluan</i>	5
<i>Llanarthney</i>	No jury.
<i>Llanwenyth</i>	11
Llandeilo Vaur (town)	12
" (country)	12
Llandeuyaysan	No jury.
Llangadock (town)	12
" (country)	No jury.
Gower, Llangeuelath	12
Llanddewi in Gower	3
ARCHDEACONRY OF BRECON :—	
<i>Glascwm</i>	7
<i>Landou</i>	9
Newtown	6
Brane	8
Garthbrenig	No names.

It will be thus seen that there were thirty-eight juries who made presentments. And in the *Black Book* it is said that eighteen of these were manorial juries.

A word should be said as to the constitution of these juries. They vary greatly in number, the highest being fourteen at Pebidiauk, in Pembrokeshire, the lowest three, which occurs on three occasions. They seem to have been selected from the freeholders, as in some cases it appears they furnished the families composing the gwele. In some instances the chaplain, as he is called, probably the parish priest, was one of the jurors. In one instance a woman appears as a juror.

To make the description of the findings of the juries clear, a word must be said as to the then tenure of land in Wales. This was originally tribal; how much of the system that prevailed in South

Wales is due to Cunedda and his sons, who conquered the South-West part of it in the fifth and sixth centuries, and how much belonged to the previous inhabitants, is most difficult to say. It, however, need not be discussed here. The Dimetian code is probably the best remaining record there is of the laws and customs that existed in South Wales, or rather in Dimetia; and it may be taken that the Dimetian code practically represents the Welsh customs that prevailed in Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire and Gower. Probably the customs in Breconshire and Radnorshire differed in detail, the Gwentian rather than Dimetian code applied to those counties. The whole of three codes are treated here as authorities for Welsh customs, irrespective of the districts in which the Bishop's estates lay, as stating what those customs were before the English law began to eat into them. It must, however, be noted that all the codes, as printed in the *Welsh Laws*, were taken from thirteenth-century MSS., written only shortly before the *Black Book* was made; and if they are anything more than copies of earlier MSS., they must describe customs to some extent altered by English ideas, especially in Pembrokeshire.

The Welsh codes show a modified tribal system, the modification having probably been brought about by two causes, (*a*) the influence of the Church; (*b*) the influence of English (using the term to express the ideas in force in England, which were mostly Norman) customs and ideas. It is most likely that the customs that existed in practice were not so much modified as the scribe of the codes, probably a Churchman, represented when detailing them in theory.

The land was divided, not into the estates of individuals but into the estates of "stocks," or groups of families; each group made up what was called a "gwele," or bed. The first time the expression occurs in the *Black Book* is in the account of the "country" of Llanddewibrefi in Cardiganshire, where it is said there were eight beds which are called "gwely." The number of the gweles in the different manors varied considerably, eight being the largest number mentioned in the *Black Book*, in any district; sometimes there was only one. Each gwele usually consisted of a small number of families, usually three, but sometimes less; never more in Cardiganshire, but sometimes more in Carmarthenshire. In the *Black Book* each gwele, quite irrespective of the number of

families, paid the Lord a fixed rent in money, and rendered certain services. This rent and these services, in the form they appear in the *Black Book*, were probably English additions. It would seem that, according to Welsh ideas, the gwele were all independent groups, not in any sense tenants. It is also remarkable that no mention is ever made in Cardiganshire of the quantity of land each gwele held. With all the Lord's tenants, properly so called, the minutest details are given as to the amount of land each held; but with the gwele this is never done; no quantity is specified, and the rents they paid in each case were always the same. It would follow from this, that in places where gwele were found, there was no individual ownership; but so many groups of families were entitled to reside on the tract of land, and each group paid a fixed rent. Whatever may have been the case in North Wales, so far as the *Black Book* goes, there is nothing to show that, except possibly in the Archdeaconry of Brecon, the people who were represented by the gwele were more of a pastoral than an agricultural people; their rent was really a commorth every third year, and the proportionate part for each year is given, which represents the annual rent.

Nor does the *Black Book* show that these gweles were shifting not fixed dwellers; on the contrary, it would appear they were fixed to a particular district, sometimes called a manor, the whole of which was theirs when the demesne, and any land the Lord had enclosed and let, was taken out of it. In other cases, in the Vale of Towy and the Archdeaconry of Brecon, the acreage each gwele held is given. It is noteworthy, that usually this acreage is equal in amount. It would also seem, from some of the cases given, that a share in a gwele could be acquired by one of the proprietors of another. It would follow, there would be no escheat of the land that a gwele occupied. How far the relation of landlord and tenant subsisted between the owner of a gwele and the Lord is a point considered hereafter, but it would appear that the idea of tenure was not, at all events originally, a Welsh one. The notion of Lord and vassal seems to mark the point at which English ideas began to operate; and the more elaborate that idea is at any place, the longer had English ideas prevailed there. The question of the gwele will be dealt with later. Here it is used as marking the difference between English

and Welsh law. Where the gwele prevailed, the district may be considered as Welsh, untouched to a greater or lesser degree; where the gwele had disappeared, the district had become Anglicised to a greater or lesser extent.

Taking the Pembrokeshire manors first, there is nothing in the account of St. David's referring to the difference between English and Welsh customs as far as the *Black Book* goes. The Lord's profits and the demesne are all duly noted; the only point is, that in speaking of the profits of the Courts it is not the manor but the hundred Court that is mentioned, as that to which the tenants did suit. Then follow the tenants, the different classes of burgesses, their holdings, and their rents. It will be noticed that individual ownership is here the rule, cases of co-ownership very few. The process of Anglicising the town had been thoroughly carried out.

The Welsh Hundred is more instructive. There is, it is true, no mention of "gwele," yet in the first six villis there is no individual ownership, but two persons and their co-owners, the remains of six gweles, are given as the holders. In Welsh this would be, "there are there six gweles; of the first gwele is comprised Philip ap Kedivor and Adam de Mynyth, and their co-owners." In the Anglicised form, it is "Philip ap Kedivor and Adam de Mynyth, and their co-owners, hold so much land at such a rent." It may be merely a different way of describing the same thing; but the difference of description means a great deal—a change from gwele to joint tenancy, from Welsh to English law. It is most likely that this is the way the English law gradually worked out the Welsh. From this it appears that unless the English lawyers had made some change, the Pembrokeshire gwele, when it existed, was one of two or more groups of families. This is rather unusual, but it is also found in three places in Cardiganshire—Nantcwnlle, Llanddewiaberarth, and Bangor.

At Crughely individual ownership appears again, except at one vill, Panthar Laythe, where there was a case of two persons and their co-owners; another trace of a gwele. Castle Poncius is wholly Anglicised. At Brewdy the traces of the gwele appear again, and here at Penhesken there is an instance of three families to a gwele instead of the usual two. It is a rather interesting place, as side by side with the two co-owners are found cases of individual ownership, showing how gradual was the process of elimination.

Trefdyn is all individual owners, but the reason for this is given in the MS. For some cause or other, all the tenants had surrendered their land and taken grants from the Lord in the English form. "They all hold by deed, as appears by the register."

In the next manor, Villa Camerarii, all the freeholders hold in co-ownership, in groups both of threes and of twos, the only individual owner being the Prior of Whitwell. It is stated in the *Black Book* that the Hospital of Whitwell was founded by Bishop Beck, who endowed it with lands. Beck was Bishop 1280-1293, so this gives a date when land was taken out of co-ownership and given to individuals, and shows that the process was then going on. At Villa Grandi the joint ownership still continued. It would seem that all these persons were supposed to hold by English law.

Pebidiauk is perhaps the most instructive place in Pembrokeshire. The Upper Bailiwick was held by knights' service by tenants, who, with one exception, appear from their names to have been Englishmen, and whose estates descended on death in their entirety to their heirs. Here occur the familiar feudal terms—homage, relief, wardship, marriage—as incidents of tenure. There are nine of these military tenants settled there. One of them, William ap Llewelyn, is a Welshman, and it is remarkable that he is the only one who does not hold in severalty. The land was held by William ap Llewelyn and his brother; he did suit of Court for his brother and himself, an instance of a modified gwele, the English Lord converting it into an individual holding by making one man responsible for the personal services, and recognising him and him only as the tenant. The next class of tenants are those who do all the same services as those who held by military tenure; but they hold not as feudal tenants but by the law of Wales. Among them is William ap Llewelyn. Here he and his co-tenants render all services that do not want sole personal performance, as before. But the MS. goes on to say: "If there are several sons, the eldest receives seisin for all his brothers, and does suit of Court for them as the eldest" (*henaf*). Thus, while the law of Wales is recognised as the law that applies to the estate, the English law of primogeniture is introduced by making one of the family, the eldest son, the recognised military tenant, on whose failure to perform his services the estate would be

forfeited. This mixture of individual and co-ownership in the holdings is most instructive, as showing how the English law was being forced on the district, not so much directly as indirectly. In one case a woman, "Wenllian, daughter of Jorwerth," and her co-tenant appear.

In the Lower Bailiwick of Pebidiauk, all the knights' fees were held by individuals, but the holdings are curiously mixed up: individual and common ownership occurring almost indiscriminately. It is also worth notice that the whole of the district, Villa Grandi, is not called a manor. It appears as a number of vills, in some of which the English tenure completely prevailed, in some of which remains of the Welsh tenure were found; then come two bailiwicks, the upper of which is held partly by English knights' service, partly by Welsh tenure; the lower of which is held partly by knights' service; but one of those who held a knight's fee, an Englishman, it is true, so far retained the old Welsh customs, as to give neither wardship nor marriage. This would seem to show that the strictly manorial system was confined to a limited area; outside it, although not part of it, were lands which were included in the district, but not included in the manor. It must be remembered that, at this time, there was nothing to prevent the creation of new manors in Wales, as the statute *Quia emptores*, which prevented this in England, did not extend to Wales; so, doubtless, the process which from the *Black Book* appears to have been going on, led, if not to the creation of new manors to the extension of the boundaries of old ones; the fact that the holder of land in a defined district, although outside the actual limits of the manor, yet paid rents, and rendered services to the Lord of the manor, must soon have led to the English lawyers including his holding, with probably the rest of the district, within the limits of the manor.

Castle Maurice is a district that had been quite Anglicised. The only freeholder was one William Gower, whose two daughters held his land as co-parceners. Co-ownership seems to have been done away with, and the idea of common rights in the tenants of the manor, as such, over a tract of land to be recognised. The aforesaid tenants paid to the Lord for a bovate of land which they held in common, *8d.* Their rights over the bovate are not like those of the members of a gwele, but are those of the tenants of a manor over land which belongs to the Lord.

At Priskilly, there are traces of the old tenure. Two groups of threes, each hold land, pay rent, and do services.¹ At Wolf's Castle, individual ownership prevails; at New Mote there is one instance of common ownership;² but, as has been already stated, English tenure is in the ascendant. The same is the case at Lawhaden, but here there were certain knights' fees held, according to Welsh law, and so divisible.³ These fees are peculiar. There are four, and they show how the change from Welsh to English law was carried out. Instead of the usual number of persons and their co-owners being mentioned, the names of all the persons are given, including those of two women; so that the tenure does not represent a gwele, but a number of tenants in common, in the English form. The English lawyers said the Welsh gwele was only gavelkind. This is an illustration of how they dealt with it. There is another curious instance which shows how a gwele was transformed into English tenure: half a fee at Landesilian is said to be held by the heirs of Griffith ap Henry, Jevan ap David ap Howell, and Jevan ap Griffith, *per stirpes*,⁴ or in their case in thirds; this is a strict application of the English rule that each of the three tenants would take *per stirpes*, while his share would be divided *per capita* amongst his descendants. The gwele did not go in that way; the division was not made till a fixed date, and then it was made *per capita* and not *per stirpes*. This is an instance of how the English lawyers modified the Welsh law, from what it was, into what they thought it ought to be. The same thing is seen in another case in the country of Lawhaden, where land is said to be held by the heirs of Jevan ap William and William ap Jevan,⁵ making it a tenancy in common, instead of a gwele with its stock. A note to the services confirms this view: it is said that on the death of anyone, the land is to be divided among his heirs. The English lawyers, regarding the gwele as a form of gavelkind, acted accordingly: the reason for this appears from the rest of the sentence, "on such division, each personally takes seisin and does fealty to the Lord." That is, it paid the Lord better to treat a holding as gavelkind rather than as a gwele, for, if it was gavelkind, each person entitled to any part had to pay a relief; while, if it was a gwele, three reliefs would be

¹ P. 117.² P. 129.³ P. 161.⁴ P. 163.⁵ P. 163.

the outside the Lord would get, and probably only one. No wonder, if the substitution of English law for Welsh could be made to work to the pecuniary interest of the Lord, he should do his best to see that it was carried out.

At Laurennny (Karrenny), in the same district, there is a curious survival of tribal ownership. Llewelyn ap Henry, and all his co-owners in blood, held a carucate of land; as if to emphasise this, there is a marginal note, "Welsh Land."¹ It would be difficult to give a better definition of Welsh land tenure, than to say the land was held by one person, and all his co-owners in blood, "*omnes comporciones de consanguinitate.*"

It is interesting to find that the survival of Welsh tenure carried with it the survival of Welsh customs. Among the services at Laurennny is found what is mentioned in all the Welsh districts, but only occasionally in Pembrokeshire, the liability of the tenants to give a commorth, that is, a collection for the Lord's benefit. Usually it was given every third year; but here, in its Anglicised and more profitable form, it was given every year.² The tenants who held by Welsh tenure had to find men to guard the country against robbers; not, like the English, to find a man whom the Lord maintained, but to find and keep a man at their own cost. They were also bound, at the sound of a horn in the Welsh Court, to hang any person sentenced to death at the suit of the Lord.³

In Lamphey (Lantefey) the Welsh customs and tenures seem to have died out; all the land was held by individuals. A special custom—it is hardly necessary to say an English custom—existed here, granted, it is stated, by favour of the Bishop—that on the death of a tenant, the widow should succeed to the land; but if there was no widow, or the widow re-married, the heir should take the land.⁴ It is obviously a form of free bench. Probably the Bishop granted it to encourage marriage, by making a provision for the widow, while there was none for any other female, thinking that in this way marriage would be promoted. Whether the custom worked well or not does not appear; it is, however, said, that the land came into the Lord's hand on the death of a tenant:⁴ another English custom for the Lord's benefit; as, before it would be granted to a new tenant, the Lord would be entitled to fees.

At Lamphey and Warren (Woveran), the English law had effaced

¹ P. 165.

² P. 165.

³ P. 167.

⁴ P. 177.

the Welsh, for individual ownership seems to have been the general rule. At Warren a custom is mentioned, which shows the substitution—probably the recent substitution—of English for Welsh law. When the extent was made in 1326, the English rule was in force that the Lord was entitled to all the tenant's goods on an intestacy, and could dispose of them as he pleased.¹ This was a recent innovation, as it is said the custom formerly was that the nearest in blood should be preferred to all others, by the special favour of the Lord; it is a good instance of the process that went on. Under the Welsh laws the tribe took the tribesman's goods, and distributed them among the tribesmen, according to the special rules of the tribe. Next came the Lord, who took the goods and distributed them among the relations, the tribesmen. Then came the third step: the Lord took the goods, and dealt with them as he pleased.

This completes Pembrokeshire. It will be seen that the Welsh law had been nearly eradicated; not so much by any actual change in the law as by administering it by English officers, and in accordance with English ideas. An English lawyer, acting on the rules he had been taught, applied them to the state of things he found; so gradually, by calling things by English names, and applying the legal consequences flowing from English names, Welsh law was done away with, and English law substituted for it. That this could only be done in a place where there were English surroundings, and where the English had been settled for some time, seems clear by the accounts from the other counties, where doubtless the same process was carried on by the same officers, but where, the surroundings being Welsh, the process made but little way. It is also clear that this process was a very gradual one; as, in spite of all that had been done to establish English law, a very large substratum of Welsh law still existed in the county.

The change from Pembrokeshire to Cardiganshire, where there were no English laws to work upon, is most remarkable. There is no individual ownership—the land is held in gweles. It is true there were in some cases tenants of the Lord who held in severalty; but with these exceptions, the tenants of the manor are all members

¹ P. 195.

of different gweles. This is so at Llanddewibrefi, Nantcwnlle, Blaenpenal, Llanddewiaberarth, Llannon, Lodrepedran, Henllan, and Bangor. It is not too much to say that, so far as the *Black Book* goes, individual ownership does not exist in Cardiganshire until the Borough of Adpar is reached. In one form or the other, the holding by gwele is universal in all the manors, and also at Landogy. Whenever a case of individual ownership occurs, it is by special grant; so contrary to the custom of the country. It may therefore be said that here the Welsh system was in full vigour. The inference which follows is that, even if there were nominal conquests by Norman lords along the Teifi, yet, in fact, the Welsh institutions and customs remained very much as they had always existed; that English law, which had so permeated Pembrokeshire, had little or no effect outside English limits. Probably a still greater contrast than the differences in law in the two counties will be seen, if the names of the persons mentioned in both are compared. In Pembrokeshire, by far the larger part of the names are English, or it might be better to say not Welsh. In Cardiganshire the vast majority of the names are not English.

Carmarthenshire is more Welsh than Pembrokeshire, but less Welsh than Cardiganshire. At Meydrym the gwele is again universal, except where the Lord has let land to individuals. At Abergwilly, outside the town, there is a good deal of individual ownership; but there is also a good deal of common ownership and Welsh customs. At Llanogwade there is a good deal of individual ownership, but there are also gweles. At Llanlluan there are all gweles, no individual owners. Llanarthney and Llann-eyth are the same.

The town of Llandeilo is all individual ownership, the country is all gweles. Here another form of the gwele is found;¹ certain land is held by the descendants of a particular ancestor. While the gwele consisted of a certain number of stocks, in this case there is only one. This seems an intermediate form between the gwele and individual ownership. The gwele, several families, the stock, a single family, then the individual. Llandeuyasan consists of gweles; the town of Llangadock consists of individual owners, but the country of Llangadock of gweles, except where the Lord had

¹ P. 273.

specifically granted certain land to individuals. Carmarthenshire, therefore, represents a stage in the Anglicising process in a less advanced state than Pembrokeshire. The towns show that in them the English ideas prevailed, the country is almost wholly Welsh, English ideas have hardly penetrated.

In Gower, in Llangeuelath, the individual owners are confined to those who had grants from the Lord; the other lands are held by gweles;¹ while in Llanddewi in Gower there is no trace of Welsh tenure—it is all individual ownership, and all English customs.² Gower, therefore, presents a more advanced stage of English progress than Carmarthenshire. This may be due to immigration; and it is worthy of notice that one of the land-owners at Llangeuelath is spoken of as “Madoc Flemmy’s.”³

The Archdeaconry of Brecon, Radnorshire and Breconshire, is also mixed. At Glaswrm there are gweles; the Welsh tenure prevails.⁴ At Llandou individual ownership and English tenure prevail.⁵ Outside Pembrokeshire there is no place from which all marks of Welsh tenure seem to be so completely eradicated as at Llandou. At Newtown there is only a slight trace of Welsh tenure in the mention of the liability of the tenants to find a commorth,⁶ so it is at Trathllan. At Gwennhir the gwele appears again, as also at Gilvach, Calvannok, and Redwernen. At Kevenpresk the name “gwele” does not appear, but the fact of Welsh tenure is found in the co-ownership of the land. At Garthprengy there is individual ownership, and also commorth.⁷

It will, therefore, be seen that the Archdeaconry of Brecon was in much the same state as the county of Carmarthen, except, perhaps the establishment of English law was slightly more advanced, as it appears that some of country places had got rid of gweles; while in Carmarthenshire gweles existed everywhere but in the towns.

The evidence of the *Black Book* as to the state of Wales in 1326, therefore, stands thus:

Pembrokeshire had been the longest settled and most completely Anglicised of all the South Wales counties. Here the Welsh tenure had in name ceased to exist, and can only be traced from certain anomalous matters connected with land, which

¹ P. 287.² P. 291.³ P. 284.⁴ P. 290.⁵ P. 294.⁶ P. 310.⁷ P. 327.

are mentioned as existing, these are the survivals of the Welsh tenure.

Gower had become partly Anglicised ; in one of the two places it seems to be completely so, in the other hardly at all.

Breconshire and Radnorshire are in much the same state. Parts are quite as much Anglicised as Pembrokeshire, while others are Welsh.

Carmarthenshire is being Anglicised ; in the towns the English law prevailed, but in the country Welsh.

Cardiganshire is wholly Welsh ; except in one town, Adpar, English law had made no progress ; it is still Welsh in every way.

These results, to a great degree, correspond with the historical records. Possibly it might have been expected that English law would have made more way in Cardiganshire ; but on the whole they agree with the historical account of the progress of the English conquest of Wales.

It is somewhat interesting to find that when the Anglicising process was once carried out it became permanent, lasting almost to the present day. A Table given in the *Report of the Welsh Land Commission*,¹ stating the manors which the Ecclesiastical Commission took over from the See of St. David's, proves this. The Table is as follows :—

Manors.	Parishes.	Remarks.
<i>Pembrokeshire.</i>		
Trellys and Grandiheno, with Castle Morris, Letterston, and St. Dogfaels	St. Nicholas Granston Mathry and Letterston	Tenure customary freehold, small annual quit-rent, no fines nor heriots. Courts held at Trellys every third year.
Dewisland, Upper and Lower	St. David's	Tenure customary freehold, small annual quit-rent, fine on alienation 5s.; no heriots. Court held annually at St. David's.
Trevine	Llanrian	Tenure customary freehold, small annual quit-rents, fine on alienation 5s.; no heriots. Court held at Trevine every third year.
City and Suburbs of St. David's	St. David's	Tenure customary freehold, small annual quit-rents, fee on alienation, certain and small, no heriots. Court held at St. David's annually.

¹ Appendix, 444.

Manors.	Parishes.	Remarks.
<i>Pembrokeshire.</i>		
Llawhaden, The Barony and Townreed of	Llawhaden Bletherston. Llandisilio, etc.	Tenure customary freehold, small annual quit-rents, fine on alienation 10 <i>s.</i> ; no heriots. Court held at Llawhaden every third year.
Monckton .	Narberth .	No Court, no present emoluments.
Wolves Castle .	St. Dogwells .	Leased.
Brawdy, Pointz Castle, and Loughvaine	Brewdy, etc. .	Leased.
Llwydwrt .	Llandycefn .	No Courts, no present emoluments.
Priskilly .	Mathry and St. Edrin's	No Courts, no present emoluments.
<i>Cardiganshire.</i>		
Llanddewibrefi .	Llanddewibrefi	Customary freehold; no fines heriots, or quit-rents; commorth formerly, but not now received. No Courts.
Dyffryn Tivy and the Borough of Atpar	Llandyfriog . Llandisillioogogo	Customary freehold, no fines or heriots, small rents received. Court annually at Llandyfriog.
<i>Carmarthenshire.</i>		
Mydrim .	Mydrim .	Customary freehold, small quit-rents, fine on alienation 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; no heriots, commorth formerly, but not now received.
Abergwilli .	Abergwilli .	Customary freehold, small quit-rents, fine on alienation 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; no heriots. Courts held at Abergwilli every third year.
Llangadock Villa and Llangadock Patria	Llangadock .	Customary freehold, small quit-rents, fine on alienation 10 <i>s.</i> , no heriots. Court held at Llangadock annually.
Llanfynydd Llanegwad Llanarthney or Treclase Llanllyan	Llanfynydd Llanegwad Llanarthney Llanarthney	Customary freehold, small quit-rents, fine on alienation 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; no heriots; commorth formerly, but not now received from Llanfynydd and Llanegwad. Courts held in the four manors annually, within each in succession.

Manors.	Parishes.	Remarks.
<i>Glamorganshire.</i>		
Llangefelach or Clâse	Llangefelach	Copyhold of inheritance, small quit-rents, mortuary fee or heriot on death 5s.; commorth formerly, not now received. Courts held annually at Llangefelach.
Llanddewi Castle	Llanddewi	No Courts, no present emoluments.
<i>Radnorshire.</i>		
Glascarnon	St. Harmons	No Courts, no present emoluments; commorth formerly, but not now received.
Glascwmor Glascombe	Glascwm	Leased.

It will be seen from this what was the result of the process which the Edwardian lawyers applied to Wales. All the lands of the Sec of St. David's were brought within the boundaries of some manor. In most cases the tenure was said to be customary freehold, which is thus explained: there are no fines payable on admission, as in the case of copyholds; a quit-rent, now of small value, the survival of the rent mentioned in the *Black Book*, is paid annually; a small fee is paid on alienation; and on descent, if from father to son, a sum of 5s. is charged for inserting the new names on the register. All services seem to be abolished, but the vitality of the Welsh commorth appears; it lasted in several of the manors until quite recent years. The *Black Book* is confirmed in its statements by the fact that there was no commorth in Pembroke-shire, while there was in the other counties. It is probable, owing to the fact that the commorth was, as a rule, only payable every third year, that the Courts in some of the manors were only held every third year; the steward only came to some manors when there was something to be received, that was every third year; thus the system of three-year Courts arose, at first only applicable to those manors in which a commorth was payable, but gradually extended to other manors.

Having pointed out the general state of things that the *Black Book* discloses as to the state of Wales under Edward II, some of the different questions as to tenure, cultivation of land, the position of the Lord and his rights, have to be considered. Many of these points do not appear to have been noticed by writers on the Welsh laws. The statements in the *Black Book* are open to various

interpretations; those put forward here are those which seem most accurately to explain the state of things there disclosed, but individual views cannot be stated with confidence as the true solutions of the questions raised. It is no easy task to trace the origin of English manorial customs; but that is as nothing compared with the difficulty of trying to explain customs which have their origin in a state of things an English lawyer would ignore as pure barbarism, and which has been altered and modified so as to give it the appearance of possessing some trace of what was considered legality. It is quite impossible to hope to avoid all the pitfalls that surround the subject. What makes matters worse, is that most of the work of modern scholars has been directed to the state of things which existed in North Wales; it is by no means clear that the same existed in South Wales. From the North Wales facts, inferences have been drawn and applied to Wales as a whole, which certainly need further consideration before they are accepted as applying to any district outside the locality where they were known to be in force.

The customs that prevailed in the different districts, the property of the See of St. David, can best be understood if they are considered collectively; it therefore seems most convenient to collect and examine the different entries under separate heads.

CHURCH AND ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS.

As has already been said, there is nothing in the *Black Book* to show how the Bishopric of St. David's acquired its estates, but there are some entries as to endowments that are of interest.

The Hospital of Whitwell, at St. David's, is said to have been founded and endowed by Bishop Beck, who was Bishop from October 6th, 1280, to April 20th, 1293; the endowment, as given in the *Black Book*, was £5. There is no detailed statement as from what the income arose, except that in the town of St. David's it held $3\frac{1}{2}$ burgage tenements and $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, and land and services in other places.¹ The only clue there is in the *Black Book* as to what the other lands were, is an entry as to land, under Villa Camerarii, at Llandrudion (Landodreon). "The prior of Wytewell holds there $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land without

¹ P. 15.

rent in money."¹ The rent of a carucate there works out a little over 3s., so that there must have been more land elsewhere. Whatever it might have been, the Hospital did not hold it long, as Bishop Houghton (1362-1369) took it away from Whitwell, and annexed it to his college of St. Mary's.

The Premonstratensian house of Talley, in Carmarthenshire, which was a daughter-house to Halesowen, a daughter of Welbeck, seems to have acquired some property in St. David's, but to have disposed of it. Jevan Bregath is said to hold a curtilage in St. David's, formerly belonging to the Abbot of Talley.² It must have been of some importance, as the rent paid was 5s., and none of the other curtilages paid more than 2s. But there is nothing to show how the Abbot acquired or when he parted with it. Possibly when Gervase, the Abbot of Talley, became Bishop of St. David's in 1215 it became part of the property of the See; otherwise it is unusual to find a religious house alienating a valuable bit of property at so early a date as 1326.

The mention of the Prior of Lawhaden as holding various tenements³ shows two things: that there was a priory there, and that the Prior held by military tenure, as the entry of his holding occurs among those who held undivisible knights' fees by the law of England. Prior Brother William held at Kylmayn half a carucate of land, and 10 acres of land at Cotland.⁴ The Prior also was free from all services in connection with his land, but collection of sheep.

There do not seem to have been any other religious houses or their officials who held land of the See of St. David's. The church of Brawdy (Breudy) received procuration from the manor of Brawdy, out of some,⁵ but not out of all the villas that made up the manor. At Trefruscawe, Jevan ap Richard held a bovate of land, and paid yearly 1d., which was accustomed to be received as a procuration for the church at Brawdy.⁶ John Morys held a bovate of land at Vrothes, and paid 1d. a year, which belonged to and was usually received for the church of Brawdy. At Landenev there was a case of two co-owners, David Vaughan and John ap Henry and their co-owners, who held a carucate of land without rent to the

¹ P. 87.² P. 39.³ P. 159, 160.⁴ P. 158.⁵ P. 70.

Lord, but paid 1*d.*, as procuration, to the Church at Michaelmas ; and at Penhesken' there is another gwele, David Vaughan, Jevan Gogh, and Roger Gough and their co-owners, who held a carucate of land without rent to the Lord, but paid 1*d.* procuration to the Church at Michaelmas. The total rents of the manor of Brawdy were given at £7 14*s.* 9*d.*, and it is added, "from which is received for the procuration of the Church, 4*d.*"¹ It is only here that mention of anything like an endowment to a church occurs; the fact that it appears as payable by the holders of a gwele makes it of great interest, especially as this payment seems to have been the only incident of tenure. It is hardly fair to reason from one instance, else it might be said that endowments of the ordinary country churches were the exception, not the rule ; if so, it would follow that the large area in glebe which many of the Welsh churches now have did not belong to them in 1326. Against this has to be set the fact that the *Black Book* is not an extent of the property of the church, but only of the rents of the Bishop of St. David's ; and all that it shows is that the land the churches held was not land which belonged to the Bishop, but to themselves. The church of Brawdy had some of the Bishop's land, therefore it appears here, the other churches did not hold Bishop's land ; their land was their own, so they would not properly appear here. This seems to be the fairest inference, and it accounts for the fact of there being only one endowed church mentioned. There is, however, another point suggested by this entry which is of more interest. How came a holding held by the law of Wales, so probably before Norman times, to pay to the Church ? If the Church held tribal lands, did the gwele system apply to them ? Were there priestly families as well as lay families, tribes of the Saint, as well as tribes of the land ? This entry suggests that such was the case.

At Llangerugge, there appears to have been in force either the beginning of a system of endowment, or the beginning of the practice of leasing for lives.² The author of the *Black Book* is stated to be David Fraunceys, the Chancellor of St. David's: he appears to have held office from 1321 to 1332, and also to have been Arch-deacon from 1328 to 1334. At Llangerugge, Master David Fraunceys, the Chantor of St. David's, held a plot and 4 acres

¹ P. 72.² P. 158.

by deed for the term of his life, as appeared by the register, and paid a yearly rent of $13\frac{1}{2}d.$ It seems most probable that the Chantor, the Chancellor, and Archdeacon were one and the same person; the point of interest is, was the land leased to him as an individual, or held by virtue of his office? If the latter, the land would soon be regarded as part of the endowment of the office. The office of Chancellor was endowed, and still is, with the Manor of Nunstreet in the parish of St. David's, and the manor of Knwch Craig in the parish of Mathry; the question is whether this entry of a leasehold for life marks the commencement of the endowments of the office, and points to the way in which those endowments arose. It is worthy of notice that at Langerugge there were no tenants, except the Chantor or Chancellor. The profits are returned at $3s. 6d.$, the value of the demesne at $66s.$; and David Fraunceys, as the solitary tenant, paying $13\frac{1}{2}d.$, which is said to be included with the demesne, giving the total as $69s.$ This looks very much as pointing to the way the endowment of the Chancellorship was acquired.

At Lamphey (Lantefey) an entry appears of sanctuary land,¹ which gives rise to some interesting questions. It only appears here, which shows that, whatever may have been the rule in early times as to each church being a sanctuary—a state of things which would be inferred from various passages in the Welsh laws, yet in later times there was only one sanctuary, the church of St. David's. What was this sanctuary land? It consisted of a carucate, or about 80 acres of land, and appears to have let at $6s.$ the bovat;² which was said to be 7 acres, or just under $1s.$ an acre, a very high rent. There were 18 tenants, and in addition, the Bishop had part of it in hand; the total rents were $69s. 5d.$ It appears to have had nothing to do with Welsh tenure or Welsh law, for all the tenants held their holdings individually; it follows that at some time the land had been granted to the sanctuary for some purpose. One of the tenants, Gregory the Chaplain, was presumably in orders. It is probable that the grant was since the Norman Conquest; and it does not seem an unfair inference that the reason for the grant was to form a fund for the maintenance of persons seeking sanctuary at St. David's. By the Welsh law, a person could remain in

¹ P. 173.² P. 173.

sanctuary for a considerable period ; in one passage in the Welsh Laws 7 years, or a longer period, is mentioned ; but no provision seems to be made by law for the regular maintenance of the sanctuary man. The burgesses of St. David's were bound to keep the fugitive to the church for a night at their own risk, but no longer ; there does not seem to have been any liability on any one to maintain the fugitive after he had once reached the church. It therefore is not improbable that the sanctuary land was land which had been given to the Bishop, or set apart in some other way, so that the rent should be used for the support of those who sought sanctuary at the shrine of the Blessed David. It was a good thing for the monks to possess this celebrated sanctuary ; for although the ordinary fugitive might not pay much in offerings, yet in those wild times it was not at all uncommon to have a rich man seeking sanctuary, and he probably was expected to pay in proportion to his position, and so make up for non-paying guests.

Other entries as to St. David's show the great veneration that was paid to the relics of St. David. In times of war and tumult, it was the custom to carry round the relics of the Saint of the country, and to invite the prayers of the pious to procure his aid "in guarding his ancient realm." There was hardly a monastery of any importance that did not possess some relics of a miracle-working saint ; and their exhibition to the faithful, if it did nothing else, usually brought in money, the offerings of the pious. In time of war, St. David was carried round his district ; the Bishop's tenants there were bound to escort the relics, the only limitation being that they could return home the same night.¹ So also were the tenants of the Welsh Hundred, but their liability was limited to times of war.² The tenants of Castle Poncius and Newtown do not seem to have been limited to times of war, nor their escort limited to getting home the same night ; they had to follow as far as Carnetrney.³ The tenants of Trefdyn had to follow, but only so far that they could get home at night ; but their obligation was not limited to war time.⁴ The tenants of Villa Camerarii and Castell Maurice had to follow to Carnetrney.⁵ The tenants of the Upper Bailiwick of Pebidiauk, who held by English tenure, were only liable to follow in war time, but no limit is placed on their journey ;⁶

¹ P. 37.² P. 51.³ P. 67.⁴ P. 81.⁵ Pp. 89, 111.⁶ P. 94.

the tenants of Wolf's Castle, in like circumstances, had only to go to Carnetrney.¹ The tenants of the vill of Lawhaden had only to follow in war time, but they had to go as far as Kermerdyn.² But the tenants of the country of Lawhaden had only to follow for a day, so that they could return home at night.³

It will be noticed that these obligations fall into two great divisions: those in time of war, and those in time of peace. In war time the progress was to provide for the safety of the Bishop's territory by prayer; this was probably to a great extent, if not entirely, a Norman custom, an obligation imposed by the Normans. The peaceful progress had a different object. The procedure in Welsh courts was to a very large extent made up of proof by relics, and the enactments as to which of the litigants is to provide the relics show the great importance that was attached to having an available supply. The progress of the relics in time of peace was possibly to enable them to be used in judicial proceedings, thus supplying a public want in a way that was not unprofitable to the St. David's monastery; an instance of how the Latin monk utilised his opportunities. Nor was this the only Welsh custom that the monk, or rather the ecclesiastic, adopted. In some of the Pembrokeshire manors—and it is not without interest that it was chiefly in these manors—a custom seems to have arisen of claiming a mortuary. Under the Welsh law, on the death of a tenant, a payment known as an *ebidiw* was made; this the Norman lawyer said was the same thing as a heriot, and so enforced its payment whenever a heriot could be claimed. According to Welsh law, a criminal could only bequeath his debts, and a sum of money to the Church;⁴ this was called his *daered*. It seems at first to have been a voluntary payment;⁵ when afterwards it became a customary payment, the judge who tried the prisoner claimed a share. The Norman lawyers considered that the part of the *daered* which went to the judge was the same thing as a mortuary: a sort of ecclesiastical heriot; a payment to which the Church as judge was entitled to claim whenever a man died. In two of the Pembrokeshire manors the *ebidiw* was changed into a heriot. This seems to have been fairly general;

¹ Pp. 123, 125.

² P. 153.

³ P. 161.

⁴ Vol. i, pp. 254, 255.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 369.

but in one of these Lamphey (Lantefey), the *daered* was changed into the mortuary, and made a compulsory payment.¹ The heriot was the best beast, the mortuary the second-best beast, or the best upper garment which the deceased usually used, if he had no beast.² This change from a voluntary payment of uncertain amount to a fixed compulsory payment marks a step in the conquest of the country.

A most important point that the *Black Book* brings out is the position of the clergy in 1326, as to which some very interesting information may be gathered. The *Black Book* mentions sixty-seven places, and on twenty-seven of these the names of persons in orders are given. They are usually described as Chaplain (*Capellanus*), which, it seems, means the resident priest. In sixty-three cases out of the sixty-seven, the persons so described are landowners, tenants of the Lord, and it may be inferred from the rents they paid were in a fairly good position. Their holdings are not, as a rule, large, but they all seem to have been in a substantial position. This will be best seen from a glance at these figures.

County.	No. of Places.	Places where Clergy mentioned.	No. of Clergy.	Landowners.
Pembroke . . .	22	11	19	953
Cardigan . . .	11	6	9	169
Carmarthen . . .	11	7	8	184
Gower . . .	2	1	1	9
Archdeaconry of Brecon	11	2	3	145

As far as any inference can be drawn from this, it shows that the clergy in Wales in the fourteenth century were, in many cases, well-to-do small landowners—an independent class, not very unlike the other tenants on the Bishops' manors.

The next matter brought out is, that they were men with families. Whether married or not may be a question; the presumption would be that they were, as it is clear that they had families who were acknowledged, openly and publicly recognised, as the children of the clergy. Expressions such as "Gruffyd, son of the Chaplain,"³ make this clear.

When the Welsh districts and Cardiganshire are much more difficult questions arise. There it is four the clergy are mentioned as one of the families, or

¹ P. 175.² P. 181.³ P.

that make up the gwele. For instance, at Llanddewibrefi, as the site of one of Bishop Beck's colleges, it was only to be expected that several persons in orders would be found there. In the town among the burgesses there is Roger the Chaplain, who had the freedom of the town;¹ but in the country of Llanddewibrefi the land was divided among eight gweles. In two of these—the third and the seventh—two different chaplains are stated to be heads of the families.² In the third gwele, Cadogan the Chaplain, Ewer, the son of the Chaplain, and Jorwerth ap Cradoc were the three stocks which made the gwele. In the seventh, Meiler the Chaplain, David ap Auel, and Gwas Dewi Vaughan were the stocks. All these held their land by Welsh tenure, kin, and descent (*Ach et Edrid*). Whatever view may be taken of the origin and nature of the gwele, one thing is clear: that each of the families that composed it were presumed to be capable of having descendants. It was not like the Latin idea, that an ecclesiastic was a corporation sole, and that any land belonging to the incumbent of a parish belonged to him as such; there, a change in person did not matter, as the land was annexed to the office. Here, the fact that the man was in orders had nothing to do with it. He was one of the families that formed the gwele; his occupation in life was quite immaterial.

At first sight these entries look like very strong evidence in favour of the recognised legal existence of marriage among the Welsh clergy; to some extent, this is so. It has, however, to be taken with two qualifications:

(a) That there is no evidence in what class of orders these men were who are spoken of as chaplains, nor as to whether they held any ecclesiastical preferment. If they were only in minor orders, the Latin Church would not notice the fact of their having married, especially if they held no ecclesiastical preferment. There are instances of beneficed clergy at this date being deprived for being married; but instances of unbeneficed persons in minor orders being interfered with because they were married are most rare, even if they exist. Possibly these persons may have been connected in some way with the college at Llanddewibrefi; and it is not unworthy of notice that, while the burgess Roger the Chaplain is styled *Dominus Rogerus Capellanus*,³ the term "*Dominus*"

¹ P. 197.² P. 201.³ P. 197.

does not occur before the names of the men who made the gwele—Cadogan Capellanus, Ewer filius Capellani in the one case, and Meiler Capellanus in the other¹—the absence of "*Dominus*" may point to the fact of minor orders.

(b) The next qualification is, that in the Welsh tenure which the gwele represents, the same strict rules as to legitimacy did not prevail as in Norman or English descents. If a child was the recognised son of its parents, even if legally there was some impediment to the parents marrying, the child would inherit under Welsh law. This is, however, assuming not only that title to land was still regulated by Welsh custom, but that the personal status of the individual followed the Welsh, not the English rules—a much more unlikely point. However, in spite of these qualifications, there is no doubt that these entries as to the marriages of the clergy in a record prepared by an officer of the Latin Church, the Chancellor of the Bishop, probably also the Archdeacon, and the Chantor of the Cathedral, recognising a married clergy and their children as tenants of the Bishop, is strong evidence that the custom was legal; especially when, if these persons had no legal right, the Bishop could probably have claimed the land they held by escheat. That he did this when he could is seen from the fact that, under the description of lands that had come into the Lord's hands, that is by escheat, there are cases of land held by clergy, as at Llandogy, "6 acres of land formerly of Cadogan the Chaplain."² It must further be noticed that this entry as to the gweles does not stand alone, as of the five gweles at Nantcwnlle, in the first two, among the families that made them up, are Llewelyn ap Capelayn and Adaf the Chaplain.³ At Llanddewi-aberarth, out of the four gweles, the fourth is held by Llewelyn the Clerk (*Llewelyn clericus*) and Gruffyd, the son of the Chaplain,⁴ and the descendants from them. At Bangor,⁵ where the four gweles are each named, the first, called "Gwele Enewris," was made up of two families, Llewelyn the Chaplain, Gruffyd ap Jevan, and their co-owners. The number of instances in Welsh districts as to clergy and their families show that this was nothing unusual—that these families were regularly recognised in law as the successors to their fathers' property; this goes far to prove that the marriage of the clergy among the Welsh was not only a legally recognised fact,

¹ P. 200.² P. 231.³ P. 207.⁴ P. 209.⁵ P. 215.

but also, what is more important, that their children were treated as legitimate, not only by the Welsh themselves, but also by the English officials in legal documents. If this was so in 1326, it is hard to believe the statement usually accepted as history, that during Bishop de la Bere's episcopate, 1447-1460, the status of the Welsh clergy had undergone so vast a change, that they admitted that the women who lived in their houses were not wives, but only concubines, and prayed the Bishop to get rid of the ladies; but the Bishop refused, because he would lose so much of his income by the fees he received from the licences to the clergy to keep women.

One other interesting notice as to the celibacy of the clergy is found in the *Black Book*. A Bishop is said to have sold some of the land of the See, to provide money for his daughter. It is hard to believe that the Latin holder of a Welsh See—for the Bishop was David Fitzgerald, 1146-1176—had so survived the sense of shame as to sell the episcopal lands to provide for his bastards; but it was either this, or the Bishop did what some English Victorian bishops are said to have done—provided for his legitimate daughter out of the revenues of the See.¹

The appearance of the names of the clergy among the families composing the gweles, especially the case at Llanddewiaberarth, of a gwele consisting wholly of families of clergy,² suggests that it is the remains of the system among the Welsh tribes of the division of the tribal land into the two classes of the lands of the lay tribe and of the Saint's tribe. The question is one of considerable difficulty, and involves a long and detailed inquiry, which here would be out of place, into the origin of the gweles and of the districts on which the different gweles were settled, but it is obvious that some cause must have existed for the clergy becoming co-owners in the gweles; it seems that the explanation of the "tribe of the Saint" is the one that presents the fewest difficulties.

¹ In the case of one English bishop, a dispute arose as to the fines on certain copyholds that accrued between the date the Ecclesiastical Commissioners agreed to take over the estates of the Bishopric and the date of the legal transfer. Both parties claimed them. But the Bishop, having received them kept them, and refused to pay them over to the Commissioners. Thereupon the Commissioners charged the Bishop with a breach of faith, as having put monies that did not belong to him in his pocket. To this the Bishop gave a most positive denial; "Not a penny," he said, "had gone into his pocket: he had settled the whole on his daughters!"

² P. 208.

The *Black Book* shows that the clergy were fairly distributed throughout the Bishop's estates. At St. David's, John Chapelleyne was a burgess,¹ as were Morys Monk and David Benedic.² In the Welsh hundred at Treffweyth', among the owners of land was David the Chaplain, who held, with Thomas ap Symond, what had once been a gwele, but had now become 2 bovates.³ In Treethnewd', one of the Tydwaldy vills, Philip ap Watkyn and Master (*Dominus*) David the Chaplain held what had probably at one time been a gwele, but was then 4 bovates;⁴ while Thomas, the son of the Chaplain (Thomas ap Capellaynus), held a carucate of land, part of another gwele, at Tyrteyno.⁵ At Castle Poncius, Master Adam the Chaplain held 2 bovates of land by deed.⁶ At Trefllys, one of the vills that made up the Villa Camerarii, Gurgen the Clerk was one of three co-owners of a carucate and 2 bovates, and paid rent to the Reeve.⁷ At Castle Mawr, Master Philip the Chaplain held 2 bovates of land.⁸ In the borough of Lawhaden, John Decanus occurs as joint owner of a burgage tenement with John Bowenon, as do also Llewelyn the Chaplain and David the Clerk.⁹ In the country of Lawhaden, John Clericus is one of four who held a carucate of land at Idostu.¹⁰ At Castle Bygelyn, Llewelyn the Chaplain, and the heirs of Walter ap Eynon, held forty acres of land.¹¹ At Lamphey (Lantefey), Master Gregory the Chaplain held two acres of the sanctuary land.¹² He also appears among the cottagers as holding a plot of land, and as one of those exempted from all services except heriots and leyrwit: the last a somewhat peculiar exemption for a priest—while renting two acres and sixty virgates of the demesne.¹³ Among the cottagers there also appears a plot with a curtilage, which was the Chaplain's of the parish, but which never paid rent or service.¹⁴ This looks like the endowment of the office. At Warren, John, the Chaplain of the parish, had a plot, building, and curtilage, and 6½ acres of land, formerly the property of Master Gilbert the Chaplain¹⁵—and the entry looks as if this particular plot was also part of the endowment of the parish priest.

In Cardiganshire, at Llanddewibrefi, Roger the Chaplain was a burgess.¹⁶ Cadogan the Chaplain and Meiler the Chaplain

¹ P. 21.² Pp. 27, 29.³ P. 55.⁴ P. 59.⁵ P. 59.⁶ P. 67.⁷ P. 85.⁸ P. 113.⁹ Pp. 143, 149.¹⁰ P. 163.¹¹ P. 165.¹² P. 175.¹³ Pp. 187, 189, 191.¹⁴ P. 187.¹⁵ P. 193.¹⁶ P. 197.

were holders of gweles;¹ at Nantcwnlle, Llewelyn ap Capelayn and Adaf the Chaplain held gweles.² At Llanddewiaberarth there was David the Chaplain, Llewelyn the Clerk, and Gruffyd, son of the Chaplain.³ At Lodepedran, Llewelyn the Chaplain.⁴ At Bangor, Llewelyn the Chaplain appears as part owner of a gwele.⁵ At Adpar, David the Chaplain held 4½ burgage tenements, and Gervase the Clerk 15.⁶ So that there were in Cardiganshire at least twelve clergy on the Bishop's manors alone.

In Carmarthenshire, David Somer the Chaplain appears as a burgess at Abergwilly, holding 2½ tenements.⁷ At Llanogwade, Master Ithel the Chaplain held 2 burgage tenements; and Master Madoc the Chaplain was one of four landowners who held 3 acres of land in the Forest, then called "Killardun."⁸ At Llanlluan, there was William the Cleric;⁹ at Llandcilo, Madoc the Chaplain was a burgess;¹⁰ at Llangadock, Cradoc the Chaplain was a burgess, as was also John Vycar.¹¹ This gives seven clergy on their Carmarthenshire estates.

In Gower, the only person mentioned as in orders is Philip the Chaplain, who was the stock of one of the seven gweles that were found at Llangeulath.¹²

In the Brecon Archdeaconry, among the cottagers at Llandou, the name of Philip the Cleric occurs;¹³ and among the copyholders, John Prior;¹⁴ while David, the son of the Cleric, is one of the persons who held a protection there.¹⁵ At Garthprengyg, John the Chaplain was tenant of 10½ acres of land;¹⁶ and Master Gervase the Chaplain of a curtilage and 5 acres of land.¹⁷ This gives a total of some forty persons in orders who appear in the *Black Book* in twenty-seven different places.

Out of the 35 juries mentioned, the names of clergy appear on 12, namely:—In Pembrokeshire, 3: Villa Camerarii, Gorgen the Clerk; Castle Maurice, Master Philip the Chaplain; Warren, Master John the Chaplain. In Cardiganshire, 3: Nantcwnlle, Llewelyn the Clerk; Llanddewiaberarth, David the Chaplain; Lodepedran, Llewelyn the Chaplain. In Carmarthenshire, 3: Llanogwade, Master Madoç the Chaplain; Master Ithel the

¹ P. 201.² P. 207.³ P. 209.⁴ P. 211.⁵ P. 215.⁶ P. 225.⁷ P. 244.⁸ P. 251.⁹ P. 257.¹⁰ P. 265.¹¹ P. 279.¹² P. 287.¹³ P. 297.¹⁴ P. 301.¹⁵ P. 307.¹⁶ P. 329.

Chaplain; Llanlluan, William the Cleric; Llandeilo Vaur, Master Madoc the Chaplain. In Gower none. In the Archdeaconry of Brecon, 1: Glascwm, Anian the Chaplain.

In the entry as to Abergwilly it is just possible to trace that the college existed there. Bishop Beck founded two colleges, one at Llanddewibrefi in 1287, and one at Llangadock in 1283; the last was moved to Abergwilly in 1284. The *Black Book* contains nothing to show the existence of the college at Llangadock, but under Abergwilly appears: "The Lord has a plot within the close of the college church, and it is worth yearly 6*d*."¹

At Warren, in Pembrokeshire, the jurors found that there was a chapel there, annexed to the prebend of the Bishop, and that it was worth yearly £20.² This chapel it is difficult to trace, but in Pope Nicholas' *Valor* there is mentioned the prebend of the Bishop, which was far the most valuable of the prebends, being taxed at £20.

Another difficulty as to prebends arises at Llanlluan in Carmarthenshire. Among the free tenants is an entry, "that there is there a stock called Cladoc, with their descendants, who hold certain prebendal land (*terra prebendalis*), and pay the Lord yearly, at Michaelmas 6*s*. 8*d*., and that prebendal land contains 21 acres."³ The case is peculiar: there were at Llanlluan three gweles of only one family in each; after describing these, the jurors go on to present the stock called Cladoc, who held the prebendal land. To what the prebend belonged that owned it does not appear: whether to the cathedral of St. David or the colleges at Llanddewibrefi or Abergwilly, assuming that these collegiate churches possessed prebends. But the great difficulty is, why prebendal, that is, Church land, should pay rent to the Bishop and not to the prebend; and how land which was in the possession of a Welsh stock came to be made prebendal. All sorts of speculations might be made, but with such scanty information speculation is useless. The importance of the entry is, that it affords another point in the relation of Welsh tenure to the Church that has to be investigated: How land of Welsh tenure came to be prebendal, and how the Bishop acquired rights in it. For it seems that at St. David's the Bishop had always a share in the revenues of the cathedral, besides his own estates as Bishop.

¹ P. 243.

² P. 193.

³ P. 257.

Another point which shows that the rules of the Latin Church and of the English ecclesiastical law were not in force in Wales, is brought out by an entry at Newtown.¹ Under the profits of the Lord, the jurors found "That there is a plot called the Cemetery, and it contains half an acre, and it is worth yearly, 2d."² If this was not the churchyard, it is difficult to see what half-acre plot would be the cemetery; the fact that it was part of the Lord's property, that he let it, raises an interesting question, and points to a curious survival. In England the freehold of the churchyard is in the incumbent—he can let the pasture in the churchyard; here it does not appear to have been so. It was in the Lord, but the Lord was the Bishop, and the Bishop had, from having been only an official in the St. David's monastery, become first the head of the monastery, then the proprietor of all the property of the monastery. This cemetery would originally form part of the land given to the monastery on which the church was built, and which belonged to it—part of the *Llan*; for some reason the monastery still kept possession of it, after the church had become a parish church; when the Bishop took over the land of the monastery, this passed to him with the rest; it was let, and the rent received by him, and so it was included as part of the property of the See. In this way the explanation is easy; but otherwise it is difficult to show why the Lord of the manor should be entitled to let and receive rent for a churchyard.

In the *Black Book* the names of seven of the Bishops of St. David's appear; the mention of them is of interest, as they give certain fixed points in the history of the estates of the See, that are useful in tracing how things developed into the system the *Black Book* describes. These names are nearly always those of thirteenth-century Bishops, only one—

David Fitzgerald, 1148-1176, being earlier. David was the Bishop, already mentioned, who gave 7 carucates of land at Lawhaden, which was formerly part of the Bishop's demesne, as a provision for his daughter.³

Gervase, who was Bishop 1215-1229, commuted the rents of the Tydwaldy tenants, which before his time had been paid in flour and cheese, into money for the convenience of the Church.⁴ He also

¹ P. 309.² P. 309.³ P. 139.⁴ P. 57.

made a grant to the freeholders of Llandeilo, who held certain customary freehold land, of certain land which was not freehold; with the result, as found by the jurors, that the tenants paid half of the toll at the Lord's mill from the free land, as well as for the land not free; in return for the privilege granted.¹

Anselm le Gras, Bishop 1231-1247, fixed the rents of the copyholders at Trefdyn, in Pembrokeshire, which before his time were at arbitrary sums, at fixed sums at the will of the Bishop.² It seems probable that he did away with the Welsh tenure which had prevailed, replacing it by something like English copyholds.

Thomas Wallensis, 1248-1255. It is not certain if it was this Bishop, or Thomas Bec, 1280-1293, who is the Bishop Thomas mentioned as having exchanged 22½ acres of the demesne land at Meydrym for 26 acres of land at Kyluayn, leaving only 7½ acres of demesne at Meydrym.³ No particulars of the exchange appear: nothing beyond the mere fact of its being made.

Richard de Carew, 1256-1280. During the episcopate of this Bishop, an exchange was made at Llanogwade, of three-quarters of an acre of land outside Llanogwade, for 3 acres of land in the Forest called Killardun, which contained 12 Welsh acres.⁴ The persons who held the three-quarters of an acre were Jevan ap Kedivor Canan, Jevan Vachan, Master Madoc the Chaplain, and Jevan Oythel. Unfortunately, it does not appear how they held the three-quarters of an acre: as a gwele, or as individuals. If as a gwele, it would be of importance as showing the rights of the heads of the families who made up the gwele to deal with the tribal land; but, as it is, no inference can be drawn from it.

Thomas Beck, 1280-1293. As has been already stated, he is possibly the Bishop Thomas who made the exchange at Meydrym, if not, he is mentioned in the *Black Book* as the founder of the hospital at Whitwell, in St. David's, for sick and infirm clergy and for hospitality for others.⁵ No allusion is made to him as founder of the two colleges at Llanddewibrefi and Abergwilly.

David Martyn, 1296-1328. The first mention of this Bishop is that during his episcopate the Survey was made.⁶ A Lord D[avid] by the Grace of God Bishop of St. David's, which was either this

¹ P. 271.

² P. 81.

³ P. 235.

⁴ P. 251.

⁵ P. 15.

⁶ P. 13.

Bishop or David Fitzgerald, already mentioned : probably Martyn, otherwise it would not have been necessary to mention the fact, had granted, that during his episcopate half the rents of Landogy should be paid in money.¹ In other words, he further carried out the process which had been going on during the previous century, of commuting the food rents into money payments.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS.

As has been already stated, the Survey contained in the *Black Book* is mainly based on the manor as the unit ; but in some places a survey was made and a jury sworn for what does not appear to be a manor ; while in the manors themselves a number of different places are mentioned which seem to have very little connection with each other. There is a wonderful want of information as to what were the actual divisions of the country.

As to ecclesiastical divisions, one only is mentioned, the Archdeaconry of Brecon, an area which included a good deal of the counties of Brecon and Radnor. According to Jones, in his *History of Breconshire*,² the Archdeaconry contained about 124 parishes in Brecon and in Radnor. The *Black Book* gives an account of the Bishop's estates, in some three Brecon, and at least two Radnor parishes. With the exception of the Archdeaconry, no other ecclesiastical division is mentioned: no Bishopric, rural deanery, or parish. From Pope Nicholas' *Valor*, which was made 1288 to 1291, it is known that Wales was then divided into Bishoprics, Archdeaconries, rural deaneries, and parishes ; but the *Black Book* is silent as to all of these but the Archdeaconry of Brecon.

As to civil divisions, there is an equal absence of detail. There is no mention of any county, no division between Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire. There is nothing to show that the town of Llanddewibrefi is in a different county from Warren, the Pembrokeshire manor that preceded it. Nor, when Cardiganshire ends with the country of Lantlogy, is there anything to show that Meydrym is in another county.³

Ystrad Towy is the only local division in Carmarthenshire that

¹ P. 231.

² Vol. ii, p. 177.

³ P. 235.

is mentioned;¹ at the end of the entries as to Carmarthenshire, the total is given of the lands of the Lord, in "Estrattewy and Meydrym."²

Gower is spoken of by name, and at the end "all the lands of the Lord in Gower;"³ the Archdeaconry of Brecon begins a new title. There is no reference to any shire.

As to the Hundred, the case is different; the Welsh Hundred, as it is called in the *Black Book*, the Hundred of Dewisland as it is now called, is mentioned,⁴ and the places included in it in the *Black Book* very roughly represent the places included in it to-day, but this is all. There is no direct mention of any other Hundred in the districts where the land described lies, nor of the Welsh divisions that are said to have been the equivalent of the Hundred.

That in some form Hundreds existed appears from the frequent reference, that the tenants were to attend at the Hundred Court; but it is only by such a reference that from the words of the *Book* the existence of Hundreds can be inferred. Villages are mentioned, but the term is used in several ways: as describing a town where there are burgesses—what would be called a borough, and as describing what we should call a vill, or hamlet. An instance of the first is seen in the expression Villa de Lawhaden, Villa de Llanddewibrefi, Villa de Atpar, Villa de Langadock; in some cases vill is used in a third sense, the *villa*, the town, as opposed to the *patria*, the "country," the foreign.

To show how little is to be learnt of the civil division of the country from the *Black Book*, the case of Pembrokeshire has only to be examined.

No name is given to St. David's; the heading is "Menevia," the ending "Total value of Menevia." It was a borough, as there were persons holding by burgage tenure; but although the Survey gives 73 acres and 80 perches, nothing shows what it is, or where it is.

The Welsh Hundred contains the names of some thirty places which are included in it. The divisions are made according to the services rendered to the Lord, not according to any territorial system. At the first six places—Porthlysky, Trefuergu, Trefiera'th, Leyther, Trefuleythyn, Treflywyth⁵—certain persons

¹ Pp. 241, 285.

² P. 291.

³ P. 47.

⁴ P. 47.

are mentioned who are described as tenants of the Hundred; certain services are common to all the six; certain other services are done by some of them and not by others. Then come a batch of twelve places—Trefelydyr, Tyrmynny, Tyrteynauk, Kayrnredren, Saluach Sybwyn, Salvach Lower Clegertillvir Harn-gleu Lower, Trefboyth, Treffiweyth, Maynarthr', and Trefcuelyn¹—where the tenants mostly do the same services, but with certain variations. Tydwaldy, is then mentioned, at which the services are different. Then follow eleven places—Trefispoys, Trefdun, Penbury, Trefzago, Tyrmynny, Trefethneud', Tyrteyno, Lower Harnglau, Upper Harnglau, Trefkethny, and Solva²—where the services are the same as at Tydwaldy. The acreage of the land—6 carucates and 5 bovates—is given;³ but this is all, and there is nothing to show whether the whole of the Welsh Hundred belonged to the Bishop, or whether he only held certain lands in it. The description is just such as an ordinary landlord at the present day would have made of the farms he had in a particular parish; but in what the division of the land consisted there is nothing to show.

Crughely, as the next place is called, includes four other places, arranged also according to services.⁴

Castle Poncius and Newtown is the first manor, so-called.⁵ It is followed by the manors of Brawdy and Trefdyn.⁶ Villa Camerarii includes eleven places, but whether it is a manor or what does not appear. Villa Grandi is a manor,⁷ including eight hamlets; the tenants here again being grouped by services. Pebidiauk is divided into an Upper and Lower Bailiwick; the tenants of the Upper holding by knights' service, with a number who held by Welsh law;⁸ the tenants of the Lower Bailiwick holding by knights' service, with a number of other tenants.⁹ It is not said what the district is—Hundred, manor, or what. Neither is any name given to the division called Castle Maurice. Wolf's Castle is called a manor;¹⁰ New Mote is a borough, but is entered as a manor.¹¹ Lawhaden town is spoken of as a vill.¹² No designation is given to Lawhaden country or Lamphey (Llantefey); while Warren

¹ P. 51.² P. 61.³ P. 61.⁴ P. 61.⁵ P. 69.⁶ Pp. 73, 85.⁷ P. 95.⁸ P. 97.⁹ P. 103.¹⁰ P. 127.¹¹ P. 137.¹² P. 157.

is called a manor.¹ It will thus be seen that it is almost, if not quite, impossible to make out anything from the *Black Book* as to the divisions into which the country was divided. There were Hundreds and manors, but of what the manors consisted, what made up the Hundreds, does not appear, and no amount of consideration to the details gives much light on it.

There is, however, one point that should be noticed. Does the state of things shown by the *Black Book* indicate that at its date manors, as the term is now understood, were in existence in Wales, and if so were they then fully formed? The manor of modern English lawyers was not known to the Welsh. The English theory, that the manor represents land and districts granted by the Crown to the predecessor in title of the Lord, so everything which the Lord has not granted to the tenant of the manor remains vested in him, is quite foreign to Welsh ideas. As far as can be made out from the Welsh laws, there is nothing to indicate that anything like a manor, in the English feudal sense, existed under them: in fact, the whole policy of the Welsh laws was opposed to it. Tribal ownership was the very opposite to the fundamental manorial idea, that the soil was in the Lord. After the Conquest of Wales, the Lords Marchers applied English ideas to the land they acquired, and it is likely that the same ideas had been applied to the earlier conquests in Pembrokeshire and elsewhere; but even if so, the country was not divided up into manors, as in England. The term "manor" was applied to the possessions of the Lords Marchers, and included those and those only; as the statute *Quia emptores* did not apply, there was nothing to prevent the creation of new manors in Wales. Gradually, therefore, the lands became settled on manorial principles, treated according to English law, and so were regarded as manors in the English sense. At the time of the *Black Book*, this process had not been completed. The estates comprised the lands of so many tribes, or parts of a tribe. The value of land was so small that the exact area of unenclosed land was of small account. Hence there were no boundaries to the manors. The people who dwelt in certain places, and rendered the same services, were regarded as one group, whatever the area of the lands might be. In time, the extent

¹ P. 195.

of the land became defined, but it was a most gradual process, certainly not carried out until after the legislation of Henry VIII. As the jurisdiction exercised over the places resembled the manorial jurisdiction more than anything else, the places became regarded as manors; consisting at first of so many tribes and their possessions, irrespective of the area which was supposed to belong to such tribes. In fact, this history is the story of the change from a jurisdiction exercised over groups of persons, to a jurisdiction exercised over an area of land. It will be noticed in the *Black Book*, that it is not the property of the families or townships that is given; not the area of open unenclosed land; but only an account of the land that paid rent, that is, the enclosed land. The only apparent exception to this is the case of Llannenyth, in Carmarthenshire. Here it is stated that the jurors present that there is arable land and mountain pasture a space of a league in length, and the same in breadth; and the arable land contains—¹ But even here it would seem that only *enclosed* land is meant. The Lord's profits and his demesne are confined to what is enclosed and can be let; nothing is said about the waste on which the beasts of the tenants fed. The *Black Book*, therefore, represents the manor in a transition stage, where the manor comprised not merely a jurisdiction over so many families, but over so many families holding so much enclosed land. The ultimate stage, the jurisdiction over an area including not only enclosures but also so much waste land—the Lord's waste—had not yet been arrived at.

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.

The measures of land given in the *Black Book* also show that it was made at a transition period. There is no mention of the old Welsh measures of land: of the "long yoke," the "erw," the "randir," the "cyfar"; all the terms are English, and in strict accordance with English law. The acre appears to be the unit, and the land is treated as being divided into acres, bovates, carucates. A memorandum² is given, stating that a bovat or oxgang contains 7 acres, and a carucate or hide, a ploughland—80 acres. The hide is here mentioned as a measure, not as a unit of taxation; and the state-

¹ P. 261.

² P. 13.

ment that a hide was the same thing as a carucate would not have been true in most English counties. In addition to these there are often mentioned measures which are less than an acre—perches, which seems the right translation of *pliticata*, although it is very doubtful if the Welsh perch was the same as the English; virgates or rods, which seem to differ from the ordinary English virgate; here the acre was something over 7 virgates, for it is said that "Stephen le Polter holds 3 acres and 7 virgates of land."¹

Besides these recognised measures there are a number of uncertain ones, such as stangs, which seem to have been about a quarter of an acre, but the number of yards to a stang varied in different places.² The term is used for something less than an acre, as it is said: "Philip Curteys holds an acre and a stang."³ Plots (*placea*), which does not seem to have any very defined meaning: a tenant is mentioned as holding a plot usually with something else. A curtilage, which also does not seem to express a clearly-defined area, and certainly not the usual English legal meaning of something connected with a house, and held with it; it often appears from the *Black Book* that curtilages are let as independent tenancies, quite apart from anything else, and "rents of curtilages" form a distinct item in the rentals of several places. Croft (*croftum*) again seems a general term with no fixed meaning; in one case a holding is said to consist of a croft, a plot, a curtilage, and a bovat of land.⁴

One of the most usual descriptions of land is a burgage tenement (*burgagium*), and it is most difficult to say if it represents any fixed measure. Such description as a burgage tenement and an acre of land would lead to the belief that it did; while such a description as a burgage tenement, containing one messuage, half an acre, and 20 perches of land, leads to a belief that it did not. Probably the amount of land that made up a burgage tenement differed in the different boroughs, and it was more the fact of its being burgage land than the area of it that was regarded; but this does not explain the difficulty of persons being stated to hold different fixed parts of a burgage tenement, such as a quarter of a burgage tenement, a half of a burgage tenement, three parts of

¹ P. 83.

² See Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, vol. i, p. 133.

³ P. 19.

⁴ P. 179.

a burgage tenement. At St. David's it would seem that the rent of a burgage tenement was a fixed sum, 1s. a year, and the subdivision was only regarded as a means of apportioning the rent; the most reasonable explanation seems to be that a burgage tenement was a portion of burgage land producing a rent of 1s., wholly irrespective of the quantity it contained.

In Pebidiauk another division of land is mentioned: a knight's fee. It appears that the precise contents of a knight's fee in Pembrokeshire, the only place where their existence is mentioned, was 10 ploughlands, or 640 acres. Elsewhere it seems to have been a definite number of acres, as a whole knight's fee, and a half knight's fee, are mentioned; and also smaller quantities of land, such as 3 carucates and 2 bovates, which appear to have been regarded as less than half a knight's fee. In Owen's *Pembrokeshire*,¹ the following scale is given: 8 acres make an oxland a bovat, 8 bovates make a ploughland a carucate, 64 acres 10 ploughlands, a knight's fee, 640 acres. Twenty knight's fees, held of the King, or 12,800 acres, or 5 knight's fees held of the Earldom of Pembroke, 3200 acres, make a barony. The total is given as 3 fees and 1½ carucates. The only other measure of land mentioned in Pembrokeshire is one that it is difficult to explain. It is stated that the Lord bought at Trefseysse!² a certain liberty called "Havancia," from 6½ bovates of land, formerly of Maur ap Ithel, from which a customary rent of 1d. and a needle was payable to the Lord at Pentecost. Whether it was a measure of land, or a right to the share of the profits, or to take something from the land, is quite uncertain; the precise meaning here of the term "Havancia" is by no means clear.

All these terms, in use in Pembrokeshire, as representing so much land, are not of Welsh but of English origin; and show, that so far as the Bishop's lands were concerned, all the reckoning was—as would be expected to be the case—in English measures. In none of the other counties are so many different measures or terms used. In Cardiganshire there are only acres, plots, stangs, and burgage tenements. It would have been expected that here, at least, some trace of Welsh measures would have been found; such, however, is not the case: probably because the bulk of the

¹ Vol. i, p. 135.

² P. 93.

land was held by gwele, and nothing to show what made it, or how it was made up, is given.

In Carmarthenshire the measures are acres, virgates, stangs, curtilages, plots, and burgage tenements. There is, however, an interesting allusion to Welsh measures. Speaking of Llanogwade, the jury find "The Lord has there a forest which is called Killardun, and contains 12 Welsh acres" (*acra Wallenses*).¹ This statement would imply that the quantity of land in an English and a Welsh acre differed. In Gower the only measures of land mentioned are acres, perches, roods or rods, and plots; in the Archdeaconry of Brecon, acres, crofts, plots and curtilages.

It will therefore be seen how completely the English measures were in name substituted for the Welsh. There remains a question as to what were the contents of the different measures. In England these were fixed by statute, and there was an attempt—a vain attempt, it is true—to secure uniformity. It would appear that in Wales, also, uniformity did not exist. From the Survey itself, it appears that the English acre and the Welsh acre were two different things, and it seems probable that the acre varied in the different counties. In Pembrokeshire it contained four stangs, but the size of the stang varied considerably in different parts of the county; while in Breconshire the acre contained a certain number of "cyfars," the exact number varying in different parts of the county. The "cyfar" was said to be 2 roods and 26 perches.²

Probably in Cardiganshire the acre also varied. The carucate, virgate, bovate, being arbitrary measures introduced by the English, were most likely the same wherever met with; on the whole, there would seem to have been great diversity as to what a particular measure represented in different districts, the matter being settled by local custom rather than by any general rule.

With reference to other measures, the only ones referred to are measures of quantity. In Pembrokeshire those mentioned are the bushel, which seems to have been the measure for the corn that had to be sown on the land, and the gallon, which is the measure used in taking the Lord's prisage. There is nothing to show what the capacity of the bushels and gallons were.

In Cardiganshire, the one measure mentioned is the bushel as a measure of corn.

¹ P. 251.

² Jones, *Breconshire*, p. 156.

In Carmarthenshire, the measures are bushels as measures of corn, and gallons as to beer.

In Gower the same ; bushels as to corn and gallons as to beer.

In the Archdeaconry of Brecon, instead of bushels for the corn, a measure called a "trugg" is the recognised measure;¹ it is not known what its precise capacity was. As to beer, the gallon was the measure.

It is probable that the bushels and the gallon in the different districts varied considerably. The only weight mentioned is the pound,² usually used in connection with the wax, which some of the Pembrokeshire tenants gave as part of their rent. It is mentioned once in Breconshire,³ in the same connection, but otherwise it does not appear. There is nothing to show what the pound was; whether the ordinary English pound or a local measure. Having regard to the way the weight of the pound varied in different districts in England, it would only be natural if it did the same in Wales; but as it was probably an arbitrary new measure, introduced by the English on the Bishop's estates, it possibly might be the same all over those estates.

THE OFFICERS.

The officers mentioned in the *Black Book*, as connected with the different places, are six in number. Here, as elsewhere in different districts, different officers appear. It would not be right from this to infer that the officers did not exist where they are not mentioned, but only that no peculiar or special rule applied to them. Whenever there is a special custom relating to an officer, his duty, or his emoluments, it is stated, not otherwise. The officer who is most frequently mentioned is the Reeve (*præpositus*). Part of his duties were to collect the manor rents, and that possibly is the reason he appears so often. His position will be best understood if his different duties at the different places are given.

In Pembrokeshire, at St. David's, the Reeve, if the three mills there were in the Lord's hands, accounted for the outgoings.⁴ He was the person to pay the tenants of Tydwaldy for certain services to which they were entitled to be paid.⁵ He received the rents from

¹ P. 295.

² P. 37.

³ P. 325.

⁴ P. 13.

⁵ P. 57.

the tenants of Trefflys, Trefmarthan, Trefmayck, Fonnann' Pedrykyaun, and Trefelgar', the first six villis of the Villa Camerarii.¹

In Cardiganshire there is no mention of any Reeve.

In Carmarthenshire, at Llanogwade, the Reeve was paid by custom a salary of 2*s.* a year,² but at Llandeilo the salary was only 12*d.*; here it was not paid him, but allowed in his accounts as the rent of a burgage tenement.³

No mention of a Reeve occurs in Gower.

In the Brecon Archdeaconry, at Glascwm, it was part of the Reeve's duty to receive and take any prisoners arrested there to the Lord's Court at Landou [Llandew].⁴ He could call on the tenants of Glascwm to assist in doing this. The Reeve at Landou was bound to receive them; and unless they were hung at once, to keep them until the Court was held.⁵ It will thus be seen that the Reeve's duties mostly were to collect the monies due to the Lord; consequently, as was to be expected, the Lord usually appointed him; but in some cases the tenants seem to have elected him, and it was a question if they could elect him outside their own body. It appears clear from one of the entries that he had to be a burgess, and that in his accounts the rent of a burgage tenement was allowed him for his salary.⁶ This accounts for the difference of the salary at different places. The question of election is one of interest, as the Reeve probably represented some tribal officer whom the tribe used to elect; and the fact of the election might be a survival of the tribal custom. In the few cases where it occurred, the appointment by the Lord was a mark of the Lord's right to nominate his own officer, and rule in his own way. It is difficult to explain the question whether the tenants could nominate one of themselves or not.⁷ The idea that they could not seems opposed to all experience and to facts, especially where the salary was the rent of a burgage tenement—as the Reeve, to get his salary, must have been a person capable of holding a burgage, so one of themselves; but there is a passage in the entry as to Llandou, as to the tenants electing the Reeve,⁸ that may point to the fact that the Reeve might be elected, not merely from themselves but from the tenants of the whole district.

¹ P. 85.

² P. 253.

³ P. 267.

⁴ P. 293.

⁵ P. 293.

⁶ P. 267.

⁷ P. 305.

⁸ P. 305.

The next officer who is mentioned is the Steward. He presided in the Manor Court, and as such was an important person. He is only mentioned in the *Black Book* in Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, and Carmarthenshire. In Pembrokeshire, the tenants of Tydwaldy, in the Welsh Hundred, had to attend before the Steward, whenever necessary, on being summoned.¹ It shows the confusion as to jurisdiction, that the tenants of the manor are said to be bound not only to do suit at the Hundred Court, but also to attend before the Steward of the manor. This seems to point to a Manor Court, as well as the Hundred Court. It is not clear why the tenants were required to attend before the Steward, unless it was at a Court. From an entry as to New Mote, which was a manor, it would appear that two Courts—the Hundred and the Manor—were regularly held. The jurors there claimed that they could not be sued in respect of their land in the Hundred Court, unless they consented to it; that the only Court that had jurisdiction over them or their lands was that of the Bishop's Steward, held before him, or his deputy at Sessions by writ.² That is, the title of the tenants of the manor to their land could only be tried in the Manor Court to which the land belonged; in exactly the same way as, in England, a tenant of land held in ancient demesne could only be sued in respect of such land in the Court of the manor of which the land held formed part. This gives a glimpse of what was done in the Manorial Courts, and what their jurisdiction was; but it tells very little of what was the position and jurisdiction of the Hundred Court. In Cardiganshire, at Llanddewibrefh, on the visit of the Steward the Constable had to find him in fuel, salt, and candles.³ In Carmarthenshire the Steward, on his first visit to the manor of Meydrym, was entitled to have as a fee from the tenants a certain number of sheep (*collectio ovium*);⁴ the same was the case at Llannogwade⁵ and Llannarthney.⁶ The right seems to have been confined to the first visit the Steward paid to the manor. Whether it was a kind of "first-fruits" payable to the Lord which the Steward took as the perquisites of his office, and appropriated—the Lord here being the Bishop—is not clear.

¹ P. 57.⁴ P. 239.² P. 133.⁵ P. 257.³ P. 199.⁶ P. 259.

It would be interesting to find if the Stewards on non-ecclesiastical manors received this right in any case.

The Constable of the Manor, or rather of the vill, is mentioned in all the three counties. In Pembrokeshire, at Castle Maurice, the Constable received 5s. out of the goods of any one convicted.¹ The goods, under the English law, in cases of felony, would be forfeited to the Lord; and out of them the Constable got his share. This is probably a survival of the Welsh law, under which certain officers—the Maer and the Canghellor—were entitled to a fixed portion out of certain forfeitures. The fact that here the forfeiture is not confined to felony, as by English law, points to an earlier origin.

In Cardiganshire, at Llanddewibrefi² and Adpar,³ the Constable was bound to keep the prisoners at his own risk. At Llanddewibrefi, the Constable, at his own cost, was bound to find the Steward, when he came there, with fuel, salt, and candles.⁴

In Carmarthenshire, at Meydrym, the Constable had 5s. out of the goods of any convicted thief; and on each tenant taking possession of his estates (*de quali seisina*), 5s. as his fee.⁵ Here it will be seen that the Constable only gets his fee on conviction for felony, not on each conviction for an offence.

The Beadle is mentioned in one Pembrokeshire district—the country of Lawhaden.⁶ It was his duty to summon the tenants when they were required; the tenants of the country of Lawhaden were, it is stated, exempt from certain services; but they were bound to go with the Beadle to Woveran (Warren) at their own cost when he summoned them to do so; and not only to Woveran, but to all places of the same tenure.⁷ This shows that the Beadle was the summoning officer for the Courts.

In Carmarthenshire, at Meydrym, the Beadle was paid a fee of 18d. at Easter and Michaelmas;⁸ but at Llannarthney he got 2s.⁹

At Llannogwade, the Beadle and the Reeve had out of the goods of a convicted thief not so much in value, but a fixed share, that is: any stolen flour, all iron vessels, and any swarm of bees;¹⁰ the same custom prevailed at Llannarthney⁹ and Llannenyth.¹⁰ This, again, is probably the survival of a Welsh custom.

The moveable goods of all the Beadles in Ystrad Towy, if they

¹ P. 113.² P. 199.³ P. 227.⁴ P. 239.⁵ P. 161.⁶ P. 239.⁷ P. 259.⁸ P. 257.⁹ P. 261.¹⁰ P. 263.

died in office, were seized by the Lord, who retained them their accounts were settled with him.¹

That the Beadle was the officer whose duty it was to execute the orders of the Court is shown by an entry as to Abergwilly any of the Bishop's tenants were fined in the King's Court King's Beadle, who was appointed by the King's Judge, to enter on the tenant's land and distrain, but only for that part fine. No other distress or attachment could be made on goods or the person of any of the Bishop's tenants; that is King's officers had no general jurisdiction to execute process against the Bishop's tenants; from that they were exempt. All that were liable for was, if they had been tried and sentenced in King's Court, the King's officer, if the judge appointed him so, could levy for the fine without requiring it to be done through the Bishop's officer. This would be in accordance with the charter of Henry III to Anselm, Bishop of St. David's, which is recited in the charter of Richard II to Bishop Adam Houghton, a copy of which appears as part of the preliminary matter in the *Black Book of St. David*. It is rather an interesting point how this special privilege, which seems originally to have been granted only for Ystrad Meirion, became extended by the Bishop and his servants to all the Bishop's possessions; this extended right seems to have been the subject of the confirmation charter of Richard II. Another question also arises from the expression "a justice assigned for the Bishoprick of St. David." Does it mean that there was a special appointment of the King's judges to act within the Bishoprick as an ordinary area of jurisdiction, that is, where assizes were held for such a district before the counties were fully established; or does it mean that the King appointed, as occurred, certain justices who acted within the Bishoprick, and that for the special appointment, could not have done so?

There are two other officers mentioned, but only incidentally—the Bishop's Bailiffs—all that appears about them is, that the tenants of Preskely (Precelly) had to carry their catables and drinkables;⁴ and the Hayward, who was an officer who looked after the cattle and the pastures of a manor. Robert the Hayward is mentioned as holding a part of the demesne at Lantcefe;

¹ P. 277.² P. 245.³ P. 5.⁴ P. 117.

was let,¹ but, beyond the name, nothing appears about his office. John le Heyward is also mentioned at Trefdyn.

THE PROFITS.—FAIRS AND MARKETS.

The first thing the juries found, in the places mentioned in the *Black Book*, are the profits which accrued to the Lord; that is, the source from which revenue was derived, other than the demesne lands and the different tenants. These profits include various items, the most usual being those from mills, markets, fairs and fisheries. They show something as to the state and importance of the different places described.

For Pembrokeshire these profits occur in fourteen places:—

St. David's, where they amount to £21 19s. 2d., derived from the three water-mills, the stone buildings, the pasture inside the walls, the fairs and markets, and a house in the town called the Long House.²

At Crughely the profits came to £1 16s. 4d., from 36 acres of land, which appear to have been escheated to the Lord, the pleas and profits of the Court, and the monies from 8 acres of turbary.³

At Castle Poncius they came to £5 17s. 2d., from a water-mill, buildings, farms, and the pleas and perquisites of the Courts,⁴ and the demesne.

At Trefdyn, to £7 12s., from buildings, a garden, pleas and perquisites of the Court, and profits at the fair.⁵

At Villa Camerarii, to £2 0s. 12d., from a water-mill and the profits of the Court.⁶

At Villa Grandi, to 12d. from the profits of the Court.⁷

At Castle Maurice, to £3 6s. 5d., from wooden buildings, a haggard, a mill, a fishing, a wood, the hay in the wood, the profits of the Court, and a chief rent from the manor of New Mote.⁸

At Wolf's Castle, to £2 4s. 0d., from the buildings, a garden, a fishery, a water-mill, 6 acres of wood, and the profits of the Court.⁹

At New Mote the profits were £4 18s. 8d., from the assize of the houses, the profits of the Court, a water-mill, which was worth £4, and the fairs.¹⁰

At Lawhaden, to £16 17s. 4d., from stone buildings inside the

¹ Pp. 79, 189.

² P. 13.

³ P. 61.

⁴ P. 65.

⁵ P. 73.

⁶ P. 85.

⁷ P. 91.

⁸ P. 109.

⁹ P. 119.

¹⁰ P. 127.

walls and wooden buildings outside, a garden, a water mill, fishery worth £12, a fulling mill, profits of the Hundred Court, of fairs, and of fishing in the Clether.¹

At Langerugge, 3s. 6d., from the wooden buildings and a haggard.²

At Kevyn, £1 15s. 4d., from the profits of the forest, in acorns, nuts, feedings, and timber.³

At Lantefey, £20 2s. 3½d., from the assize of the stone houses within and without the walls; three orchards, four vivaries, a dovecot, two water-mills, a windmill, a park, a bog for turbary, the profits of the Court, and a chapel annexed to a prebend, which was worth £20.⁴

At Woveran (Warren) the profits were 12d., from a plot and a haggard. There was also a chapel annexed to the Bishop's prebend, which was worth £20.⁵

These profits deserve careful study, as they bring out several matters, such as the relative importance of the different places mentioned, the business done at the Courts and fairs, the size of the different towns, those that were and were not fortified. They also show the difference in the state of things in each county, and how much more civilised Pembrokeshire was than any of the other districts, even after allowing for the larger size of the Bishop's estates there. They also show that the endowments of the Church were greater in Pembrokeshire than elsewhere. Nowhere else is there anything to show that a prebend was worth any sum like £20 a year. Indeed, it is only in Pembrokeshire that the power of the Church really appears.

In Cardiganshire a very different state of things is disclosed. The Pembrokeshire profits amounted to £81 2s. 8½d.; the Cardiganshire only to £16 17s. 10d.; at Llanddewibrefi they were £2 4s., from a house and profits of the Court, both at fairs and markets.⁶ In the country of Llanddewibrefi, the profits were £4 16s. 8d.; a water-mill brought 10 marcs, the honey in the forest of Crynnenyth, and the profits of the Court, £2. There were lead mines there, but the "profits were rare." The pasture of the forest was worth 13s. 4d.; it fed 240 cows.⁷

At Garthely the profits of the Court were 3s. a year.⁸ At

¹ P. 137.

⁶ P. 193.

² P. 157.

⁶ P. 197.

³ P. 167.

⁷ P. 199.

⁴ P. 169.

⁸ P. 205.

Nantcwnlle, the profits of the Court were £1 a year, which, with four wooden houses and the water-mill, made up £3 1s.¹

At Llanon the profits from fairs and markets were 1s. 6d.²

At Henllan there was a water-mill worth £1 6s. 8d., and the profits of the Court for the three vills of Lodrepedan, Henllan, and Bangor were 13s. 4d. a year.³

At Adpar the profits came to £2 16s. 4d., from a water-mill, the Hundred Court, fairs and markets, and an easement.⁴

At Llandogy to £2 6s. 10d., from the stone and wooden buildings, a garden, the profits of the Court, and a fair.⁵

In Carmarthenshire the profits amounted to £17 16s. 7½d.

At Meydrym they came to £2 13s. 4d., from a water-mill and other profits of the Court.⁶

At Abergwilly to £1 7s. 9d., from the pasture of an island in the Towy, and in the Close, a water-mill, two weirs, wrecks, fairs and markets.⁷

At Llanogwade the profits were £2 1s. 8d., from the pannage of the acorns in the forest, a mill, a weir, and the profits of the Court.⁸

At Llanlluan the profits of the Court were worth 2s. a year.⁹

At Llannarthney the profits of the Court were worth 10s., and a water-mill was worth £1.¹⁰

At Llannenyth the profits came to £1 12s. 8d., from a water-mill, a fulling-mill; and the profits of the Court.¹¹

At Llandeilo the profits were £1 1s. 4d., from a fair, and the profits of the Hundred Court, and a market.¹² In the country of Llandeilo they came to £4 9s. 8d., from the rents of land, a water-mill, and the profits of the Court.¹³

At Llangadock the profits came to £1 16s. 4d., from the rents of the land, the profits of the Hundred Court, of fairs, markets, and tolls from passengers; and in the country of Llangadock to 10s. 2½d., from rents and profits of the Court.¹⁴

In Gower the Lord's profits came to £4 8s. 11d.

At Llanguelath to £4 0s. 11d., from a house, a water-mill, and the profits of the Court.¹⁵

¹ P. 205.

² P. 211.

³ P. 215.

⁴ P. 219.

⁵ P. 229.

⁶ P. 235.

⁷ P. 241.

⁸ P. 251.

⁹ P. 257.

¹⁰ P. 259.

¹¹ P. 261.

¹² P. 263.

¹³ P. 269.

¹⁴ P. 277.

¹⁵ P. 285.

At Llanddewi to 8*s.*, from the assize of stone and wooden buildings, and the profits of a garden.¹

In the Archdeaconry of Brecon the profits were £18 1*s.* 4*d.*

At Glaschw m they came to £1 3*s.* 6*d.*, from rights of pasture, profits of the Courts, fairs, markets and tolls.²

At Llandou to £6 9*s.* 4*d.*, from buildings, a garden, 4 curtilages, the profits of the Court, a water-mill, the profits of fairs, and a grange.³

At Newtown to £4 3*s.* 10*d.*, from the stone and wooden buildings, 2 curtilages, the cemetery, and a water-mill.⁴

At Brane to £3 17*s.* 10*d.*, from the wooden buildings, a curtilage, a water-mill, and a fishery.⁵

At Trathllan to £2 1*s.*, from fairs, and the profits of the Court.⁶

At Calvannok to 12*d.*, from the rent of a wood.⁷

At Garthbrennig to 5*s.*, from the profits of the Court.⁸

As regards value, the different counties stand thus :—

	£	s.	d.
Pembrokeshire	81	2	8½
Cardiganshire	16	17	10
Cardmarthenshire	17	16	7½
Gower	4	9	0
Archdeaconry of Brecon	18	1	4

That is, in Pembrokeshire not only were the profits more than in any other county, but more than all the other places added together; indeed, the profits of St. David's and Lantefey each exceeded those of any other district, while those of Lawhaden were almost the same as those of Cardiganshire. The reason for this appears from the accounts. In Pembrokeshire there were three walled towns, St. David's, Lawhaden, and Lantefey; as against none in Cardiganshire and Cardmarthenshire, none in Gower, and none in the Archdeaconry of Brecon. There were stone buildings in five places, St. David's, Trefdyn, Wolf's Castle, Lawhaden, and Lantefey; as against one in Cardiganshire (Llandogy), none in Cardmarthenshire, one in Gower (Llanddewi), and two in the Archdeaconry of Brecon (Llandou and Newtown). There were twelve water-mills, a fulling mill, and a windmill, bringing in £44 10*s.*; as against five water-mills in Cardiganshire, bringing in

¹ P. 289.

⁶ P. 311.

² P. 291.

⁵ P. 313.

³ P. 293.

⁷ P. 323.

⁴ P. 307.

⁸ P. 327.

£8; five water-mills and a fulling mill in Carmarthenshire, bringing in £10 6s.; one in Gower, producing 13s. 4d.; and three in the Archdeaconry of Brecon, producing £8 16s. 8d.

The profits of the Courts are curious, as showing the business done. In Pembrokeshire eleven Courts produced £6 9s. 0d. a year; in Cardiganshire nine brought in £5 11s. 8d.; in Carmarthenshire ten brought in £4 16s. 0d.; in Gower one produced £1 6s. 8d.; and in the Archdeaconry of Brecon four produced £3 11s. 8d. There was no single Court which brought in more than the Court of the Country of Llanddewibrefi, £2 a year, the same as that of the Welsh Hundred. This is assuming that the fees at all the Courts were the same in each district; it is, however, by no means clear that such was the case. Indeed, there is no evidence as to this, nor whether the fees in the Hundred Courts were the same as those in the Manorial Courts. It would not be safe to trust too much to any conclusions drawn from the profits of Courts.

The fairs are a matter of interest, especially when it is remembered that some writers contend that the dates of the fairs are survivals of old church feasts, and point to the festivals of the Saints to whom the churches of the places are dedicated. Altogether, the *Black Book* gives the dates of the fairs at thirteen places; a table of the dates and the tolls is of interest, as giving some idea of the business done at such fairs. The list of markets and fairs,¹ which gives eighteen fairs a year, also points to the places where business was mostly done in 1326. It is singular why, at the two places where the Bishop resided, the fairs should last for a week, while nowhere else did they last more than three days. The days on which the fairs are held do not furnish anything of interest, except in the case of St. David's; it is hard to see why two fairs should have been held so near each other as Whitsuntide and Midsummer, as in some years they must have almost clashed; and this may be the reason why the profits were so small. The same may be said as to St. Luke and St. Martin. The frequency of this last Saint, who is supposed to have done so much for the Celtic Church, may possibly be a survival. It will be observed that all the Saints mentioned are Latin Saints; that even in his own country and by his own monastery no fair was held on St. David's Day.

¹ See next page.

LIST OF MARKETS AND FAIRS.

Place.	No. of Fairs a Year.	Days it lasts.	Date.	Tolls.	Market Days.
<i>Pembrokeshire.</i>					
St. David's	2	7	Whitsuntide and Nati- vity of St. John the Baptist	5s.	Thursday. Tolls, 2d. a year.
Trefdyn	1	3	St. Martin	2s.	
New Mote	2		Michaelmas and St. Nicholas	8d.	
Lawhaden (vill)	2	3	St. Luke and St. Martin	6s. 8d.	
<i>Cardiganshire.</i>					
Llanddewibrefi	1	3	Assumption of Virgin	20s.	Monday. Tolls, 20s. and pleas a year.
Adpar	1	3	Translation of St. Thomas	12d.	Saturday.
Llandogy	1	3	Michaelmas	6d.	
<i>Carmerthenshire.</i>					
Abergwilly	1	7	St. Maurice	6d.	Friday. No tolls, by King's Charter.
Llandeilo Vawr	1	3	St. Barnabas	12d.	Saturday.
Llangadock	1		St. Peter and St. Paul	12d.	Thursday.
<i>Gower.</i>					
<i>Archdeaconry of</i>					
<i>Brecon.</i>					
Glascewm	1	3	St. Martin	5s.	Saturday.
Landou	2	3	Holy Trinity and St. Luke	6d.	
Trathllan	2	3	St. Mary Magdalene and St. Lawrence	12d.	

From the point of view of business, Llanddewibrefi is remarkable. The tolls there exceed the whole of the tolls of any other place, and nearly the tolls of all the others together. When the tolls of the market are also taken into account, it will be seen that for purposes of business Llanddewibrefi must have been one of the most important of the Bishop's towns. It is not easy to see the reason for this. It could not have been the college; as at Abergwilly, where there was also a college, the tolls came to 6d., while at St. David's itself they were only 5s. It is also rather singular that the markets were so few: only one in Pembrokeshire, and the tolls at it only 2d. a year. It may be that the other Lords had markets, for this is not the list of all the markets that were held, but only of those that the Bishop was entitled to hold; and it is almost certain that as the Bishop had a market by charter at Abergwilly, that the other Lords Marchers had markets by charter

at other places on their own manors. The amount of business also is singular. In Carmarthenshire the profits never exceed 1s., and only at one place in Cardiganshire and one in Breconshire are they over this sum ; while in Pembrokeshire there is only one place at which they are under it.

THE DEMESNE, ITS CULTIVATION AND CATTLE.

The entries in the *Black Book* as to the demesne lands of the different manors are, perhaps, the most interesting of any, for they bring out clearly the difference between the ideas of the English and Welsh as to land tenure ; and show conclusively that the English lawyers applied English terms to land, and customs relating to land, which were wholly inappropriate and inapplicable. According to English law, the demesne was the Lord's own property : the tenants of the manor had no rights over it. The distinction between the demesne lands, where the tenants had no rights, and the commonable lands, also the lands of the Lord, but over which the tenants had rights, is clearly and sharply drawn, and is one of the fundamental distinctions in the law as to English manors. In Wales, according to strict English rules, there was no demesne, as over the land so called those interested in the manor had certain rights. The Lord had no property in the land to the exclusion of those interested in the manor. Their rights might not be large or important, but still they had rights. This is what would be expected, if it is remembered that all Welsh land-owning had a tribal basis.

It is not clear whether the Lord could alienate the demesne land at the time of the *Black Book* without the consent of the other persons interested in it. A passage stating that, as to certain land, the Lord could sell it, or deal with it as his own, gives rise to the inference that he could not. It would not be right to push the conclusion from a single passage too far, but it is quite clear that the persons interested in the manor had some rights over the demesne. These rights are very peculiar, and are not to be accounted for by any reference to English law. The dwellers on the manor seem to have had a right to dictate how the demesne should be cultivated. It is true that they had to do much of the cultivation, but it is equally true that they could not only say what should be grown, but that the Lord was

liable to them for a certain proportion of the crop. This was not confined to any one district: it seems to have been the rule, as the crops to be grown differed in different places. The proportion to be sown to the acre also differed. The amount that the Lord had to account for also differed in different places, but the principle is the same throughout. Upon all the Bishop's estates he was bound to plant a certain amount of seed per acre; he was liable to account to the dwellers on the manor for a certain fixed proportion of the crop. Such a liability cannot be accounted for on any of the ordinary principles of English law; and, it is clear, must have arisen from some other system.

The details of the custom are of considerable interest, quite apart from the custom itself, for they give the particulars of what kind of corn was cultivated in the different districts; what quantity of each kind of corn was planted; and, inferentially, give some idea as to the crop yielded.

In the entry of the demesne, in many of the manors, the acreage is given, with the letting value of each acre; then follows the quantity of seed to be sown on each acre, and the quantity for which the Lord is answerable. At St. David's, this last is thus expressed: "*Et respondet ad iij granū de quol'it geñe bladi.*"¹ It is not easy to say what is the precise meaning of "answering to the third grain:" beyond this, that the Lord was liable to his tenants for some fixed proportion of the crop. In the translation the passage has been rendered "three measures," but that is only avoiding the difficulty. It would seem that the Lord was liable in this case for a third of the crop; in some cases it is the 4th grain, in some the 2nd, in some the 5th; the liability differs in different kinds of crops, in wheat it is one figure, in barley another, in oats another; but whatever it is, it seems to represent a fixed proportion of the crop for which the Lord had to answer to the dwellers on the manor. In no dictionary or text-book has anything been found relating to, or explaining this custom, or giving any reason or explanation of this phrase "answering to the grain." Before considering the matter further, it will be well to state where it occurs.

The *Black Book* refers to the demesne on 19 out of the 40 manors mentioned in it, and in 19 it states how the demesne was to be cultivated, and the share the Lord was to answer for. The

¹ P. 14.

different kinds of corn differ in the different places ; they include various kinds of each : thus there is wheat—coarse wheat and bearded wheat ; oats, great oats, and small oats ; peas, large peas and lesser peas. With regard to each kind, both the quantity to be sown per acre and the quantity to be answered for differs.

The following Table¹ gives the quantities, in bushels, except in the Archdeaconry of Brecon, where it is given in "trugges," of each kind of grain to be sown to the acre, and the quantity to be answered for in each of the places named.

Apart from the question of the share that the Lord had to answer for, the Table is of interest as showing where the different kinds of grain were cultivated, and the quantities sown to the acre. Oats was the most popular crop, then barley. The quantity of bushels to the acre of oats and barley seems fairly the same. Barley never is more than 8, and gets down to 4 bushels ; oats goes up to 9, and never gets below 7. Wheat is the least variable crop, from 4 to 2 bushels per acre.

In the Archdeaconry of Brecon the quantity of corn to be sown is measured, not in bushels, but in a measure called "trugges."

The *Black Book* is careful to draw a distinction between the demesne meadows and pastures ; the demesne that has been let to tenants, and land that has come into the Lord's hands by purchase, forfeiture, exchange, or otherwise ; and it would seem that in each of those classes the Lord's rights and those of the dwellers in the manor were different. As to meadows and pastures, the Lord's rights are strictly defined—how many acres he is entitled to, what each acre will let for, and how many great beasts, sheep and pigs, can be kept on it. There is nothing said as to the other lands or the other meadows and pastures : it is clear that all are not mentioned. It would therefore follow that an important difference existed between the English and Welsh ideas as to manorial land. In England, the whole land would be described as the Lord's, over which the tenants had rights of common. In Wales, the separate property of the Lord only is mentioned ; as to the rest he had no rights, or, if he had any, only as one of the dwellers on the manor. The soil was not in him, subject to the common rights ; all the dwellers in the manor, the members of the tribe, were entitled as co-owners to the land. That being so, as the

¹ See next page.

QUANTITIES, IN BUSHELS, TO BE SOWN TO THE ACRE.

Place.	Wheat.	Coarse Wheat.	Bearded Wheat.	Light Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Great Oats.	Light Oats.	Peas.	Great Peas.	Lesser Peas.	Beans.	Vetches.	Buckwheat.	Quantity to be answered for.
<i>Pembrokeshire.</i>															
St. David's	4	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	To 3rd grain.
Castle Poncius	3½ and a peck	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	To 3rd grain.
Treldyn	3½ and a peck	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	3	...	...	8	3	4	Wheat and buckwheat for the seed; beans, peas, vetches, oats, to 3rd grain.
Castle Maurice	4	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	To 3rd grain.
Wolf's Castle	4	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Wheat and buckwheat to 4½th grain; barley to 3rd grain; oats to 2½nd grain.
New Mote	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	Buckwheat to 5th grain; great oats to 3rd grain; small oats to 2nd grain, and 2 bushels more.
Lawhaden	4	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	4	Wheat, buckwheat, beans, peas, barley, to 3rd grain; oats to 2nd grain.
Llangerugge	4	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	4	Ditto ditto.
Llantefey	...	3	2½	3	6	7	...	...	3	2½	6	2½	...	...	Coarse wheat to 4th grain; light wheat to 3rd grain; beans, great peas, lesser peas, vetches, barley, to 4th grain; oats to 3rd grain.
<i>Cardiganshire.</i>															
Llandogy	3½	...	...	...	7½	8	...	...	3½	...	...	7	...	4	Wheat, buckwheat, beans, to 3½rd; peas and barley to 4th grain; oats to 3rd grain.
<i>Carmarthenshire.</i>															
Meydrym	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 bushels more.
<i>Gwent.</i>															
Llangeucloth	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	To 2nd grain.
Llanddewi	2	...	...	...	5	...	4	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	Wheat to 3rd grain; beans and barley to 4th, great oats to 3½rd grain; small oats to 3rd grain.
<i>Archdeaconry of Brecon.¹</i>															
Landou	4½	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	Wheat, buckwheat, barley, to 3rd grain; oats to 2nd grain.
Newtown	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	To 3rd grain.
Brane	4½	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	To 3rd grain.
Garthbrenig	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	To 3rd grain.

Lord's rights were in derogation of the rights of the others, the *Black Book* defines them most strictly, and to the last farthing.

¹ Speaking of Breconshire in 1805, Jones says: "Wheat is sown in the proportion of a bushel and a half if sown early, two bushels if sown late, upon a statute acre; barley two bushels and a half; rye one bushel and a half; Peas bushel and a half; oats two bushels and a half."—Jones, *Breconshire*, vol. i, p. 155.

At St. David's were some twenty-eight tenants, to whom portions of the demesne had been let, they paying a fixed yearly rent, usually at Michaelmas.¹ It does not clearly appear from the *Black Book* whether the Lord could lease the demesne as he pleased, or whether he was bound to leave the specified quantity of corn-producing land unlet, so that the dwellers in the manor might have the benefit of the produce. The note usually added after the list of the tenants of the demesne, that the sums for which it is let are not counted separately, but are included in the total of the demesne, would rather seem to imply that the Lord could only deal with the demesne subject to the rights of the others; and could not alienate, but only let the surplus, after providing that the stipulated area was planted with the stated quantity of seed from the common fund. If the Lord had acquired any land not part of the demesne, this is always stated: for instance, at Maboris, it is said that the Lord had there, from the land bought from David Payn, half a bovate and half an acre, which was let to Jevan ap David.² Not being part of the common stock, the Lord could deal with it. Another point to be noticed is the close hold that was kept on the Lord, to prevent him depreciating the property. The quantity and the value of wood, of grass, of fern, that he could sell off without doing any injury is carefully stated, so that the Lord should not injure the common property. If the Lord had been in the same position as an English lord, it is difficult to believe that such entries as that he could sell so many loads of ferns and rushes, so much wood, without injuring the value, would have been made.

The whole of the entries as to the property in the Lord's hands go to show that he was not the sole owner, and could not deal with it as he pleased.

A Welsh lord of a manor could not "approve," as the Statute of Merton did not apply to Wales, and would have been opposed to all Welsh ideas. This appears from such entries as one at Lawhaden,³ where a portion of the demesne is said to have been turned into burgage tenure: how and in what way this was done does not appear; but it shows the demesne could only be dealt with by all those who were interested in it agreeing, not by the Lord alone.

¹ P. 43.² P. 89.³ P. 139.

In the list of burgage tenants it appears that some held leases of lands for lives, so this may be the way the demesne was converted to burgage. There seems to have been a custom to let some of the demesne; it is said at Lantefey, "out of this field was let to various tenants before the extent was made, 27 acres, $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate, and 6 perches of land as appears below."¹ Then follows a long list of tenants of portions of the demesne at fixed rents, about 1s. an acre, with services as well.

The same state of things seems to have existed in Cardigan-shire at Llanddewibrefi; there were four forests of Crynnenyth, in which the Lord had certain houses, the honey, and pasture for 240 cows.² But here again his rights were definite and fixed; the forest was not his own, it was subject to the rights of the people of Llanddewibrefi—it belonged to them.

At Llanon, a piece of land came to the Lord by escheat on a felony.³ This, and the Lord's title to it, was carefully described, but it does not appear that it became his property. At Adpar a number of burgage tenements came by various means into the Lord's hands; these are treated of separately, and carefully defined.⁴ It seems that the fact of them coming into his hands did not in any way alter the nature of the land; it still remained burgage land, not the property of the Lord, although it had accidentally come into his hands. The Lord had a forest there of 40 acres.⁵ It is said, if there was no agistment, the Lord could keep a certain number of cattle on it: that is, if the Lord could appropriate it, it would be worth so much; but this it does not seem he was able to do, for the value is given not counting what it would be worth if the Lord could keep off the others. On the common pasture, the Lord's right was limited as much as that of the tenants; the number of beasts he could turn out was defined. Thus, at Meydrym, it is said he could turn out 24 sheep on the common pasture.⁶

It is worthy of notice that in Carmarthenshire there was hardly any demesne, and very little land in the Lord's hands; what there was he seems to have acquired by some outside title. In Gower there was a good deal of land in the Lord's hands; and it would seem that the custom of the Lord cultivating for the inhabitants' benefit applied there not only to the demesne but also to the

¹ P. 171. ² P. 199. ³ P. 211. ⁴ P. 219. ⁵ P. 221. ⁶ P. 235.

land in his hands : for it is stated that on the land coming to the Lord, he should sow 8 bushels of oats to the acre, and answer to the second grain.¹ On this land, it is also said, that a commorth was payable for each acre, whether the land was in the hands of the Lord or a tenant.

At Llandou, that part of the demesne on which the Lord had the right of pasture, the tenants had been accustomed to plough.² This, again, seems to point to the fact that the rights of the Lord were not paramount, but subject to the rights of the tenants. At Llandou the Lord had let a certain amount of the demesne, the rents of which were accounted for in the value of the demesne, and not separately. Certain lands had also come into the Lord's hands, one item of which deserves notice. Fifteen acres of land formerly belonging to Juliana Bole were in the Lord's hands for thirty years;³ of these it would seem the Lord had in some way acquired the lease, but the reversion was not in him, as it would be in an English manor, but was in some other persons, probably the whole of the township; so that the Lord only acquired the interest of the tenant, not the reversion, which did not belong to him as it would to an ordinary English lord.

The whole question of the tenure of the demesne and the other lands is most interesting ; it represents a state of things even then passing away, originally based on tribal ideas of ownership. Although the English officers tried to bring all the customs into line with English ideas, and to call the Welsh incidents of tenure by English names, yet it is clear that under all this the Welsh ideas were constantly appearing, and producing anomalies which must have vexed the souls of the English lawyers.

TENURE.

In no point does the difference between the English and Welsh ideas come out more strongly than in that of tenure. It is somewhat doubtful if tenure, in the strict sense of the word, the holding of the land by the tenant from the Lord, had any existence in Welsh law. The land or territory of the tribe was owned by the tribe; the chief was not the one great landowner from whom all the

¹ P. 287.

² P. 295.

³ P. 307.

others held. His share in the common property was larger, and his value was greater, than that of the other tribesmen, but he was not the person in whom the land of the tribe was vested, and who could grant it and deal with it at his pleasure. The English idea was that the land was vested in the King, and that he had granted it out to his servants, who held it from him, and who only held it during the continuance of certain events (they having heirs); on the events ceasing, the land went back to the King. In the theory of the English law, the King became possessed by conquest of all the land in Wales; the soil was vested in him; and he granted it out to his servants, who held of him, their tenants holding from them. This was the strict English rule; and it was this rule that the Bishop as the Crown's grantee applied, at least in theory. All the owners of land, however their title was derived, were assumed to hold from the King, or the King's grantee. The great interest in the *Black Book* is the account of how the English lawyers, the Bishop's servants, applied the English law as to tenure, to Welsh lands; how they, in fact, by their theory changed the whole system of land-owning in Wales.

The Welsh idea was that the tribe owned the land; that the tribe was made up of a number—it does not appear any definite number—of settlements or villages; that each settlement consisted of a number of families. The land of the settlement belonged to these families. This is what is meant, in the *Black Book*, when it is said that at such a place there were so many gweles, or family groups. It is by no means clear that the lands of the Bishop comprised all the land of any one tribe; the inference would be that they did not, that he only owned so much of the tribal land as had been given to the Church; so that it contains no picture of what the tribes were, or what was their constitution. It only shows how the lands belonging to the Welsh tribes, which were owned by the Bishop, were occupied. To take the Cardiganshire estates, as an instance. Leaving out the towns of Llanddewibrefi and Adpar, which had been settled by Normans—it appears that there were ten settlements—Llanddewibrefi, Gartheli, Nantcwnlle, Blaenpenal, Llanddewiaberarth, Llanon, Lodrepedan, Henllan, Bangor and Llandogy. The number of families at each varied, from eight at Llanddewibrefi to one each at Gartheli and Blaenpenal. It would seem that this was only due as to whether the settlement was large or small, and

not to any fixed rule. The families held the land at the settlement. The first step is therefore clear, that the families owned the settlement, and the lands belonging to it. How these families were made up, in what way a stranger could obtain admission to them, and be enabled to become a tribesman and a land-owner, lies outside the present subject. All that need be said here is that the tribes were made up of families, that the land was owned by the tribes, that is, by families.

The *Black Book*, having stated the number of families, that is, landowners or, as it calls them, free tenants at each place, then proceeds to show how the family is made up, of what it consists. Each family at Llanddewibrefi, and at most of the Cardiganshire settlements, consisted of two, or more usually three, groups; beds, as they are called; "beds" probably being used for "households." Here arises a difficult question: Were the persons who formed these beds related? Reasoning by analogy it has been assumed they were; and a passage in the *Black Book* as to Llanddewibrefi, which says that all the different families held by the ancient tenure, that is, by *Ach* and *Edrid* (kin and descent),¹ would be relied upon to prove it. But it is not quite clear what the precise meaning of the term is here. It occurs in the Welsh codes, as a term to describe certain forms of legal proceedings, as to which the procedure is most special. It could only be begun on two days in the year: December 9 and May 9; and there were other restrictions. The meaning of the passage may be that the land held in this particular place can only be sued for by this particular form of procedure, and so has no real significance as to the mutual relations of those families who make up the gwele to each other. As far as can be seen from an examination of the names, it would appear that the persons who made up the beds did not bear the same names, but that persons bearing the same names were members of different beds. It is, however, most dangerous to try to draw any inference from names without some other evidence as well. It is not necessary for the present purpose to consider whether all the different gweles were in theory or in fact descended from a common ancestor, nor whether the members of each gwele were descended from a common ancestor. The

¹ P. 201.

point here is, that the land was owned by groups of families ; in this case each group was made up of either two or three families ; and that it was not the individual nor the family but the group that was regarded as the tenant, and paid the rent. Each of the groups, or gweles, paid the same sum, 3s. 4d., and did the same services. Probably the money rent was a commutation for certain services or other obligations. No distinction was drawn between gweles consisting of two families or three ; each paid the same rent. It has very much the appearance as if certain dues, probably payable in kind to the chief, parts of the tribal obligation to maintain him and his Court, not payable in respect of the holding of land as rent, were due from the settlement. Instead of handing over the goods, a sum of money was paid to the chief or his officer. When the Norman lawyers came to work out the list of the manors, they found that the settlement of Llanddewibrefi paid to the chief of the tribe of the Saint, to whose share the Bishop had succeeded, certain services ; that these services had been commuted into money, and the money was payable by the settlement ; therefore, they divided the total sum payable, among the groups of families, and made each group liable to pay this sum as rent to the Lord for holding the land. The process seemed just, and of extreme simplicity ; but its effect, whether foreseen or not was, in the eyes of the English lawyers, most momentous. It converted the tribal owners of the settlement into eight groups of tenants in common, paying fixed rents, rendering fixed services, liable to eviction, and all the English methods of recovering rent, if the rents were not paid on the proper day, or the services not rendered.

It was in some such way as this the Norman tenures gradually supplanted the Welsh. Once the tribal owners became entered on the Bishop's books as paying so much rent they became the Lord's tenants ; the next step was to fix the boundaries of the lands they held, and then would follow, almost as a matter of course, a system of leases for lives. As the members of the stocks died, the Lord—of course, on payment—allowed them to be replaced by others. Probably, at first, these persons who made the old group up to its number, whatever it was, were related in some sort of way ; but gradually the group was filled up by any one who would pay the Lord the sum demanded. At first it would be to a

man and his heirs, and the group would only require renewing when the heirs failed; then it got to grants for lives only, and the group was filled up when any one of the members died. It is probable that some such process has been, the origin of the system of leases for lives which prevailed so extensively upon the Welsh ecclesiastical estates, especially those of St. David's, until they were taken over by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the late reign.

The Pembrokeshire estates give a glimpse of the result of the groups of families being entered as tenants on the register. The name "gwele" wholly disappears; what remains are a number of tenants in common, with nothing to show how such tenancies arose. Among the burgesses of St. David's, a tenement was held by four persons, William Orleens, David Morys, David Oweyn, and Master Gregory.¹ This may be either a joint tenancy, or a tenancy in common; but its probable explanation is that it is really a gwele which had been inscribed on the list of tenants; afterwards the land which was so held had become defined, the idea of co-owners had been left out, and the holding confined to the actual heads of the families; and those heads treated as if they were ordinary tenants in common. A like case at St. David's is that of Mariota Fot and Davy Ibel, who held half a burgage tenement at a rent of 6*d*.² Here there had been a further development: the whole burgage tenement was at a rent of 1*s*.; the rule as to tenants in common was applied, and the rent was apportioned among them. St. David's was the oldest settlement, so its tenure had become more assimilated to the English system. In the Welsh Hundred the process had not reached the same stage of development; the gwele, it is true, were gone, but the heads of the families and their co-owners were still regarded as tenants; the quantity of land and the rents had become fixed, but the rents were no longer the same for the same quantity, but varied: 2 bovates at Trefiera'th letting for 16*d*.³ and at Leyther for 2*s*. 3*d*.⁴

Another stage in the gwele is found at Llandcilo (country). The land there which was called "customary" was occupied by three gweles;⁵ the number of households that went up to make the gwele were no less than nine; probably, as the co-owners are not men-

¹ P. 23.² P. 27.³ P. 49.⁴ P. 49.⁵ P. 269.

tioned, all the names of the household at the time of the Survey are given, and not merely those of the original stocks. In this case, a definite portion of land was assigned to each gwele, at a fixed rent. Here it was 4 acres of arable, with meadow and pasture; that is, each of the three gweles had 4 acres of pasture, with the right of turning out their cattle, and of their share in the hay.

The process by which the Welsh ownership of land became converted into English tenure may, therefore, be thus summarised from the *Black Book*.

First, the Norman settlers granted out the lands in the towns, and the lands in and adjoining the settlements, to their followers and friends, who held in accordance with English law. This is seen at St. David's, Lawhaden, Lantecy. There are a few, but very few, traces of the old tenure left; the majority of the names of the tenants are not Welsh; the land is held by single individuals in fixed quantities at fixed rents.

Secondly, outside the towns in some cases a clearance was made, for the land had been granted to be held by knight service, and there were a certain number of knights' fees. Such a state of things existed in the Upper Hundred of Pebidiauk, where the tenants held by knights' fees and their estates were not liable to be divided.¹ Even when Welshmen were allowed to hold a fee together, as was the case in one instance, one of the brothers was made to do personal service on behalf of all.²

Thirdly, the Welsh inhabitants were not ejected, but made to conform to the English law. This was carried out by successive steps.

(a) The number of families, or groups of families, living in a district were ascertained, and inscribed on the register as the freeholders of the district.

(b) The services which the tribal families in the district had rendered to the tribal chief were put down in the register, as due from them to the landowner of that district.

(c) Part of these services were commuted into money, and this was regarded as a payment to be made by the family or groups of families.

(d) The quantity of the land to be held, and the amount of

¹ P. 95.

² P. 97.

rent to be paid by each family or group of families, was equally divided among them. All of them remained equally liable for the services which were not commuted.

(e) The groups making up the gwele were entered on the register as tenants in common of so much land at so much rent ; with the result that the right of having the land divided, not among households but individuals, followed ; that is, sole ownership gradually supplanted joint ownership by means of English legal processes.

(f) The name "gwele" disappears ; all that remains of the old idea is the fact that there are certain tenants in common of particular lands.

(g) These lands are dealt with in two ways ; either (i) partitioned, when each gets his share of the whole to hold in severalty ; or (ii) as the lives dropped out, new lives were inserted, and so the lands were held on grants for lives.

There are other details that might be mentioned in the process ; but these are the main steps, and the *Bluck Book* shows them all at work. Pembrokeshire illustrates the first two—the introduction of the burgess and knight service—and it is remarkable that it is only in Pembrokeshire that knight service occurs ; showing that the system of compulsory introduction of tenures, which had been first tried, was not wholly successful, and gave way to the other, the modification of Welsh into English tenures.

Cardiganshire shows the earlier steps of the entry of the gweles as tenants on the register, but the entries were of recent date, as the payment by each group of families only is fixed, the quantity of land held by each is not determined.

Carmarthenshire shows both the payment fixed and the quantity of land for which the payment is made, settled — or, rather, in course of settlement—for in some places it has not been made, as in the most instructive case of Langadock it seems to be in the course of making. Pembrokeshire shows how the gwele drops out, and the persons are spoken of as "Kedivor ap Eynon, Jevan ap David ap Symon, and other co-tenants ;" and how thus a division springs up, the land is either sub-divided in severalty, the rents not being always apportioned—so that class mentioned at St. David's came into existence, "burgesses who pay no rent," or the land remaining in common ownership, all doing the services

and taking the benefits; and the system thus developing into leases for lives, as at Llangloffan, where William Llewelyn and his co-owners held 7 bovates; and if there were more sons than one, the eldest received seisin for all the brothers, and did suit of Court for them as the eldest (*Henaf*).¹

If the above inferences from the entries in the *Black Book* are correct, its importance as a record of the modes of the introduction of English law into Wales is clear. It would not be right to press the evidence it supplies too far, as there is nothing so hard to kill as local customs; and these entries on the Bishop's register, to which reference is so often made in the *Black Book*, may have remained unaltered for years. But it does seem fair to say that the *Black Book* supports what is known from other sources: that Pembrokeshire was the earliest settlement; that it was settled at different times; that the early system of settlement, rooting out the inhabitants and introducing others, was given up, and a new system followed later, of keeping the old inhabitants, but making them conform to English law. That this modern system was the one that gradually extended over South Wales; that it had been at work in Pembrokeshire for some time; that it was introduced later into the Archdeaconry of Brecon and Carmarthenshire, and later still into Cardiganshire. Beyond this it probably would not be safe to go, except to show that in certain places the Welsh tenures had died out, and that therefore such places were most probably the sites of Norman stations; or came by some cause specially under Norman influence. There are further questions of great interest which the *Black Book* suggests on the subject of the Welsh ownership of land, both as to the points in which it agrees with and differs from the state of things in North Wales, and as to the way it has been modified by English law. There are also important points on the nature of the tribal system in South Wales, which are suggested by passages in it; these, however, must be passed over, as they hardly fall within the scope of an Introduction.

SERVICES.

There seems little doubt that, at an early period, an occupier of land, whether in England or Wales, paid the owner little if any

¹ P. 97.

money; but that the rent was paid by the tenant doing certain things for his Lord. At first, if he omitted to do them, he was punished; then, if he paid what the Lord asked, he was excused the service; and finally a sum was fixed which was to be paid every year, to release the tenant from doing other services. They were commuted into rent. There remained, however, a number of things which the tenant did, or was liable to do, which could not be thus dealt with, such as the payment of a sum on succeeding to the estate, payment on the death of a tenant; and these remained, and still remain, in many cases due from the owners of land, either to the Crown, or to those who claim from the Crown, the Lords of the manors. So far there is no difficulty; all services which can be certainly traced to tenure are capable of an easy explanation; but there are other services mentioned in the *Black Book* which appear to be of a different nature, and only became connected with tenure by the ingenuity of the Norman lawyers—services which had their origin in the rights and liabilities of the tribe to the chief, and of the chief to the tribe. The difficulty, in dealing with the services mentioned in the *Black Book*, is to distinguish with accuracy between these two classes, and to say which are Welsh survivals and which are Norman introductions.

In considering this subject, it is most important to bear in mind the difference between the Welsh chief and the Norman Lord. The tribal chieftain was merely a tribesman who possessed a greater money value than any other tribesman. How he acquired this extra value it is not now necessary to inquire; he had certain rights which the tribe owed to him—they had certain rights they could claim from him. The tribesmen were not liable to him as individuals; he had conferred no benefit upon them for which he could exact something from each individual. He was the representative of the tribe, of its dignity, the leader of its host, the spokesman on its behalf; but he was not the owner of the tribal territory or the tribal property; he had merely a share in it with the others; he was not entitled as chief to any rights against any individual tribesman.

The Norman Lord, on the other hand, while he filled nearly all the offices the tribal chieftain had filled, asserted that he did so on different grounds. All the dwellers on the manor dwelt there by his permission; he had given them their land, he had given them

permission to be there ; they were under obligations to him in the strictest sense of the term. He promised, if they behaved themselves, to protect them, but he was not bound to do so ; this provision probably arose because his dignity was injured if any one insulted his men, the men he had promised to protect ; but the tenants, their bodies, their property, all belonged to him. He allowed them to hold his land, he had a right to their goods, they were "his men in life and limb, and earthly honour." They had no claim against him ; he was absolute ; by becoming his tenants they admitted this, and became his men.

The distinction between the tribal chieftain and the feudal Lord is well shown in the service of *leyrwyt*, which is so often mentioned in the *Black Book*. *Leyrwyt* is stated in a note on the *Black Book* to be the sum paid for defiling a bondwoman.¹ The Norman Lord claimed the whole of this sum, because the woman was his property—he was paid so much on her marriage. Defiling her before marriage reduced the sum he could get on marriage, and so injured his property ; he was entitled to be compensated for that injury, so he took the whole of the sum. The tribal chief only got a part of the sum ; it was not he who was injured, but the tribe. If the woman did not marry, the tribe would be injured, as there would be the loss of future tribesmen ; or if she had illegitimate issue, there was always the question whether the father's or mother's tribe was entitled to them ; the productive power of the tribe was injured by the woman's defilement ; the tribe was therefore entitled to be compensated ; the chief got a share of the compensation as one of the tribe. In neither case had morality anything to do with it. In both the matter was regarded as an injury ; but in the one it was to individual property, in the other to common property.

Bearing in mind the different position of the tribal chief and the feudal Lord, it will not be difficult to understand some of the services which at first sight are "hard to be understood." It also throws light on a matter to which reference has already been made—the compulsory cultivation of the *demesne* by the Lord. The chief was liable to find the tribesmen in food. The rules as to the *demesne* are the rules regulating this liability.

In order to consider the services, it is necessary to try and

¹ P. II.

classify them. It will be found that the division already hinted at as to tenure applies equally to customs; that here by far the larger part are English manorial services, or else Welsh customs modified into English services.

Taking Pembrokeshire first, it will be found, in the form in which the services are given in the *Black Book*, there are but few survivals. They may be divided into (a) *casual*, such as heriots, leyrwy, relief, mortuary; (b) *agricultural*, such as mowing, ploughing, making hay, carrying goods, reaping; (c) *personal*, such as suit at mill and at Court, following the shrine, guarding and escorting prisoners to the Lord's prison. These vary infinitely in their details, and in the places where they are done; but most of the services fall under these divisions, and may be considered, in the form they appear in the *Black Book*, as English. One custom, which was pretty general, is Welsh, "collection of sheep." Each occupier had a certain number of sheep; every third year they were counted, and if they exceeded twenty, the Lord had a sheep. The custom probably points back to the time when the flocks of the tribe belonged to the tribe; or it may be it formed part of that obligation there was on the Welsh tribesman to supply his chief with food. A similar custom called pannage, very different from what is understood as pannage by English lawyers, also prevailed as to pigs in some places.

In considering the services and the changes that were made in them, it is important to bear in mind, that in one respect the change to English customs was favourable to the occupier. No one who reads the Welsh laws can fail to be struck with the infinite diversity of cases in which the payment from the tribesman to the tribe varied; what increased it, and what decreased it. Whatever were the virtues of the Welsh codes, there was one blemish which they shared with all other early codes, namely, they did not, even in theory, recognise equality before the law. All money payments were based, not so much on the nature of the crime, as on the rank of the person against whom the crime was committed. The "common fine" of a fixed sum in all ordinary cases must have seemed most strange to Welsh lawyers. It was a new idea, and one utterly foreign to their notions of justice.

Another way in which the system tended to equality was, as to the heriot. In Wales there was a payment made, it would seem,

originally to the tribe, afterwards shared by the tribal officers, as the representatives of the tribe, on the death of any tribesman over fourteen; this payment, called the *ebidiw*, varied in accordance with the rank of the deceased: thus the *ebidiw* of the falconer was one pound and a half; of the doorkeeper six iron pence; of a maer one pound. In some respects these payments resembled the heriot which the English Lords exacted from their tenants; and the heriot and *ebidiw* are usually stated to be the same. But in reality there is a great difference: the heriot arose from the fact that the Lord used to arm his tenants for the defence of the manor. At the tenant's death the arms went back to the Lord; he was entitled to send and take them, so that they should not get into hostile hands. As the arms were the most valuable possession the tenant had, in time the idea grew up that the Lord was entitled to take the most valuable chattel the tenant possessed; and as in many cases that was the best beast, the heriot became the best beast. Like other services, this right became commuted into money, and the Lord took at his option either the best beast or a fixed payment. When it was found that the Welsh made a payment on the death of one of the tribesmen, the English lawyer said this is a heriot, and the English rule was applied. The tenant gave the best beast of whatever kind it was; and if no beast, 5s., or some other fixed sum. Here, again, in equalising the payment, the Welsh probably got an advantage. Another custom where the equalising tendency of the English law was seen, was in the payment of "*leyrwyd*," the sum payable on the defilement of one of the women of the tribe. By the Welsh law two sums were payable: a sum to the tribe, which became a payment to the Lord, and a sum to the woman. The Welsh code fixed the payments in accordance with her rank, both in the case of the first of these, the *Amboyr*, and the second, *Conwyll*. The Norman rule was different; the sum was fixed by whether the defiled woman was a maiden or not. If a maiden, the sum was usually double what it was if she was not. All the difference in the sum, according to the rank of the woman, was swept away. Probably one survival remained, and still remains. According to English law, the defilement of the wife of the King, or the King's eldest son, was, and is still, treason;² no money payment was fixed for

¹ P. 11.² Stat. 25 Edw. III, Stat. 5, c. 7.

this ; but otherwise, in most of the manors the entry runs—" And they give for leyrwyt, 2s. if a maid, if not 12d." In some cases the payment was made, not only on defilement but on marriage, especially if the woman was married to a stranger, as at Lantefey:¹ where they paid for leyrwyt, if the woman was married out of the parish, 2s., but if married within, nothing : showing that it was the injury to the tribe by losing the woman, not the injury to the tribe by the corruption of its morals, that was regarded.

In Pembrokeshire, something like thirty-two services are mentioned. Of these, the *casual* number seven ; they are : heriots, leyrwyt, relief, common fine, mortuary, wardship, marriage. The *agricultural* are fourteen : gathering hay, making hay, mowing, reaping, ploughing, harrowing, carrying corn, washing sheep, making fences, carrying materials to mills, carrying materials for houses, prisage of ale, collection of sheep, commorth. The *personal* are ten : suit at mill, suit at Court, guarding the town in war, guarding fugitives to the sanctuary, guarding prisoners, escorting prisoners to prison, escorting prisoners to the gallows, guarding wreck, guarding markets, attending before steward, following the Lord in war, following the shrine in time of war, carrying provisions for the Lord.

The mortuary only occurs at Lantefey.² It appears to have been the best or second-best garment, or a sum of money. It was probably an introduction of the Latin Church. The relief, wardship, and marriage are the well-known ordinary incidents of feudal tenure introduced by the Normans, and not Welsh. That this is so is shown by a passage in one of the Worcester episcopal registers. A dispute arose, in 1281, between the then Bishop of Worcester, Godfrey Giffard, and Edward I, as to the Bishop's feudal right of marriage of the heir of Sir Henry de Penebrugge, who had held land both of the Bishop and of the King ; the Bishop's land was in England, and so liable to marriage ; the King's, the Bishop said, was in Archenfield, and held by Welshrie, whereof the King ought not to have wardship or marriage ;³ thus showing that unless by special grant, feudal rights did not attach to Welsh tenure. Wardship and marriage only occur at Pebidiauk⁴ and Lawhaden,⁵ where feudal tenures were in force.

¹ P. 181.

² Giffard's *Register*, p. 170b.

³ Pp. 175, 181, 185, 191.

⁴ P. 95.

⁵ P. 161.

The agricultural services are, as a rule, the ordinary services that the copyholders of the manor had to render to the Lord. Here the peculiarity is that it is the free tenants in Wales, as well as the copyholders, who render the services. The most remarkable point about them is one to which obviously great importance was attached. Who was to maintain the persons rendering the services? Had they to find themselves, or did the Lord find them in meat and drink? The cases in which the Lord found them—or, as the *Black Book* puts it—the Lord finding food "*ad cibum domini*," are always given with the utmost detail, even to the extent that sometimes the food the Lord has to provide is mentioned. For instance, in Tydwaldy,¹ the tenants were bound to do the cartage that was required to the place where the Lord might be residing. He was bound to find them food, but the food was only to be one loaf of black bread.² On the other hand, they were bound in some cases to find food for the Lord; it might be flour and cheese,³ or it might be a certain number of fowls,⁴ it might be collection of sheep,⁵ or pannage.⁶ They were bound to carry food for the Lord as required, rabbits, geese, and fowls.⁷

The whole of the services, when read in connection with the cultivation of the demesne, that the Lord had to sow so much, and was answerable for so much, point to the conclusion that the services describe the remains of old customs, that the Lord was bound to support his tribesmen, and that the tribesmen, in their turn, had to support their Lord. This indicates a survival from the time when the food of the tribe, animals and corn, formed a common stock, in which all the tribe had certain rights; and this is probably the explanation why so careful and detailed statements are given on the one hand, as to the liability of the Lord in respect of grain; on the other, as to his liability to support the tribesmen when they are at work. In some services they had to find their own food; these are carefully stated; it is not an unfair inference that these last are the modern services or the modern form of services which were imposed by the English. When rendering the services that had survived from tribal times the tribesmen would be fed by the Lord; while for any new service that might be imposed, there

¹ P. 57.² P. 153.³ P. 57.⁴ P. 201.⁵ P. 57.⁶ P. 57.⁷ P. 59.

would be no reason why the Lord should incur this liability. It might therefore be possible, by this rule, to work out what were Welsh and what were English services. For instance, with regard to the service of attending the Bishop when the shrine of St. David was carried round the country—a service which was one of the most general in Pembrokeshire—it is very often said that the tenants are to be able to return home the same night.¹ The explanation of this provision is found in another service, where tenants had to do cartage for the Lord; if they returned the same night, they were at their own cost; if they were kept out a night, they were at the cost of the Lord.²

At Llanddewibrefi, the constable had to find the steward in fuel, salt, and candles at his own cost.³ The steward was the Lord's representative, and finding him was the same thing as finding the Lord. According to the Welsh law, the steward had to supply the candle-bearer with the candles, here the process is reversed.

One service that is a survival of the Welsh ideas was the liability to carry materials for, and to build what are called the five houses: the hall, the Lord's chamber, the kitchen, the stall, and the grange.⁴ The Venedotian code provided that there were nine buildings which the villeins of the King were to erect: a hall, a chamber, a buttery, a stable, a dog-house, a barn, a kiln, a privy, and a dormitory; the Dimetian code provides that the buildings were to be: hall, chamber, kitchen, chapel, barn, kiln-house, stable, dog-kennel, and privy. Four of these seem to have dropped out; possibly the chapel might not be required, as the buildings spoken of here seem to be permanent, not the temporary ones mentioned in the Welsh law. But this liability is an obvious survival from the Welsh law. It may be carried a step further. In many of the manors the liability of the tenants to carry materials is mentioned, especially for the mill, and also their liability to wattle;⁵ the houses were probably made of wattle, and the buildings they had to erect were probably mostly so made. As the mills were for the advantage of both the Lord and the tenant, it is most likely the liability to erect them continued long after the houses had become permanent and the obligation to erect

¹ P. 81.² P. 301.³ P. 199.⁴ P. 201.⁵ P. 113.

them had died out. All that remained of that service was to have the heavy materials carried by the tenant; the liability to build had then ceased, when the buildings were built of stone. But the tenants still remained liable to keep the Lord's mill in repair, to repair the mill-pond, the weirs, and the sluices; and that, even where the Welsh customs had died out, as in Pembrokeshire, even there English Lords continued the liability.

A Welsh service which seems almost to have died out in Pembrokeshire, but was almost universal in Cardiganshire, was what was called a commorth, or commortha. The word had two, if not more, meanings: it meant an association for mutual help; and as these were often in fact an assembling of the tribesmen to enforce a tribal right or avenge a tribal wrong, commorthas were declared to be illegal by an act of Henry IV,¹ one of the series of statutes that were passed to put down the disturbances that arose in consequence of Owen Glendower's rebellion. Here, however, it meant not such an assembly as was prohibited by statute, but a payment by all the tenants for a common object. Doubtless, originally this was for tribal purpose, for the common good of the tribe. In time, some of it went to the chief as representing the tribe; not for himself, but for the tribe; then it was shared among the tribal officers: then, when the English came, it was taken by the Lord as a payment to him—a "benevolence," or voluntary grant by his tenants. In Pembrokeshire, it is only met with in the *Black Book* in two cases: at Karrenny² and Kevyn.³ But in Cardiganshire it occurs at ten out of the twelve places where a list of customs is given. There is also this further peculiarity, or rather development: originally, the commorth was an indefinite sum, a call on the tribesmen for a special purpose, which varied as the purpose varied. The Normans converted it into a fixed payment of so much from each place. The sum varied at the different places, but the commorth was no longer a sum raised as it was wanted, but a fixed sum payable at a fixed time. At Karrenny,⁴ in Lawhaden, in the Welsh land, the tenants gave as a commorth every year, on the kalends of May, a cow and a calf of the value of half a mark; and at two adjoining vills the commorth, a cow and a calf, was valued

¹ 4 Henry IV, c. 97.

² P. 169.

³ P. 165.

⁴ P. 165.

at 6s. 8d.¹ In Cardiganshire, the commorth was given every third year, the yearly value is also stated; so that the commorth, whatever might have been its original object, degenerated into the annual payment of a sum of money.

As the matter is of great interest, some Tables have been appended to this Introduction showing what these services were; distinguishing between agricultural and other services, between the English and Welsh, and between the English modifications of the Welsh. A glance at the Tables will do more than pages of description to illustrate the nature of the customs, and the places in which they prevailed.

A comparison of these Tables gives some idea as to what were the English and the Welsh parts of the Episcopal estates; thus the relief was only paid in Pembrokeshire and the Norman towns in Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire; wardship and marriage were not paid out of Pembrokeshire; heriots, either in the form of the best beast, or a sum of money, were general; so also, except in Pembrokeshire, was *leyrwyt*. The "common fine" was nearly universal, as was suit of Court, either at the Hundred or Manor Court, and suit at the Mill. The different forms of military service, guarding the prisoners and the country, were most plentiful in Pembrokeshire. Elsewhere they mostly varied as the Norman influence varied, while the commorth was almost exclusively confined to the Welsh districts.

The agricultural services are shown on Table II. A glance at them shows their origin. Those as to making hay, harvesting, reaping, etc., are principally found in the Anglicised districts such as Preskely² (Priskilly), and the Archdeaconry of Brecon.³ But the service of carriage in all its different details, which is most likely a survival of the old Welsh tribal custom of the tribesmen, carrying the Lord's baggage on his progress, is found throughout; forming in Cardiganshire and Ystrad Towy the main part of the services. It will be noticed how few services there are in the towns. What is said in the *Black Book* of Castle Maurice is probably also the case with these services: that they had passed with the rents into money (*transeunt cum redditis in pecuniam*).⁴

It is impossible to work out any satisfactory results as to the

¹ P. 167.

² P. 117.

³ P. 291.

⁴ P. 110.

food services without entering in very great detail into the cases where the Lord found food and where the tenants found their own. At first it looks like a survival of the chief having to maintain the tribesmen; but it is by no means clear that it is so, for in certain instances the obligation of the Lord to find food is found in cases where the tenant held by deed; which gives rise to the inference that it was part of the bargain between the Lord and the tenant that food should be found. The probable explanation is to be sought in considering the different classes of tenants, the free and the villein; the nature of the service would probably differ in the case of each—with one it might be survival, with the other contract. This gives rise to another point that opens a wide field for consideration. Did the distinction between military and socage tenures exist in Wales? To a certain extent, that is, among the English, it undoubtedly did; they held grants of land that had been conquered or taken from the Welsh. The list of free tenants in Peblidiauk, one holding at the rent of a pair of gilt spurs,¹ shows its existence among this class, as also do the statements that at Meydrym in Carmarthenshire the tenants held by ancient serjeanty.² Outside Pembrokeshire, in the Welsh districts of Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire, in the list of freeholders' services are found cases of villein tenure, or what would be considered such in England. It is a question of interest and importance if these people, although called freeholders, were ever freehold tenants in the sense the word is used in England; or whether here, as on the Scotch Border, the freeholders were anything more than customary freeholders, a superior form of copyholders. It is doubtful if the Welsh ever really possessed the full rights of freeholders, until after the distinction between freehold and copyhold had become of no importance.

Of other points of survival a number might be mentioned, but two only can be noticed. The first, the survival of the state of things described in the Welsh codes.

In the account of the tenants at Llantefcy³ (Lamphey), there is a passage which states how they sit in the hall ("*et sedebunt in aula ad mappam in arca*"). By the Welsh codes the seats in the hall of all the officers were fixed; and as regards the other persons, it was the

¹ P. 101.² P. 239.³ P. 181.

steward's duty to seat them in their proper places. The passage in the *Black Book* relates to the *coloni*, the copyholders at Porthellan¹ and Lantefey² (Lamphey). In the list two distinct classes appear: those who pay rent and do no services, and those who pay rent and do services. The passage seems to mark a distinct feature in the land tenure of the district. With one class, the relation between them and the Lord had become one of contract and nothing more; they paid their rent, and had no other rights nor liabilities; but the other class, for some reason, not only paid rent but also did service, retaining the old tribal right of being fed by the chief in return for the services they did. They could insist on a place in the hall, and the steward was bound to provide them with a place—a lowly place it might be—but still a place which secured to them the right of being fed at the Lord's cost.

In the account of the Carmarthenshire vill of Meydrym,³ and also of several other of the vills in the same county, the forfeitures on a conviction of a thief are stated. The Beadle had, according to custom, the flour from "whatsoever vessel it was stolen, just as it was found, but if it was full, nothing; and in the same way as to meal and sheep, and the lower sheaves in the stacks of every kind of corn." At Abergwilly, Llanogwade, and Llanarthney the Reeve and the Beadle had any stolen flour, and all iron vessels and swarms of bees stolen.⁴ This seems to be a survival, and shows how the position of the different officers changed in the Welsh and Norman times. Under the Welsh law, as a rule, the stolen property taken with the thief went to the captor; but there were certain things which were regarded as indispensables, and could not be alienated; one of these was the iron pot, or cauldron, which was one of the indispensables of a freeman, or *breyer*. So also a swarm of bees; they could not be alienated, but were subject to the ordinary rules as to pledge. In early times, if they were stolen, they were claimed by the tribe; then the officers of the tribe received them on behalf of the tribe, and their right to have them on conviction became established. Then came the Norman officer, who did not in the least recognise he was claiming and receiving the things stolen merely as the representative of and on behalf of others, but received and kept them as his own.

¹ P. 177.² P. 179.³ P. 239.⁴ P. 257.

This disposal of the stolen goods raises another question. Were the officers, the Reeve and the Beadle, the officers of the Lord, or the officers of the tenants? This matter has already been mentioned;¹ it turns on the question who appointed them. It would seem that in early times the officers of the tribe were elected by the tribe, this rule was universal; but later on, under the Welsh princes, the change began; the officers were not officers of the tribe but of the King, as he appointed them. It is one of the great difficulties in Welsh history to see how far the Welsh King or Prince had freed himself from tribal ideas before the English conquest. The state of things disclosed by the Welsh codes points to the fact that the Welsh princes had to a certain extent substituted personal rule for the old tribal rule; but the difficulty is to say with any degree of accuracy how far the tribal system survived under the rule of the Welsh princes. It survived to a certain extent; one point of the survival was the election of certain officers, such as the Reeve and the Beadle. The *Black Book* shows that in certain places, even after the English conquest, this right existed, but the right seems to have been very limited.

It appears from several passages, that the officers were paid by an allowance out of their rents. In their accounts to the Lord, they were credited with the rent of a burgage tenement, so that in effect they became the Lord's officers, even if they were popularly elected. That they were so regarded is clear, from a passage in the *Black Book* with regard to Llandeuyasan,² where it is said that as to all and singular the beadles of Ystrad Towy, if they died while holding the Lord's office (*in officio domini*), "all their movable goods were confiscated to the Lord at the Lord's pleasure until their accounts were settled with the Lord." This seems to make it quite clear that, even if the form of popular election remained, the manorial officers were the Bishop's officers, and bound to carry out their duties for him, and not for the tenants.

The details of the services raise various other points of great interest; for instance, the very important question as to what was the rule of descent in the various places, both as to real and personal estate. From some indications it would seem that the rule varied in different districts; this, again, leads to a consideration

¹ *Ante*, p. lxx.

² P. 277.

as to whether the variations were a survival of tribal times ; and whether, when the Lord took all the goods he did so for himself, or as the successor of the chief, whose duty it would be to redistribute them among the tribesmen.

Almost each statement as to the services raises some question that points back to an earlier state of things. It is to be hoped that some one will try, with the aid of the *Black Book*, to ascertain what really were the tribal customs of South Wales, and how far they differed from, and how far they agreed with, those of North Wales.

A word must be said about the rents. At the time the *Black Book* was made, the rents in kind had very largely been commuted into money, and the process of commutation was going on, for in almost all cases the money value of the rents in kind as well of the services is given ; and it seems to have been at the option of the Lord, whether he would take the rents in kind or money. Possibly, one of the great things this Survey did, was to fix for the future the actual money liability of the tenants, in respect to everything. It is remarkable that the rents in kind were more numerous in Pembrokeshire than elsewhere.

It is difficult to say how the rents were fixed, but they varied considerably ; a burgage tenement at St. David's seems to have let for 1s. a year ; at New Mote for the same ; at Lawhaden it varied, but 1s. seems to have been the usual rent. As regards the land, it is almost impossible to say what was the rent per acre ; indeed, it is doubtful if in fixing the rent the acreage was regarded so much as what it would keep ; the feeding power of the land, the value per head of the pasture, was more insisted upon than the area—a state of things that still survives in the hill country of South Wales, where the actual acreage of land is not so much looked at as how many sheep it will keep, or how many *creadur mawr*, the equivalent of the "*grossa averia*," the great beasts, it will sustain, and for how long.

The rate seems to have been each great beast, 4*d.* ; every ten sheep, 4*d.* ; every twelve pigs, 6*d.* A somewhat similar rule prevails on English commonable lands at the present day, in fixing the number of stock that can be turned out on stinted pastures.

Besides money rents at St. David's, there were some four

tenants who paid their rents in wax, the value of which is said to have been 6*d.* per lb.¹ At first sight this looks as if it was wax for the use of the Church, but it is not clear that this is so; the mention of honey in other places, as found by the tenant, shows that this may be a survival of the food rents, the tenants finding honey, as they were bound to do by the Welsh law. The honey from the King's villeins went to the Maer and the Canghellor; probably for the mead, as to which there are most elaborate regulations in the Welsh codes. It should, however, be noticed that the Gwentian code lays it down that the origin of bees is from Paradise: on account of the sin of man they came from thence, and God conferred His blessing upon them; and therefore the mass cannot be sung without wax.² By the Venedotian code, the honey of the King's men was to be sent to Court, and not to be retained.³

Another form in which rent was paid in kind was in capons or fowls: these were valued at 2*d.* each.⁴ Probably, these were for the Bishop's table; for although it is provided that the tenants of lands all over the estates are liable to carry fowls when required, the liability to provide fowls is to a great measure confined to Pembrokeshire.

Gloves were another article in which rents were paid in kind; these were worth 2*d.* a pair.⁵ It is somewhat doubtful if this is not a survival of a Welsh custom. Especial importance was, it seems, attached to the gloves by the Welsh laws. Freemen from another district, whom the King quartered on his own tribesmen, were to have whatever they lost during their residence made good by the tribesmen, except three things which they were to keep in their own custody, night and day: their trousers, their swords, and their gloves.⁶ Against this must be set the fact that the rent of gloves seems always to have been specially reserved by deed.

In some of the places, in addition to the gloves, a needle was also paid; the needle being generally paid to the Reeve. The value of the needle is said to be 1*d.*⁷ From a passage in the Dimetian code as to needles, this looks like a survival. There are, it says, three legal needles: the sewing-needle of the Queen, the

¹ P. 37.² *Welsh Laws*, vol. i, p. 738.³ *Welsh Laws*, vol. i, p. 192.⁴ P. 39.⁵ P. 39.⁶ *Welsh Laws*, vol. i, p. 192.⁷ P. 85.

needle of the mediciner of the palace for sewing wounds, and the needle of the chief huntsman for sewing the torn dogs. The worth of each of these is four legal pence; the needle of a seamstress in general is a legal penny in value.¹ The payment of the needle to the Reeve suggests the idea that the reason for this rent, which is only found in Pembrokeshire, and which was probably for the use of the officers of the Court, was used for the vestments and other things in the Church.

The rents that the *Black Book* records may be therefore divided into two kinds: money rents and rents in kind; the latter being possibly survivals of the old food rents that the tribesmen paid to their chiefs. These last were even then rapidly being commuted into money. In Tydwaldy, the rents used to be in gloves, and cheese. Bishop Gervase² changed these into money.³ At Landogy, Bishop Martyn⁴ changed a moiety of the rents into money,⁵ and the same process was gradually being carried out all over the estates; yet enough remained at the date of the *Black Book* to show that what had been originally the tribal liability to contribute to the common support of the tribe, had degenerated into the tenant's liability to contribute to the wealth of his Lord.

CONCLUSION.

In addition to such important subjects as the place-names, and the names of the persons mentioned on the different manors, which show the distribution of English and Welsh in the district, to neither of which has any allusion even been made, there are numerous other matters stated in the *Black Book* which are of great interest, but on which it is impossible to touch for want of space. This Introduction has been mainly confined to the point of the value of the *Black Book* in regard to the history of the ownership of land in Wales. It was compiled at the precise period when the English law was spreading over Wales, but when enough of the old Welsh customs were left to show how the change from the old to the new conditions was being brought about. An examination of the facts stated shows that the old Welsh tribal system was fast disappearing; and, what is more important,

¹ *Welsh Laws*, vol. i, p. 450.

² A.D. 1215-1229.

³ P. 57.

⁴ A.D. 1296-1238.

⁵ P. 231.

how this disappearance was produced by converting tribal ownership into tenancy in common, customary freeholds, or leases for lives. When once the members of the "gwele" appeared on the list of manorial tenants as co-owners, English law was applied to the tenure of the occupants, so by a series of slow but regular steps the old order gave place to the new. A still more important change was the wholesale way in which tribal customs were transformed into feudal services. It is quite possible that a close investigation into the still-existing customs on the Welsh manors would show survivals of tribal society, and tribal customs in Wales before Norman times. But the mere antiquarian side has not been dealt with here. The great value of the *Black Book* in its historic character, the light it throws on how the English settlement of Wales was carried out, and the methods used in effecting it, is what has been attempted to be shown. To say nothing of its bearing on the question of the dates when the country was settled, on what was the actual condition of the different districts of South Wales in the first century after the Edwardian settlement, it brings into striking relief two points which are often either forgotten or passed over: (1) the enormous power of assimilation possessed by English law; how, under the name of custom, it absorbed and applied as part of its system, practices and ideas utterly opposed to every principle an English lawyer professes to believe; (2) how, by introducing into the Welsh laws something like equality before the law, English lawyers were able to so vitalise a dying system as to ensure its endurance for some centuries, when, if it had been left to itself, it must have speedily expired. Possibly this may be due to the fact that as the fourteenth-century lawyers were mostly Churchmen, they applied to law the same methods they had applied to religion; adapting the native customs as they had adapted the Pagan customs, and administering the whole as one great system of which they alone were the authors and interpreters.

J. W. B.

Lincoln's Inn, October 1901.

I.—TABLE SHOWING SERVICES RENDERED BY TENANTS, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL.¹

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Relief.	Wardship.	Marriage.	Hierol.	Levywl.	Attending Lord in War.	Guarding Dis- trict.	Guarding Mar- ket.	Guarding Shrine.	Guarding Wreck.	Guarding Fugit- ives.	Guarding Pri- soners.	Escorting Pri- soners to	Escorting Pri- soners to	Suit at Court.	Suit at Hundred Court.	Common Fine.	Suit at Mill.	Tolls on Buying and Selling.	Prisage of Ale.	Collection of Sheep.	Common.	Pannage.
Pembrokeshire.	12d.				...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	12d.	—	...	...	...	...	...
St. David's .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Welsh Hundred	...	...	...	5s., or 2s., or best 12d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Tydwaly .	...	...	...	5s., or 2s., or best 12d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	7s.	...	...	...	2	...	...
Cughely .	...	...	...	5s., or 2s., or best 12d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	7s.	...	...	...	2	...	...
Castle Poncius	...	...	...	5s., or 2s., or best 12d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Trefdyn .	...	...	...	5s., or 2s., or best 12d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	10s.	...	...	...	1	...	...
Villa Camerarii	15d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	7s.	...	...	...	1	...	...
Villa Grandi .	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	7s.	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pebidiak, Upper	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pebidiak, Lower	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Castle Maurice	...	...	...	5s., or 2s., or best 12d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	7s.	...	...	...	2	...	...
Preskeley .	...	...	...	5s., or 2s., or best 12d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	7s.	...	...	...	1	...	...
Wolf's Castle	15d.	...	...	5s., or 2s., or best 12d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	7s.	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mint .	12d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	...	...	...	...	2s.	...	...

¹ See p. xcviij, ante.

I.—TABLE SHOWING SERVICE RENDERED BY TENANTS, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL—continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Relief.	Wardship.	Marriage.	Heriot.	Leywyl.	Attending Lord in War.	Guarding Dist.	Guarding March.	Guarding Shrine.	Guarding Wreck.	Guarding Fugitives.	Guarding Prisoners.	Escorting Prisoners to Prison.	Escorting Prisoners to Gallows.	Suit at Court.	Suit at Hundred Court.	Common Fine.	Suit at Mill.	Tolls on Buying and Selling.	Prisage of Ale.	Collection of Sheep.	Commonth.	Parage.
<i>Pembrokeshire.</i>																							
Lawhaden (Vill)	12d.	—	—	...	2s.	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	15 to 15	12d.	—	—	13	1	—	—
Lawhaden (County).	—	—	—	5s., or beast	2s.	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	15 to 15	...	...	...	...	10	20	—
Keyn	...	...	...	...	2s.	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	—	10s.	—	...	...	...	—	—
Llanctey	...	...	...	Beast	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	—	10s.	—	...	...	...	—	—
Woveran	...	...	...	Beast	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	—	10s.	—	...	...	...	—	—
<i>Cardiganshire.</i>																							
Llanddewilbref (Town)	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	12d.	—	—	—	...	...	...
Llanddewilbref (Country)	...	...	...	7s. 6d.	2s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 to 21	21 to 21	7s. 6d.	—	—	...	...	8	1
Gartheli	...	...	...	7s. 6d.	2s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 to 21	...	7s. 6d.	—	—	...	...	1	—
Nantcwnlle	...	...	...	7s. 6d.	2s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 to 21	...	7s. 6d.	—	—	...	...	4	1
Blawpenal	...	...	...	7s. 6d.	2s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 to 21	...	7s. 6d.	—	—	...	...	1	—
Llanddewiaberarth	...	...	...	7s. 6d.	2s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 to 21	...	7s. 6d.	—	—	...	...	2	1
Llanon	...	...	...	7s. 6d.	2s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 to 21	...	7s. 6d.	—	—	...	...	1	—
Lodrepedran, Diffrynteyv	...	...	...	7s. 6d., or beast	2s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 to 21	...	7s. 6d.	—	—	...	...	2	—

[illegible]

I.—TABLE SHOWING SERVICES RENDERED BY TENANTS, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL—continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Relief.	Wardship.	Marriage.	Honor.	Lejwyl.	Attending Lord in War.	Guarding District.	Guarding Market.	Guarding Shrine.	Guarding Wreck.	Guarding Fugitives.	Guarding Prisoners.	Escorting Prisoners to Prison.	Escorting Prisoners to Gallows.	Suit at Court.	Suit at Hundred Court.	Common Fine.	Suit at Mill.	Tolls on Buying and Selling.	Prize of Ale.	Collection of Sheep.	Commonth.	Pannage.
Ardskeconomy of Bircon Glascomb	7s. 6d., or least	20d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Llandou	least	12d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	21 to 21	..	..	7s.	..	..	12	..	12	..
Newtown	least	12d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	21 to 21	..	..	7s.	..	..	12	..	2	..
Trathilan	7s. 4d., or least	12d.	..	—	..	..	..	..	—	—	21 to 21	..	..	10s.	..	—	12	..	2	..
Gilvach	7s. 4d., or least	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 to 21	..	..	..	..	—	12	..	1	..
Garthbrenig	7s. 4d., or least	12d.	..	—	..	..	..	..	—	—	21 to 21	..	..	10s.	..	—	12	..	2	..

11.—TABLE SHOWING THE AGRICULTURAL SERVICES.¹

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Mowing	Gathering Hay.	Working in Hay.	Carrying Hay.	Ploughing.	Harrowing.	Hoeing.	Reaping.	Carrying Corn.	Harvesting.	Carrying Stacked Corn.	Carrying Materials.	Carrying Mill Stones.	Making Shelves.	Cleaning Mill Ponds.	Carrying Materials for Building.	Building.	Walling.	Thatching.	Fencing.	Enclosing.	Cartage.	Cartage of Provisions.	Cartage of Utensils.	Washing Sheep.
Pembrokeshire.	...	(a)	1d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir David's
Welsh Hundred
Tydwally
Crughely
Castle Poncius
Brewdy.
Trefflyn.
Villa Camerari.
Pebidiak, Upper
Pebidiak, Lower
Castle Maurice
Preskeley
Wolf's Castle
New Mote
Lawhaden (Vill)
Lawhaden (Country)

(a) The mark (—) means the tenants do the services at their own cost. The mark (+) means that the Lord finds food in whole or part. The figures are those stated as the value of the services.
¹ See *infra*, p. xxvii.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<i>Carmarthenshire.</i>																									
Meydrym	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4d.			
Abergwilly	...	1d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Llanogwade	...	1d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Llanlluan	...	+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llanarthney	...	1d.	...	...	...	...	...	1d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llananneth	...	+	...	...	...	...	...	1d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llandello (Vill)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llandello (Country)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llandeuaisan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llangadock (Vill)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llangadock (Country)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gower.</i>																									
Llangueulath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llanddewi	...	...	...	...	2d.	...	...	1d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Archdeaconry of Brecon.</i>																									
Glacwm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llandou	1d.	...	1d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	1d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	...	...	...	...	...	+
Newtown	1d.	...	1d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	1d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	...	...	...	...	...	+
Traillan	1d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gilvach	...	2d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garthbrenig	1d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) The mark (—) means the tenants do the services at their own cost. The mark (+) means that the Lord finds food in whole or part. The figures are those stated as the value of the services.

Dewi mawr *Mynyw*, syw Sywedydd,
 A Dewi *Bref* ; ger ei broydd ;
 A Dewi bieu balch *lan Gyfelach*,
 Lle mae morach, a mawr grefydd.
 A Dewi bieu Bangeibyr y sydd
Meidrym, le a'i mynwent i luossydd ;
 A *Bangor Esgor* ; a Bangeibyr *Henllan* ;
 Y sydd i'r clod-fan y clyd Ywydd ;
Maenawr Deift di-orfynydd ;
Abergwyli bieu gwyl-wlydd ;
Hensynw deg o du glennydd Aeron,
 Hyfaes ei meillion, hysf goedydd ;
Llanarth, *Llan-adneu*, llannau llywydd ;
Llangadawg, lle breiniawg rannawg rihydd ;
 Nis arfeidd rhyfel *Llanfaes*, lle uchel ;
 Na'r llan yn *Llywel*, gan neb lluydd ;
Garthbrengi ; bryn Dewi, digywilydd ;
 A *Thrallwng* Cynfyn ger y dolydd ;
 A *Llanddewi y Crwys*, Llogawd newydd ;
 A *Glaswum* a'i eglwys ger glas fynydd,
 Gwydd-elfod aruchel, nawdd ni achwydd ;
Craig Furuna deg yma, teg ym mynydd ;
 Ac *Ystrud-fynydd*, a'i ryddid rydd."

GWYNFARDD BRYCHEINIOG,

Myv. Arch. (Gee's Ed.), p. 194.

Welsh modernised.

THE
Black Book of St. David's.

Charles R :

Right Reverende father in God Right trustie and welbeloved, we greete you well. We have of late taken the state of our se^vall Bp^ricks into our princely considera^on, that we may be the better able to p^rserve that livelyhood we^h as yet is left unto them. Upon this delibera^on we finde, that of later tymes, there hath not risen a greater inconvenience, then by turning leases of one and twenty yeares into lives, for by that meanes the p^rsent Bp puts a greate fine into his owne purse to enrich himse^lf his wife and children, and leaves all the succeeding Bps of what desertes soe^v to us and the church, destitute of that growing meanes, we^h else would come in to helpe them. By which course should it continue; scarce any Bp coulde be able to live and keepe house according to his place and calling. We knowe the Statute makes it alike lawfull for a Bp to lett his lease for one and twenty yeares or three lives, but tyme and experience have made it appa^rente that there is a greate deale of difference betweene them, especially in Church leases, where men are co^monly in greate yeares before they come to those places. These are therefore to will and co^mande you upon pill of our utmost displeasure and what shall followe thereon, that notwithstanding any statute or any other p^rtence whatsoe^v, you p^rsume not to lett any lease, belonging to yo^r Bp^ricke into lives we^h is not in lives already. And further that where anye fayre opportunity is offered you (if any such be) you sayle not to reduce such as are in lives into yeares. And we doe likewise will and requyre that these our Royall tres may remayne of Recorde, both with yo^r owne Register and with the Register of the Deane and chapter of yo^r Cathedrall Church, And that by them notice be given to all yo^r successors respectively, whom we will that these tres shall concerne as much as yo^rse^lf, that they p^rsume not to breake anye of these our co^mandes in the least manner, as both you and they will answer it at yo^r and theire uttermoste pills. Geven under our signet at our Manno^r of Greenwich the two and twentieth day of June in the tenth yeare of our Raigne.

To the R. Reverende father in God our R. trusty and welbeloved Theophilus Lo. Bp of St. Davids and to the Bp of that sea that hereafter for the tyme shalbe.

July the 10th 1695.

Memorand that this is the booke comonly called by the name of the Blacke booke mencöed in the sevall deposiçons of William Ford and Nicholas Holland geñ witnesses then examined before us whose names are hereunto subscribed by vertue of his Maties writt of Comission from his Maties High Courte of Chancery to us and Essex Meyricke Esq. directed in a cause there depending att yssue betweene William Skyrme the younger, an infant by Daniell Poyer his unkle and next friend P^tt and Griffith Hawkwell Esq. and others defts, on the said P^ts behalfe.

WILL. DAVIES.

W. THORNBOROUGH.

RICH : EDWIN.

**Ex Rotulo Cartarū de anno septimo Regni Regis
Richardī Secundi.**

Rīcus Dei grā Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dñs Hibn Archiepis
Epis Abbatibz Priōr Ducibz Comitibz Baroñ Justic Viē p̄pōitis
Ministris et omibz Ballivis et fidelibz suis salēm. Supplicavit nob
venābilis paṛ Adam Epus Meneven ut cū ipe Epātū suū et quam-
libt pcellā ejusdem de nob ut de corona nra integre teneat ipeq ac
pdecesss sui Epi loci illius iurisdicōe regali in omibz dñiis suis
Epātus pced ut in cognicōe omniōdoz plitoz psonat et Regat ac de
corona ad psecuē suā ppriā et alioz cū omniōdis pfic inde
pvenien juxta consuetud partiū ill toē retroact temporibz usi
fuer et gavisī absq hoc qd nos seu pgenitores nri seu aliquis
alius Dñs Marchie aut eoꝝ ministri rone aliquoz dñioꝝ in Wallia
infra dēa dñia ipius Epi aliqualiṛ intromittre consuevim⁹ seu con-
suever debuimus aut debeant ; ac celebris memoriæ Dñs Henr fit
Regis Johis quondā Rex Angt progenitor nr p cartā suā concesserit
et confirmavīt p se et hered suis Adamo p̄fat ecclīæ Epō qd ipe et
successs sui in ecclīa sua quieti essent imppetuū de omibz p̄tis et
querelis et de omibz sect nisi corā eo et hered suis vel justic
suis sp̄ialtr ad hoc assignat et qd herent libeṛ cū suā de hōibz
suis. Ita qd non tenerent de aliqua querela alibi qm in Cū
Dnoꝝ suoꝝ Epōꝝ Meneven respondere nisi corā eo et heredibz suis
vel Justic suis ad hoc assignat, et hoc p sp̄iale mandāt suū vel
hered suoꝝ. Salva in omibz regia dignitate Velim⁹ p majori securitate
et quiete ipius Epi et successoꝝ suoꝝ ne ipi sup p̄miss imposūm
impetant occōnent quomodot vel g⁹ventur gratiose pvidere.
Nos ad honoṛ Dei et Ecclīe scē necnon ad sp̄ialem instanē et sup-
plicacē venālis p̄ris Archiepi Cantuarieñ consanguinei nri et totius
cleri totius provinciæ suæ dēe supplicacōi p̄fati nunc Epi ob grandem
affectōem quā ad dēam ecclīā Meneven et psonā ipius Epi merito
gerimus et hem⁹ favorabltr inclinati de grā nra sp̄iali concessim⁹ p
nob et hered nris, et hac carta nra confirmavim⁹ qd p̄fat Epus et
successores sui omes et singulas libertates pced et omiōdas alias
libertates hēant et eis gaudeant et utantur imp̄puū adeo plene et
libe sicut aliqui Dnoꝝ Marchiañ in Dñiis et Marchiis suis Wallie
hēnt et utunt, et quod omes tenent ipius Epi et successoꝝ suoꝝ sive
residen in Dñiis suis Epā us pced alibi qm in Cū dēi Epi et

**From the Charter Roll of the 7th year of the reign of
King Richard II (1384).**

RICHARD, by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Reeves, Ministers, and all his Bailiffs and lieges greeting. The Venerable Father Adam, Bishop¹ of St. David's, has besought us, that as he holds his Bishoprick and every parcel of the same freely from us as of our Crown, and as he and his predecessors Bishops of that See, have been accustomed to exercise royal jurisdiction in all their Lordships within the aforesaid Bishoprick, both in the hearing of all manner of pleas, whether personal or royal, and in enforcing the rights of the Crown, at their own prosecution, and that of others, with all manner of profits arising therefrom, according to the custom of those parts in all former times have been used and enjoyed, and so that neither without that we nor our progenitors, nor any other Lord Marcher or their Officers, have been accustomed or ought to intrude, by reason of any Lordship in Wales within the said Lordships of the said Bishop. And that the Lord Henry of glorious memory, son of King John, formerly King of England, our ancestor, by his charter granted and confirmed for himself and his heirs to Adam,² Bishop of the aforesaid church, that he and his successors in the said church should be for ever free from all pleas, suits, and actions, unless before himself, his heirs or his justices specially assigned for the purpose, and that the Bishop should hold his free Court for his men so that they should not be bound to answer in respect of any suit elsewhere than in the Court of their Lords, the Bishops of St. David's, save only before the King his heirs, or officers assigned for the purpose by special warrant of himself or his heirs, saving in all things the Royal dignity. Now we graciously desiring for the greater security and quiet of the said Bishop and his successors lest they may hereafter in any manner be impeached, molested, or taxed in any way, have for the honour of God and the Holy Church, as well at the special instance and request of the Venerable Father the Archbishop of Canterbury, our cousin, and all the clergy of his

¹ Adam Houghton, 1362-1389.

² There was no *Adam*, Bishop of St. David's, during the reign of Henry III. It must be a mistake for Anselm (Anselmo for Adamo), who was Bishop 1231-1247.

successorū suorū respondere minime teneant^r nec ad respondendū arcent^r. Et qđ idem Epus et success^r sui de omib³ ptitis querelis sec^t et impeticōib³ versus ipos motis vel movendū p^req^m corā nob et hered^r nris et consilio nro imp^pm sint quieti Salva semp Regia dignitate. Quare volumus et firmiter p^rcipim⁹ p nob et hered^r nris qđ p^rfat Epus et success^r sui oñes et singulas lib^tat^r p^rdict^r et omniōdas at lib^tat^r heant et eis gaudeant et utant^r imp^pm adeo plene et libe sicut aliqui Dno^r Marchiañ i¹ Dniis et Marchiis suis Walliæ hent et utunt^r et qđ oñes tenent^r ipius Epi et successorū suorū sive resideñ in Dniis suis Epatus p^red^r alibi q^m in Cu^r d^ci Epi et successorū suorū respondere minime teneant^r nec ad respondendū arcent^r. Et qđ idm Epus et success^r sui de omib³ ptitis querelis sec^t et impeti^c versus ipos motis vel movendū p^req^m coram nob et hered^r nris et consilio nro imp^puū sint quieti sicut p^rd^cm est. Hiis testibus veñabit p^rib³ Wilto Archiepo Cantua^r totius Angliæ Prima^r. R. Londoñ. W. Wintoñ Epis Johe Rege Castelle et Legionis, Duce Lancast^r, Edo Comite Cantebrig^r, Thoma Comite Buckingham^r, avunculis nris charis³, Ri^co Arundell^r, Hugone Staff^r, Heñ de Percy Northumb^r, Comitib³, Miche de la Poole, Can^c, Hugone de Scgrave, The^s nris, Johe de Monte Acuto, seneschat^r Hospit^r nri, et al. Dai p manū nram apud Manc^r nrum de Shene vicessimo primo die Decemb^r anno regni nri septimo p tram ipius Regis de signato.

Mr. Theophilus Bevens had a copy of this examined by the records in the Tower for the use of W^m late L^d Bp of St Davids¹ according to the best remembrance of

ROB. LUCY.

¹ This must have been either William Barton, Bishop 1536-1548, or more likely Laud, Bishop from 1621-1624.

province, and on the request of the said Bishop, our great affection both to the Church of St. David and to the said Bishop also favourably inclining us thereto, have by our special grace granted and by this charter have confirmed for us and our heirs, that the aforesaid Bishop and his successors shall for ever possess, enjoy, and use all and singular the aforesaid liberties and all other liberties soever as fully and freely as the same are held and enjoyed by any Lords Marchers in their Lordships and Marches of Wales, and that all tenants of the said Bishop and his successors, whether residing in their Lordships within the Bishoprick or not, shall not be compelled, held, or bound to answer elsewhere than in the Courts of the said Bishop and his successors. And that the said Bishop and his successors shall be for ever released from all complaints, actions, suits, and demands brought or to be brought against them elsewhere, unless before us our heirs or our council, saving always our royal rights. Wherefore we will and firmly command for us and our heirs that the said Bishop and his successors have all and singular the liberties aforesaid and all manner of other liberties and enjoy and use them for ever, as fully and freely as any of the Lords Marchers have and use in their lordships and Marches of Wales, and that all the tenants of the said Bishop and of his successors, or the residents in their lordships of the Bishoprick aforesaid shall be by no means bound to answer nor shall be compelled to answer elsewhere than in the Courts of the said Bishop and his successors. And that the said Bishop and his successors be for ever quieted from all pleas, actions, suits and demands brought or to be brought against them except before us our heirs or our council as aforesaid. These being witnesses, the Venerable Fathers William,¹ Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, R. London,² W. Winchester, Bishop,³ John King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, Edmund Earl of Cambridge, Thomas Earl of Buckingham, our dearest uncles: Richard Earl of Arundell, Hugo Earl of Stafford, Henry de Percy Earl of Northumberland, Michael de la Poole our Chancellor, Hugo de Segrave our Treasurer, John de Montacute, steward of our Household, and others. Given under our hand at our Manor of Shene the 21st day of December, the seventh year of our reign by letter of signet of the King himself.

¹ William Courtenay, 1381-1396.

² Robert Braybrooke, 1382-1404.

³ William of Wykeham, 1367-1404.

**An Act to confirme the liberties of the Lords Marchers in
Wales 1^o & 2^o Phl' ac Mar' cap. 15 (1554-5).**

Humble beseeching your excellent Majisties, your true and faithfull subjects the Lords Marchers both spirituall & temporall w^{thin} yo^r Hignesse dominion of Wales, that whereas in the Parliament holden at Westminster the seven & twentieth yeare of the reigne of Kinge Henry the Eight father unto you our naturall sovereigne Ladie amongst other thinges, one act was made & established for lawes and justice to be ministred in the sayd dominion of Wales in like forme as it is in this Realme of England, in the w^{ch} act one article is, that for that the Lordes Marchers before the Parliament, had used to put their Tenant^e w^{thin} the Lordships Marchers under comon maine prise, & suertie of apparance, and have had the forfeitures thereof w^{ch} for ever from and after the Feast of all sainte then next ensuinge the sayd Parlement should utterly cease and be determined. It was enacted that after the said feast of all sainte everie laie & temporall pson then being a Lord Marcher should have the moietie or halfe of everie forfeiture, of all and every comon maineprise, recognisance for the peace or apparance forfeited by any of theire Tenant^e inhabiting within any of theire Lordshippes Marchers, & they to be payd the same moietie or halfe, by the handes of the shirife of every of the Counties, where such forfeiture shal be yf the sheriffe can levie the same, and ye same sheriffe to account to our sayd late sovereigne Lord the Kinge, for the other halfe or moietie in such exchequer as they can be accountant. And further it was enacted by the authoritie aforesayd, that all & every lay & temporall pson and psons then being Lorde^r Marchers, and havinge any Lordships Marchers or Lordships roiall should from & after the sayd feast of all sainte have all such mises & profite of their tenant^e as they have had or used to have at ye first entrie into theire landes in times past, And also should have hold & keepe w^{thin} the precinct of their lordships Courtes baron Courtes lete & lawdaies and all & every thinge to the sayd Courtes belonginge, and also should have w^{thin} the precinct of theire sayd lordships or lawdaie waife, straife, infangthese, outfangthese, treasure trovie, deodandes, goodes & chatels of felons & of psons

condemned or outlawed of felonie or murther, put in exigent for felonie or murther, & also wreeke dee mer, wharfage & customes of strangers as they have had in time past, as though such privileges, granted unto them by point of Charter, any thinge in that act to the contrarie notwithstandinge, as in the sayd act of Parliament more at large it may appeare.

And for as much as Byshops & other ecclesiasticall psons beinge Lorde Marchers, havinge the like liberties, casualties pfttes & comodities within their Lordships Marchers & Lordships roiall within ye sayd dominion or principalitie of Wales, were not provided by the expresse letter of the sayd Statute in like sort as ye laie & temporall Lorde Marchers were, but rather of purpose as it should seeme forgotten & left out of the said act against all reason and good equitie; And for as much also as the heires & successors of ye laie & temporall Lorde Marchers then beinge, were not provided for by ye limitaçon and expresse wordes of the sayd act as well as their auncestors & pdecessors were as reason would they should have beene.

It may please yo^r Majesties of yo^r most gracious favour & benignitie at the humble sute and supplicaçon of yo^r sayd faithfull subjecte the Lordes Marchers that now are in ye sayd dominion of Wales both spirituall & temporall, to graunt that it may by the assent of the Lordes spirituall & temporall & ye Comons in this p^rsent Parlement assembled be ordeined established, and enacted by ye authoritie of this present Parlement, that as well yo^r sayd spirituall & ecclesiasticall subjecte Lorde Marchers, now havinge Lordships Marchers or Lordships Roiall in Wales afore-sayd and their successors and the successors of either of them, as also ye heires and successors of ye Lordes temporall Marchers, that then were, or now be and the heres or successors of every of them beinge, or w^{ch} heerafter shal be Lordes Marchers within their Lordships Marchers and Lordships roiall in the dominion or principalitie of Wales shall have & enjoy to them & to their heires and successors respectivelie & severallie for ever the moietie & halfe of every forfeiture, of all & every comon maineprise, recognisance for the peace, or appearance forfeited by any their Tenants inhabitinge within any of their Lordships Marchers or Lordships Roiall, and they to be payd the same moietie or halfe by the handles of the shirife of the Countie for the time beinge, after

such forme & sort, as the sayd laie or temporall Lordes Marchers have beene or ought to have beene payd the same by force of the sayd Statute.

And further shall have all such mises & profittes of their Tenants as the Lordes Marchers spirituall or temporall respectively or severallie had or used to have at their first entrie into their landes in times past before the makinge of the sayd act or statute. And also shall have hold & keep w^{thin} the precinct of their sayd lordships all such Courtes baron, Courte leete, and lawdaies, and all & every thinge and thinges to the same Courte belonginge, and also shall have w^{thin} the precinct of their sayd severall lordships or lawdaies all such waife, straife, infangtheefe, outfangtheefe, treasure trovie, deodand, good and chattels of felons, & of psons condemned or outlawed of felonie or murder, put in exigent for felonie or murder, and also all such wreck de mer, warfage and customes of strangers, as the Lordes Marchers spirituall and temporall respectivelie and severallie had and used in times past before the makinge of the sayd Statute.

Mr. Theophilus Bevans Examined a Coppy.

**Libera warrena concessa fuit Ep̃o Menevensi in õibus terris suis
dominiciis de Pebidiauke coẽ ab Edw 1^o dať 6^o die Maii a^o reġ sui
quinto 7 12^o die Novembris a^o reġ sui 9^o.**

Leirwite, emenda pro corruptione native.

**Free warren was granted to the Bishop of St. David's in all his
demesne lands of Pebidiauke grants by Edward 1st on the 6th
day of May in the 5th year of his reign,¹ and the 12th day of
November in the 9th year of his reign.²**

"Leirwite", the sum to be paid for defiling a bondwoman.

¹ 1278.

² 1282.

4. 3. [E]xtent oīm terrarū et reddituū Dni Epi Meneū fact p Magr̃m
 Dauid Fraunceys Cancellar̃. Meneuens tempore venerabit
 patris Dni Dauid Martyñ Dei gr̃a Epi loci anno Dni mil̃mo
 ccc^{mo} vicesimō sexto.

MENEUIA.

Dñs Thomas Arthuř, Willms Henry, Phus Curteys, Dauid ap
 Walter, Iohes de Neth, Iohes Baty, Robertus le Taylor, Phus Ady,
 Petrus Gogauñ, Thomas Knyghť, 7 Stephus Iohn. Iurati disunt p
 sacrm coř.

Qđ edificia lapidia ibm valent p annū ijs.

Iřm dicūt qđ pastura infra clausū muri valet per annū ijs.

Iřm dicunt qđ Dñs het ibm iij molendina aquatič videt molend
 iuxta villā Meneū. molēdinū de Saluach et molend de Poulthcauok;
 et valent p annū [sč]dm verū valorem xxli. Iřm dicūt qđ si dicť
 molendina sint in manū Dni ppositus ville de exiř eořdm respon-
 debit.

Iřm dicūt qđ Dñs het ibm nund bis in anno vidj ad festum
 Pentecosten et in festo Nař Sčī Iohis Bapte, et durant p vij dies et
 valent p̃lita et tollōñ eařdm p annū vs.

Iřm dicunt qđ Dñs het ibm mcatū quolīt die Iouis et valet
 tolneť ejusdm p annū ijd. Et valent p̃lita 7 pquis hundř ibm p
 annū xxš.

Iřm dicūt qđ Dñs het in villa unam domū que vocat̃r Longa
 domus et valet p annū sčdm verū valorem xš.

Sm^a xxjli. xixš. ijd.

Memorand¹ quod { Bouata terre
 carrucata terra
 sive hida } continet { 7 acras
 80 acras }

¹ Written in a seventeenth-century hand at the bottom of the page.

Extent of all the lands and rents of the Lord Bishop of St. David's made by Master David Fraunceys, Chancellor of St. David's, in the time of the Venerable Father the Lord David Martyn, by the grace of God Bishop of the place, in the year of our Lord 1326.

ST. DAVID'S.

Master Thomas Arthur, William Henry, Philip Curteys, David ap Walter, John de Neth, John Baty, Robert the Tailor, Philip Ady, Peter Gogauñ, Thomas Knyght, and Stephen John, the Jurors, say on their oaths—

That the stone buildings there are worth yearly 2s.

Item, they say the pasture within the enclosure of the wall is worth yearly 2s.

Item, they say that the Lord has there three water mills, that is the mill outside the town of St. David's, the mill at Saluach [Solva], and the mill at Poulthcauok [Pwllcaerog], and they are worth yearly according to their true value £20. Item they say if the said mills are in the Lord's hands the Reeve of the town answers for their outgoings.

Item, they say that the Lord has a fair there twice a year, namely at Whitsuntide and the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the fair lasts for seven days, and the pleas and the tolls thereat are worth yearly 5s.

Item, they say that the Lord has a market there every Thursday, and the yearly value of the tolls of it are 2d., and the pleas and perquisites of the Hundred there are worth yearly 20s.

Item, they say that the Lord has in the town a house which is called the "Long House," and it is worth yearly according to its true value 10s.

Total £21 19s. 2d.

Memorandum that $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{A bovat of land} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{a carucate} \\ \text{or a hide} \end{array} \right\} \text{ of land } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{contains } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \text{ acres} \\ 80 \text{ acres} \end{array} \right. \right.$

Whitwell.

Iſm dicunt qđ Thomas de Beck Epus Meneu¹ ordinavit locū qui vocatur Whitwell noīe Hospitalis p debilibz et impotentibz Capellanis ⁊ aliis ad hospitalitatem tenend ⁊ assignavit eidm domui iij. burgag ⁊ dī in villa Meneū iij acr ⁊ dī terf ⁊ fram ſuic in diſs locis ⁊ valet p annū sm verū valorem . . . c8.

D'ale

D'ni

Iſm dicunt qđ Dñs het ibm in dñico in diſ campis
lxxiij acr ⁊ valet acf ad locand p annū viijđ. Et ſciare debet sup acf fri iij bz Et sup acf ſab ord ⁊ aveñ viij bz Et reſpondeb ad iij g^anū de quolīt geſſe bladi.

Sm^a xlvijſ. viijđ.

Prata ⁊

Pastur.

Iſm dicūt qđ Dñs het ibm apud Croisdugil ix acf prati ⁊ valz acf ad locand p annū xvijđ. Et apud Lanponſen j acf ⁊ dī ⁊ juxt^a ripam de Alun v acf ⁊ valz acf ad locand p annū xviiid.

Iſm dicunt qđ Dñs het pastūr in zabulo viz. lx acf ⁊ valz pastuř cujuslīt acf cum fengerio viijđ. p annū de vij acf Et qualīt acf de residuo sine ſengio ijd. Et apud Holdecaſtelt dī acf pastuř Et apud Knokeheyward j ſtanĝ, Et apud Poruaiř Etheyñ dī acf Et vař in toto p annū ijs. Et apud Pencors j acf dī ⁊ valz p annū xijđ. Et dič qđ ſi dēa terra ⁊ pastuř ſūt in manu Dni poſſent ſustineri xij groſſa aſia c bidentes ⁊ xij porci. Et valz pastuř cujuslīt groſſi aīalis iijđ. Et p x bidenť iijđ. Et p xii porč vjd.

Sm^a xxvjſ. iijđ.

Ramsay.

Iſm dicunt qđ Dñs het in Insula de Rameſey ij carucař ſre ⁊ continet c acf et valz qualz acf ad locand p annū ijd. Et poſſūt ſusteneri ibm x aſſr c groſſa aīia ⁊ ccc bidenť et valz pastuř cujuslīt groſſi aīať ijd. Et pro x bidenť ijd.

¹ Beck was Bishop 1280-1293.

Whitwell. Item, they say that Thomas de Beck, Bishop of St. ^{Ed.}

David's, appointed a place known as Whitwell to be kept as a hospital for sick and infirm clergy and for hospitality for others, and assigned to the same house $3\frac{1}{2}$ Burgage tenements and $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in the town of St. David's, and land and services in other places, and it is worth yearly, according to the true value, 100s.

Lord's Demesne. Item, they say that the Lord has there in demesne in different fields 73 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 8*d.*, and he should sow on each acre of wheat, 4 bushels, and each acre of beans, barley and oats 8 bushels, and he shall answer for 3 measures of each kind of grain.

Total 48*s.* 8*d.*

Meadows and Pasture. Item, they say that the Lord has at Croisdugil 9 acres of meadow, and each acre is worth yearly to let 18*d.*, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres at Lanponfaen and along the bank of the Alun 5 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 18*d.*

Item, they say that the Lord has 60 acres of pasture among the sand, and the pasture of each acre, with the fern, is worth, as to 7 acres 8*d.* a year, and each acre of the rest, without the fern, is worth 2*d.*, and at Holdecastell half an acre of pasture, and at Knockheyward one stang, and at Porth Eiddyn half an acre, and the whole are worth yearly 2*s.*, and at Pencors an acre and a half which are worth yearly 12*d.*, and they say if all the said lands and pastures were in the Lord's own hands they would maintain 12 great cattle, 100 sheep, and 12 pigs, and the value of the pasture for each head of the great cattle is 4*d.*, and for 10 sheep 4*d.*, and for 12 pigs 6*d.*

Total 26*s.* 3*d.*

Ramesey. Item, they say that the Lord has in the Island of Ramesey 2 carucates of land containing 100 acres, and each acre is worth to let 2*d.* a year, and there can be kept there 10 horses, 100 head of great cattle, and 300 sheep, and the pasture for each head of great cattle is worth 2*d.*, and for every 10 sheep 2*d.*, and they say that the Lord

Et dicunt qđ Dñs potest here ibid c carectat rusci ⁊ bruef ⁊ valj
carect iijđ. Et Dñs potest here ibid sine destinct p coquina De¹
cuniclos Et valent scđm verū valorem . . . xxxiiij. iijđ.

Sm^a lxxv̄.

<sup>Burgens' qui
tenent sine
carta.</sup> Iŕm dicunt qđ Iohes Lewet ⁊ Daudid Lewet tenent
dī burġ sine terf ⁊ redd p annū vjđ. ad Pasch ⁊ ŕm
S̄ci Michis.

^{sol. 4.} Iŕm Wiffs Cocus tenj j burġ cū dī acf terre ⁊ redd p a^m xijđ.
eisdm ŕm̄is.

Iŕm Isabella Palmer tenj q^rrf ptem uni⁹ burġ ⁊ redd p anū
iijđ. eisdm ŕm̄is.

Iŕm Iohes Page t3 iii q^rrf j burġ ⁊ redd p anū ixđ. eisđ ŕm̄is.

Iŕm Daudid ap Walp t3 iij burġ ⁊ dī ⁊ redd p annū iiij. vjđ.
eisdm ŕm̄is.

Iŕm Robertus Whith t3 j burġ ⁊ redd per annū xijđ. eisdm ŕm̄is.

Iŕm Iohes Blackualdyng t3 j q^rrf burġ ⁊ redd p annū iijđ.
eisđ ŕis.

Iŕm Iohes Low t3 quarf burġ ⁊ redd ixđ. p anū eisđ ŕm̄is.

Iŕ Walterus Crofte t3 iij burġ ⁊ redd per annū iij. eisđ ŕis.

Iŕ Iohes Kedy t3 j burġ ⁊ redd p anū xijđ. eisdm ŕm̄is.

Iŕ Phus Ady t3 j burġ ⁊ redd p annū xijđ. eisđ ŕis.

Iŕ Daudid Sporn t3 iij q^rrf burġ ⁊ redd p annū ixđ. eisdm ŕm̄is.

¹ So in the MS., for D = 500.

is able to take thence 100 loads of rushes and heath; each load is worth 3*d.*, and the Lord is able to take there, without injury to the stock, 500 rabbits for cooking, and they are, in actual value, worth 33*s.* 4*d.*

Total 75 shillings.

Burgesses who hold without Deed. Item, they say that John Lewellyn and David Lewellyn hold half a burgage tenement without land, and pay yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 6*d.*

Item, William the Cook holds one burgage tenement with half an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Isabella Palmer holds a quarter part of one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d.*

Item, John Page holds three quarters of one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 9*d.*

Item, David ap Walter holds 3½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 6*d.*

Item, Robert Whith holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, John Blackualdynġ holds a quarter of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d.*

Item, John Low holds a quarter of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 9*d.*

Item, Walter Crofte holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.*

Item, John Kedy holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Philip Ady holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, David Sporū holds ¾ of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 9*d.*

Iſ Iohes Reuet t₃ q^rr burġ ʔ redd p annū iijđ. eiſđm ʔis.

Iſm Willm̄s Molendinaſ t₃ tertiā ptem j Burġ de cui^o redditu Iohes de la Chaumbſ oñat.

Iſ Iohes t₃ iij q^rr burġ ʔ reddit p annū xijđ. ob eiſđm ʔm̄is cū redd dċe tertie ptis burġ.

Iſ Thomas Brovñ t₃ viij Burġ ʔ j q^rr ʔ redd p ann̄ viijs. iijđ. eiſđm ʔm̄is.

Iſ Daudid Coyg t₃ di Burġ ʔ redd p annū vjđ. eiſđm ʔm̄is.

Iſ Phus Curteys t₃ j acſ ʔre ʔ stanġ ʔ redd p annū ijđ. eiſđm ʔm̄is.

Iſ Kedyuor t₃ j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. eiſđm ʔm̄is.

Iſ Ad^m ap Ieuⁿ t₃ j burġ ʔ ʔtiā ptē uni^o burġ ʔ redd p a^m xvjđ. eiſđm ʔm̄is.

Iſm Stephus Iohn t₃ di burġ ʔ j membſ ʔ redd p a^m viijđ. eiſđm ʔm̄is.

Iſ Wills Henry t₃ ij burġ di ʔ redd ijs. vjđ. p annū eiſđ ʔm̄is ʔ quolt altero anno ijs.

No^o de redd^o alt^o ʔis annis solvend^o. Iſ Wills Davy t₃ j burġ ʔ redd p a^m xijđ. eiſđ ʔis.

Iſ Phus Gogaun t₃ j burġ di ʔ redd p ann̄ xixđ. eiſđ ʔis.

Iſ Phus Meyleſ t₃ di burġ ʔ redd p annū vjđ. eiſđ ʔis.

Iſm Iohes Robyñ t₃ j burġ di ʔ redd p ann̄ xvijđ. eiſđ ʔm̄is.

Iſm Stephus Nest t₃ j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. eiſđ ʔm̄is.

Item, John Reuet holds $\frac{1}{4}$ of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times *3d.*

Item, William the Miller holds the third part of a burgage tenement, the rent of which is charged to John de la Chaumbē.

Item, John holds $\frac{3}{4}$ of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times for it *12½d.*, with the rent of the said third part of a burgage tenement.

Item, Thomas Brovñ holds $8\frac{1}{4}$ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times *8s. 3d.*

Item, David Coyg holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times *6d.*

Item, Philip Curteys holds one acre of land and a stang,¹ and pays yearly at the same times *2d.*

Item, Kedyuor holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times *12d.*

Item, Adam ap Jevan holds $1\frac{1}{3}$ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times *16d.*

Item, Stephen John holds half a burgage tenement with one portion, and pays yearly at the same times *8d.*

Item, William Henry holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times *2s. 6d.* and every alternate year *2s.*

The names of
renters who
pay in
alternate
years.

Item, William Davy holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times *12d.*

Item, Philip Gogaun holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times *19d.*

Item, Philip Meyleŕ holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times *6d.*

Item, John Robyñ holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times *18d.*

Item, Stephen Nest holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times *12d.*

¹ Stang is a measure of land ; see Maddox's *Form. Ang.*, 127.

Iſm Thoñ Knyght t₃ ij Burġ j quart ʔ ʔre de Affes¹ ʔ ʔre Willi Treget ʔ ʔrā Magot ʔ redd p annū vs. xjd. q^a.

Iſ Walterus Ionas t₃ j burġ ʔ sextam ptem j burġ ʔ redd p annū xiiijd. eiſd ʔis.

Iſ Iohes Wroth^am t₃ iij p^t j burġ ʔ redd p annū iiijd. eiſd ʔis.

Iſ Iohes Chapelleyne t₃ quint p^t uni⁹ burġ ʔ redd p annū xd. eiſd ʔmis.

Iſm Ieuⁿ ap Ad^am t₃ dī burġ ʔ redd p annū vjd. eiſd ʔis.

Iſ Iohes Croñ t₃ dī burġ ʔ redd p annū vjd. eiſd ʔis.

Iſ Elena Oweyñ t₃ ij Burġ ʔ redd p annū ijs. eiſd ʔis.

Iſ Lewet ap Morys ten₃ j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijd. eiſd ʔmis.

Iſ Daid Ianckyn t₃ ij Burġ ʔ redd p annū ijs. eiſd ʔis.

Iſ Wiſs Voyle t₃ dī burġ ʔ redd p a^m xijd. eiſd ʔmis.

Iſ Daid ap Kedy t₃ dī burġ j quart ʔ redd p a^m ixjd. eiſd ʔ.

Iſ Ieuⁿ ap Ieuⁿ t₃ j quart burġ ʔ redd p annū iiijd. eiſd ʔmis.

Iſ Wiſs Orliens t₃ j Burġ dī ʔ redd p annū xviijd. eiſd ʔmis.

Iſ Iohes Tankard t₃ ij ac^t ʔre ʔ redd p annū xijd. eiſd ʔis.

¹ If this is, as it appears, a proper name it is somewhat hard to say what it is. It appears to have no mark of any contraction over it. If not a proper name it might be "assis," land of assize.

Item, Thomas Knyght holds $2\frac{1}{4}$ burgage tenements, of the land of Affes and of the land of William Treget and of the land of Magot, and pays yearly 5s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Item, Walter Jonas holds one burgage tenement, and $\frac{1}{6}$ of another, and pays yearly at the same times 14d.

Item, John Wrotham holds 3 parts of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 4d.

Item, John Chapelleyne holds the fifth part of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 10d.

Item, Jevan ap Adam holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6d.

Item, John Croñ holds $\frac{1}{2}$ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6d.

Item, Elena Oweyñ holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s.

Item, Llewellyn ap Morys holds 1 burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d.

Item, David Janckyñ holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s.

Item, William Voyle holds $\frac{1}{2}$ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d.

Item, David ap Kedy holds half a burgage tenement, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of another, and pays yearly at the same times 9d.

Item, Jevan ap Jevan holds $\frac{1}{4}$ of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 3d.

Item, William Orlens holds one and a half burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 18d.

Item, John Tankard holds 2 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12d.

Iñm Ad^m Roscbet t₃ dī burġ ʾ redd p annū vjd. eisd ʾmīs.

Iñ Wilts Orleens Daudid Morys Daudid Oweyñ ʾ Dñs Gregoř
tenent j burġ ʾ redd p annū xijd. eisd ʾ.

Iñ Wilts Potety t₃ dī burġ ʾ redd p annū vjd. eisd ʾis.

Iñ Wilts Martyñ t₃ dī burġ ʾ redd p annū vjd. eisd ʾmīs.

Iñ Iorūth Crobba t₃ vj^a ptem uni^o burġ ʾ redd p annū ijd. eisd
ʾmīs.

Iñ Daudid Moris t₃ j Burġ ʾ redd p annū xijd. eisd ʾis.

Iñ Ad^m Ionas t₃ j burġ ʾ redd p a^m xijd. eisd ʾmīs.

Iñ Walrus Cadeř t₃ j burġ ʾ redd p annū xijd. eisd ʾmīs.

Iñ Wilts Molend t₃ j burġ ʾ redd p annū xijd. eisd ʾmīs.

Iñ Thomas Fraunceys t₃ j burġ ʾ redd p annū xijd. eisd ʾ.

Iñ Ieuⁿ Bugeil t₃ vj pē uni^o Burġ ʾ redd p annū ijd. eisd ʾ.

Iñ Daudid Oweyñ t₃ iij pē uni^o burg ʾ redd p annū iijjd. eisd ʾ.

Iñ Robertus le Taillouř t₃ ij burġ ʾ dī parū un^o ʾ redd p annū
ijs. vd. eisd ʾ.

Iñ Phus M^oedith t₃ i burġ ʾ redd p annū xijd. eisd ʾ.

Iñ Phus Aylmeř t₃ j burġ ʾ redd p annū xijd. eisd. ʾ.

Item, Adam Roscbet holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, William Orleens, David Morys, David Oweyñ and Master Gregory hold one burgage tenement, and pay yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, William Potety holds $\frac{1}{2}$ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, William Martyñ holds $\frac{1}{2}$ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, Joruerth Crobba holds a sixth part of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*d.*

Item, David Moris holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Adam Jonas holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Walter Cadeñ holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, William the Miller holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Thomas Fraunceys holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Jevan Bugeil holds six parts of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*d.*

Item, David Oweyñ holds three parts of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d.*

Item, Robert the Tailor holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ burgage tenements and a small piece, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 5*d.*

Item, Philip Meredith holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Philip Aylineñ holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Iĕ Wills Iordaŋ t3 j burġ di ʔ redd p annū xviiġd. eisd ʔ.

Iĕ Iohes de Neth t3 ij burġ ʔ redd p annū ijs. eisd ʔ.

Iĕ Daud le Proute t3 dī burġ j quarġ ʔ rēdd p annū ixđ. eisd. ʔ.

Iĕ Wills Pywe t3 j burġ ʔ redd p a^m xijđ eisd ʔ.

Iĕm Riċus Knyght t3 dī burġ ʔ redd p annū vjd. eisd ʔ.

Iĕ Daud Ady t3 dī burġ ʔ redd p annū vjd. eisd ʔ.

Iĕ Iohes de Myddelhult ten3 j burġ ʔ dī ʔ redd p annū ijs. vjd.
eisd ʔ.

Iĕ Robertus le Zonge t3 dī burġ ʔ quarġ ʔ redd p annū xđ. ob
eisd ʔ.

Iĕ Stephus Poyns t3 j aċr ʔre ʔ redd p annū jd. ob eisd^m ʔ.

Iĕ Phus Pkyñ ten3 j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iĕ Thom^s Arthuġ t3 ij burġ j quārt ʔ redd p annū ijs. iiijđ.

Iĕ Iohes Baty t3 ij burġ j quarġ ʔ redd p annū ijs. iiijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iĕ Wills Thomas t3 j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iĕ Thomas Arthuġ t3 ij burġ j quarġ ʔ redd p annū ijs. iijđ
eisd ʔ.

Iĕ Thom^s Menedu t3 j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iĕ Wills Pety t3 dī burġ ʔ redd p annū vjd. eisd ʔ.

Item, William Jordān holds one and a half burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*.

Item, John de Neth holds two burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*.

Item, David le Proute holds half a burgage tenement, and a quarter of another, and pays yearly at the same times 9*d*.

Item, William Pywe holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*.

Item, Richard Knyght holds $\frac{1}{2}$ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*.

Item, David Ady holds $\frac{1}{2}$ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*.

Item, John de Myddelhult holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 6*d*.

Item, Robert le Zonge holds half a burgage tenement and a quarter of another, and pays yearly at the same times 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.

Item, Stephen Poyns holds an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.

Item, Philip Pkyñ holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*.

Item, Thomas Arthuñ holds $2\frac{1}{4}$ burgage tenements, and pays yearly 2*s*. 4*d*.

Item, John Baty holds $2\frac{1}{4}$ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 4*d*.

Item, William Thomas holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*.

Item, Thomas Arthuñ holds $2\frac{1}{4}$ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 3*d*.

Item, Thomas Menedu holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*.

Item, William Pety holds $\frac{1}{2}$ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*.

Iñ Eynōñ Consē t3 dī burġ ʔ redd p annū vjd. eisd ʔ.

Iñ Ieu'n Welch t3 ij burġ j quar ʔ redd p annū ijs iijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iñ Iohes Cadeř ten3 iij Burġ ʔ redd p annū iljs. eisd ʔ.

Iñ Morys Monk t3 j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iñ Iohes Ithel t3 j burġ j quar ʔ redd p annū xvd. eisd ʔ.

Iñ Daud Prestre t3 burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iñ Walrus Orlens t3 dī burġ ʔ redd p annū vjd. eisd ʔ.

Iñ Ieu'n Bregach t3 j burġ ʔ dī ʔ redd p annū xvijđ. ob
eisd ʔ.

Iñ Wilts Nicol t3 duas ptes uni⁹ burġ ʔ redd p annū viijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iñ Daud Vitreator t3 ij pē j burġ ʔ redd p annū viijđ. eisd tis.

Iñ Phus Hopekyñ redd p annū p iij ptib3 j burġ ʔ dī acř jux^a
Alun p annū xiijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iñ Isabella Kedy t3 j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iñ Walrus Pistor t3 j burġ ʔ dī ʔ redd p annū xvijđ. eisd m ʔ.

Iñ Elena Kyft t3 Dī burġ ʔ redd p annū vjd. eisd ʔ.

Iñ Mariota Fot ʔ Dauy Ibel tenent dī burġ ʔ redd p annū vjd.
eisd ʔ.

Item, Eynof Const holds $\frac{1}{2}$ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*.

Item, Jevan Welch holds $2\frac{1}{4}$ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 3*d*.

Item, John Cadeŕ holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*.

Item, Morys Monk holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*.

Item, John Ithel holds $1\frac{1}{4}$ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 15*d*.

Item, David Prestre holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*.

Item, Walter Orlens holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*.

Item, Jevan Bregach holds 1 and a half burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.

Item, William Nicol holds two parts of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d*.

Item, David the Glazier holds two parts of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d*.

Item, Philip Hopekyñ for 3 parts of a burgage tenement, and for half an acre of land adjoining the Alan,¹ pays yearly at the same times 13*d*.

Item, Isabella Kedy holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*.

Item, Walter the Baker holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*.

Item, Helena Kyft holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*.

Item, Mariota Fot and Davy Ibel hold $\frac{1}{2}$ a burgage tenement, and pay yearly at the same times 6*d*.

¹ The River Alan.

Iŕ Dauid Benedic t₃ j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. eisd ʔmis.

Iŕ Iohes Tankard t₃ j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iŕ Iohes Gwyñ t₃ j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iŕ Iohes ap I'h t₃ j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iŕ Iohes Bencamende t₃ j q'rġ burġ ʔ redd p annū iijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iŕ Petŕ ap Gogaun t₃ dġ burġ ʔ redd p annū vjđ. eisd ʔ.

Iŕ Michel Madina t₃ j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iŕ Iohes Bola t₃ j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iŕ Wasmyhangel t₃ j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ eisd ʔ.

Iŕ Phus Elys t₃ j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. eisd ʔmis.

Iŕm Phus Hullemon t₃ j quarġ burġ ʔ redd p annū iijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iŕm Hugo Tynfrith p iij ptib₃ uni⁹ burġ redd p a^m ixđ. eisd ʔ.

Iŕ Oweyne Textor t₃ j teñġ ʔ redd p annū iijđ. eisd ʔ.

Iŕ Weyruyt fit Dauid t₃ dġ burġ ʔ redd p annū vjđ. eisd ʔ.

Iŕ Iohes Lucas t₃ j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. eisd ʔ.

Item, David Benedic holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, John Tankard holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, John Gwyñ holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, John ap Philip holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, John Bencamende holds a quarter of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d.*

Item, Peter ap Gogaun holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, Michel Madina holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, John Bola holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Wasmyhangel holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Philip Elys holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Philip Hullemon holds a quarter of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d.*

Item, Hugo Tynfrith for 3 parts of one burgage tenement pays yearly at the same times 9*d.*

Item, Oweyne the Weaver holds one tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*d.*

Item, Weyruyl, the son of David, holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, John Lucas holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Iſ Ad*^m Vich*ⁿ tenet j burġ dī ʾ redd p annū xviiġd. eiſd ʾ.

Iſ Wiſſs Bullok t₃ dī burġ ʾ redd p annū vġd. eiſd ʾ.

Iſ Iohes Pengam t₃ dī burġ ʾ redd p a^m vġd. eiſd ʾ.

Iſ Daudi Someſ t₃ j burġ ʾ redd p annū xijġd. eiſd ʾ.

Iſ Maurici^o ap Phī t₃ iij burġ ʾ redd p annū iij⁸. eiſd ʾ.

Iſ Cadogan^o le Harp t₃ dī burġ ʾ redd p annū vġd. eiſd ʾ.

Iſ Riċus Vitreator t₃ iij pſ uni^o burġ ʾ redd p annū iiijġd. eiſd ʾ.

Iſ Iohes Hene t₃ duas ptes uni^o burġ ʾ redd p annū viijġd eiſd ʾ.

Iſ Iohes Bidellus t₃ dī burġ ʾ redd p annū vġd. eiſd ʾ.

Iſ Wiſſs Robyñ t₃ j Burġ ʾ redd p annū xijġd. eiſd ʾ.

Iſ Wiſſs Gurgene t₃ v ptes j Burġ ʾ redd p annū xġd. eiſd ʾ.

Iſ Clemens Wlech t₃ vj pſ j Burġ ʾ redd p annū iġd. eiſd ʾ.

Iſ Moruyth Bleyth Daudi Morydic et Stephus Poyns tenent iij pſ j Burġ ʾ redd p annū viijġd. eiſd ʾ.

Iſm Ieu*ⁿ ap Merydith t₃ dī burġ ʾ parū plus ʾ redd p a^m vġd. o⁵ eiſd ʾ.

Iſ Iordanus Robelyñ t₃ j burġ cū q*^rſ ʾ redd p annū xvġd. eiſd ʾ.

Item, Adam Vichaun holds a burgage tenement and a half, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*.

Item, William Bullokk holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*.

Item, John Pengam holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*.

Item, David Someŕ holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*.

Item, Maurice ap Philip holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*.

Item, Cadogan the Harper holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*.

Item, Richard the Glazier holds three parts of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d*.

Item, John Hene holds two parts of one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d*.

Item, John the Beadle holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*.

Item, William Robyñ holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*.

Item, William Gurgene holds five parts of one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 10*d*.

Item, Clement Wlech holds 6 parts of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*d*.

Item, Moruyth Bleyth, David Morydic, and Stephen Poyns hold 3 parts of one burgage tenement, and pay yearly at the same times 8*d*.

Item, Jevan ap Meredith holds half a burgage tenement and a little more, and pays yearly at the same times 6½*d*.

Item, Jordan Robelyñ holds one burgage tenement with the fourth part of another, and pays yearly at the same times 15*d*.

Iſ Daud Porthmañ t₃ j Burġ ʔ j ac̄ terre ʔ redd p annū xvijđ. ob eiđ ʔ.

Iſ Wiſt Morueth t₃ j Burgaġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. eiđ ʔ.

Et omēs p̄dēi Burgens tenent per antiquam tenuram.

Sm^a vjlī. ix̄. ođ.

Burgens' qui Iſm dicunt qđ dñs lohes Gome t₃ j Burġ continens j
tenent p'
cart'. meš dī ac̄ ʔ xx pticaſ ʔre p cartam ʔ redd p annū xijđ.
eiđ ʔmīs ut s^a.

Iſ Ričus Howelt t₃ j burġ conť j ac̄ ʔre ʔ redd p anñ xijđ. ʔis
ut s^a.

Iſ Maġr Ričus de Moselwyk t₃ ij burġ conť iij ac̄ ʔre ʔ redd p
annū iij̄. ʔis ut s^a.

Iſ Daud Lanryañ t₃ unū burġ conť j Mesuaġ ʔ unam ac̄ ʔre
sine libtate ville ʔ redd p annū vjd. ʔis ut s^a.

Iſ Thom^s Arthuſ t₃ j mēs cū curtilaġ ʔ redd p a^m iij̄. ʔis ut s^a.

Iſ lohes Fat de Hauſford t₃ j burġ ʔ redd p annū xijđ. ʔis ut s^a.

Iſ lohes Ithel t₃ j curtitt ʔ redd p annū xviid. ad fm s̄ci Michis.

Iſ Daud Someſ t₃ diūs ortes¹ p carť ʔ redd p a^m xijđ. codm
ʔmio.

Iſ Thomas Denstoñ t₃ dī burġ ʔ redd p annū vjd. eiđ ʔ.

¹ Probably a mistake for "hortes". It is difficult to see otherwise what is the meaning of "ortes".

Item, David Porchman holds one burgage tenement and one acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 17½*d*.

Item, William Morueth holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly 12*d* at the same times.

And all the aforesaid burgages hold by the ancient tenure.

Total £6 9*s* 0½*d*.

Burgages
was sold by
deed. Item, they say that Sir John Gome holds one burgage tenement, containing one messuage, ½ an acre and 20 perches of land, by deed, and pays yearly at the same times as aforesaid 12*d*.

Item, Richard Howell holds one burgage tenement, containing an acre of land, and pays yearly at the times aforesaid 12*d*.

Item, Master Richard de Moselwyk holds 2 burgage tenements, containing 3 acres of land, and pays yearly at the times aforesaid 3*s*.

Item, David Lanryan holds one burgage tenement, containing one messuage and one acre of land, without the freedom of the town, and pays yearly at the times aforesaid 6*d*.

Item, Thomas Arthuŕ holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the times aforesaid 3*s*.

Item, John Fat of Hauerford holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the times aforesaid 12*d*.

Item, John Ithel holds one curtilage, and pays yearly at the feast of St. Michael 18*d*.

Item, David Someŕ holds divers gardens by deed, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d*.

Item, Thomas Denstoŕ holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d*.

Iñ Riçus Reymond t3 j burġ 7 redd p annū xijđ. eisđ 2.

Iñ Daud Coyġ t3 unū burġ 7 redd p annū xijđ. eisđ 2.

Et omēs tenent p cart ut p3 in Registro.

Sm^a xij3.

Burgens' qui non reddu't redd'. Iñ diē qđ qued sunt burgaġ que non sunt oñat de reddi't quia alia burgaġ sunt oñat de codm reddi't p empcoēs 7 vendiçones quoz sunt tenentes.

Maġr Riçus de Mosselwyk t3 j Me3 cum curtitt sine redd.

Iñ Phus Morydyc t3 j teñ.

Iñ Wilts Martyñ ten3 j teñ.

Iñ Robtus Rees j teñ.

Iñ Walterus Orlicns j teñ.

Iñ Iohes fit Iohis le Glasewright j teñ.

Iñ Daud Aylm³ j teñ.

Iñ Wiltus Henry j teñ.

Iñ Iohñ Philippot j teñ.

Et omēs tenent sine reddi't.

Serucia. Et omēs pđci Burgens colligere debent senū dñi vi3 qđ quilibet burgaġ siue unū burġ siue ptra teneat unū hoīem ad pratum inueniet p unū diem pđc cūjustit opis ob. Et in eleccōe dñi est an velit pecuniā acciġe vel opa.

Item, Richard Reymond holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.*

Item, David Coyg holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.*

And all these hold by deed as appears in the Register.

Total 12*s.*

Burgesses who
do not pay
Rent.

Item, they say that there are certain burgage tenements that are not subject to rent because other tenements are charged with these rents, in consequence of purchases and sales. Of which the tenants are :

Master Richard de Mosselwyk, who holds one messuage with a curtilage without rent.

Item, Philip Morydyc holds one tenement.

Item, William Martyñ holds one tenement.

Item, Robert Rees, one tenement.

Item, Walter Orlens, one tenement.

Item, John, the son of John the Glasewright, one tenement.

Item, David Aylmer, one tenement.

Item, William Henry, one tenement.

Item, John Philippot, one tenement.

And all these hold without rent.

Services.

And all the aforesaid Burgesses ought to gather the Lord's hay, namely, each burgage tenant, whether he hold one burgage tenement or several, should find a man to work in the field for one day, and the value of each service is a halfpenny, and it is at the Lord's option to take the money or the work.

Item, they give for a relief whenever it occurs 12*d.* for each burgage tenement.

Et fac̃ sec̃t̃ molend̃ dni ʔ debent morari ibm p̃ iij tydas ʔ ante recessu (*sic*) solūc̃ dent tholloñ.

Iñ diē qđ custodire debent fugientes ad eccliam p̃ j noct̃ pičlo eoꝝ.

Et facient sec̃t̃ hundř de quindena in xv^a.

Et est cōe añciament̃ eoꝝ pro simpliē t^angř xijđ.

Iñ diē qđ tempore guerř sequi dent dñm Eþm cū feretro bti Daid ʔ cū reliquiis ex ut^aq; pte. Ita qđ illa nocte redire possint domi.

Iñ tempore guerř custodire debent villam ppriam ʔ circuitu (*sic*) ville.

Sm^a opū autumpnath cxxx.

Et valent in pecunia vñ.

177.) **Reddit^a
cere.** Iñ diē qđ Arthus Meneū tenj j curtillt ʔ redd̃ p̃ annū j li cere ad fiñ Scī Michis p̃c̃ lib̃ vjd.

178.) Iñ Walterus Fraunceys tj j mēs ʔ redd̃ p̃ annū j lib̃ cere cod̃ p̃io ut s^a.

Iñ Iohes Oweyne tj j mēs ʔ redd̃ p̃ annū j lib̃ cere cod̃ p̃io p̃c̃ ut s^a.

Iñ Amabilla Symond tj j mēs ʔ redd̃ p̃ annū j lib̃ cere cod̃ p̃io p̃c̃ lib̃ ut sup^a.

Sm^a lib̃ cere iiij li.

Et valent in pecunia ijs.

179.) **Reddit^a
Caponu.** Iñ diē qđ Daid Pant tj j placeam cū Curtillt ʔ redd̃ p̃ annū iiij capoñ ad fiñ Scī Michis p̃c̃ cuiustit ijd.

And they do suit at the Lord's mill, and should remain there for 3 turns, and ought to pay the toll before departure.

Item, they say they should keep safely the fugitives to the Church for a night at their own risk.

And they do suit at the hundred court from 15 days to 15 days.

And there is a common fine for them, for a simple breach, 12*d*.¹

Item, they say that in the time of war they are bound to follow the Lord Bishop with the shrine of the Blessed David and with the relics on either side.² Provided that they are able to return home the same night.

Item, in time of war they are bound to guard their own town and the bounds of the town.

Total Autumn Services, 130.

And they are worth in money 5*s*.

Rents of Wax. Item, they say that Arthur Menevensis holds one curtilage, and pays yearly one pound of wax at the feast of St. Michael, price per lb. 6*d*.

Item, Walter Fraunceys holds one messuage, and pays yearly one pound of wax at the same time as above.

Item, John Oweyne holds one messuage, and pays yearly one pound of wax at the same time, value as above.

Item, Amabilla Symond holds one messuage, and pays yearly one pound of wax at the same time, the value of a lb. as above.

Total of the pounds of wax 4 lbs.

And they are worth in money 2*s*.

Capon Rents. Item, they say that David Pant holds one plot with the curtilage, and pays yearly 4 capons at the feast of St. Michael, value of each is 2*d*.

¹ This seems to be the same as the present expression "simple" drunkenness, as opposed to "compound." A mere technical breach of rules not attended with anything more.

² An alternative translation may be suggested "with the shrine of the Blessed David and with the others from both parts," that is, from the English and Welsh parts of the manor.

Iĕ dñs Walŕus Bole tȝ unam plaĉ ʔ redd p annū ij Capoñ
cođm ʔmīs.

Sm^a Capoñ vj.

Et valent in pecunia xijđ.

Redditus
Cirothee¹.

Iĕm dicūt qđ Daud Coyĝ tȝ unā plaĉ ʔ redd p anñ
j par cirotheĉ ad ʔm sĉi Michis ʔĉ paris jđ.

Iĕ Phus Curteys tȝ j plaĉ ʔ redd p annū j par cirotheĉ cođm
ʔmio ʔĉ ut sup^a.

Sm^a Cirotheĉ ij pia.

Et valēt in pecunia ijđ.

Libl for^a
qui tene¹
p^a cart^a.

Iĕm dicunt qđ Walterus Orliens tenȝ in campo qui
vocalur Emeleth xvij ac̃r ter̃r cū ptiñ p car̃ ʔ redd p
annū xvȝs. ad ʔm Sĉi Michis.

Iĕ Daykyñ Aylmeĉ tȝ ij ac̃r ʔ dī apud Penbont ʔ redd p annū
ijȝ. vjd. cođm ʔmio.

Iĕm Phus Cogauñ ij apud Kennynmarthbrethyñ v ac̃r ter̃r ʔ
redd p annū vȝ. cođm ʔio.

Et omnes tenent p Cartam.

Sm^a xxijȝ. vjd.

Reddit¹
curtil¹.

Iĕm dicunt qđ Ieuⁿ Bregath tȝ j curtilt quod fuit
Abbis de Talleu ʔ redd p annū vȝ. ad ʔm sĉi Michis.

Iĕ Daud Bregath tȝ j curtilt quod sint¹ quond Mag̃ri l'oncii ʔ
redd p annū xijđ. cođm ʔmio.

Iĕm idem Daud tȝ j cur̃ qđ fuit Nichi de Mor^m ʔ redd p
a^m ijȝ. cođ ʔio.

¹ Query, for "fuit."

Item, Sir Walter Bole holds one plot, and pays yearly two capons at the same time.

Total of capons 6.

And they are worth in money 12*d*.

Glove Rents. Item, they say that David Coyg holds one plot, and pays yearly one pair of gloves at the feast of St. Michael, value of each pair 1*d*.

Item, Philip Curteys holds one plot, and pays yearly one pair of gloves at the same time, value of each as above.

Total of gloves 2 pair.

And they are worth in money 2*d*.

Free outside tenants who hold by deed. Item, they say that Walter Orliens holds in a field that is called Emeleth 18 acres of land with the appurtenances by deed, and pays yearly 16*s*. at the feast of St. Michael.

Item, Daykyn Aylmeŕ holds 2½ acres at Penbont, and pays yearly at the same time 2*s*. 6*d*.

Item, Philip Cogauñ holds at Kennynmarthbrethyñ 5 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 5*s*.

And they all hold by deed.

Total 23*s*. 6*d*.

Curtilage Rents. Item, they say that Jevan Bregath holds one curtilage which formerly belonged to the Abbot of Talley, and pays yearly at the feast of St. Michael 5*s*.

Item, David Bregath holds a curtilage which formerly belonged to Master Poncius, and he pays yearly at the same time 12*d*.

Item, the same David holds one curtilage which formerly belonged to Nicholas de Moram, and pays yearly at the same time 2*s*.

Iſ de curtilt Magri Iohis Duepyng cū terra de Grentoñ ijs.
eod ʒio.

Iſ de orto¹ Iohis Ithel x^{viii}jd. eod ʒio ʒ tʒ p cartam.

Iſm Daud Somer redd^t p diuſ ortis¹ xijd. eod ʒio. que quid
curtilt dēi Iohis Ithel ʒ Daud Somer tⁿseunt cum reddiſ assiſ.

S^ma xijſ. vjd.

Burgens² Iſ dicunt qd Robertus Nonne dat dno p aduoč ville
de vento. hend xijd. ad Pasche ʒ ad fm sēi Michis.

Iſ Iohes le Harp p ead xⁱjd. eisd ʒmſ.

Iſ Daud Aylineſ p eadm xijd. eisd ʒ.

Iſ Tankard p eadm xijd. eisd ʒ.

Iſ Ad^m Dankyñ p eadm xijd. eisd ʒ.

Iſ Phus Skynneſ xijd. eisd ʒ.

Iſ Henſ Pycok p eadm xij d. eisd ʒ.

Iſ Robertus Keylok p eadm xijd. eisd m ʒmſ

S^ma viijſ.

Aduocat. Iſ dicunt qd p^hus Isande dat dno p aduocač hend
ijjd. ad Pasch ʒ fm sēi Mich.

Iſ Iohes Beny p ead ijd. eisd ʒ.

Iſ Gwas Coch p ead ijd.

Iſ Daud Derle p eadm ijd.

Ieuⁿ ap Eynon p eadm ijd.

Iſ Keybor p ead ijd.

¹ For "orto" and "hortis"?

² Probably burgesses who have *burgage* the Lord's protection in addition to the burgage tenements.

Item, from the curtilage of Master John Duepyng with the land of Grenton at the same time 2s.

Item, from the garden of John Ithel at the same time 18*d.*, and he holds by deed.

Item, David Somer pays for divers gardens 12*d.* at the same time, but the curtilages of the said John Ithel and David Somer go with the rents of assize.

Total 12s. 6*d.*

Burgesses Item, they say that for having the protection of the
in gross. town Robert Nonne pays to the Lord at Easter and at the feast of St. Michael 13*d.*

Item, John the Harper for the same at the same times 12*d.*

Item, David Aylmeŕ for the same at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Tankard for the same at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Adam Dankyŕ for the same at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Philip Skynneŕ for the same at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Henry Pycoŕ for the same at the same times 12*d.*

And Robert Keylok for the same at the same times 12*d.*

Total 8 shillings.

Protections. Item, they say that for having the Lord's protection Philip Isande pays the Lord at Easter and the feast of St. Michael 2*d.*

Item, John Beny for the same at the same times 2*d.*

Item, Gwas Coch for the same 2*d.*

Item, David Derle for the same 2*d.*

Jevan ap Eynoŕ for the same 2*d.*

Item, Keybor for the same 2*d.*

Iñ Isabell Huget p ead ijd.

Iñ Iohñ Colhely p ead ijd.

Iñ Ieu'n Turtyñ p ead ijd.

Iñ Sibilt ijd.

Iñm Kytemay ijd.

Iñ Wilt Maryñ p eadm ijd.

Iñ Wilt Landoñ p eadm ijd.

Iñm Iohñ Brydyñ p eadm ijd.

Iñ Isabell Gromyñ p eadm ijd.

Iñ Phus Baldañ p ead ijd.

Iñ Phus Oweyñ p ead ijd.

Ieu'n Cocus p eadm ijd.

Iñ Iohes Page p ead ijd.

Iñ Riñ Hop p ead ijd.

Iñ David Cornewale p ead ijd.

Iñ Melath p eadm ijd.

Sm^a iijs. xd.

Terra d'nica Iñm dicunt qđ Iohes Frebody t3 vj acř terre 7 redd
arrentat. p annū xviijs. ad fm sçi Mich.

Iñ Phus ap mied t3 viij acř terř 7 redd p annū xxiijs. eodm 7mio.

Iñ David Oweyñ t3 ij acř 7re 7 redd p a^m vjs. eodm 7mio.

lat. 7. Iñ David Aylmñ t3 iiij acř 7 redd p annū xijs. eodm 7.

Iñ Phus Curteys t3 v acř 7 redd p annū xvs. eodm 7mio.

Item, Isabella Huget for the same 2*d*.

Item, John Colhely for the same 2*d*.

Item, Jevan Turtyñ for the same 2*d*.

Item, Sibella 2*d*.

Item, Kytemay 2*d*.

Item, William Maryner for the same 2*d*.

Item, William Landoñ for the same 2*d*.

Item, John Brydyñ for the same 2*d*.

Item, Isabella Gromyñ for the same 2*d*.

Item, Philip Baldañ for the same 2*d*.

Item, Philip Oweyñ for the same 2*d*.

Jevan Cocus for the same 2*d*.

Item, John Page for the same 2*d*.

Item, Richard Hoper for the same 2*d*.

Item, David Cornewale for the same 2*d*.

Item, Melath for the same 2*d*.

Total 3*s*. 10*d*.

The Lord's de-
mesne Land
let to rent.

Item, they say that John Frebody holds 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at the feast of St. Michael 18*s*.

Item, Philip ap Meredith holds 8 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 24*s*.

Item, David Oweyñ holds 2 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 6*s*.

Item, David Aylmer holds 4 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*s*.

Item, Philip Curteys holds 5 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 15*s*.

Iſ Mauriç ap Daid t₃ j acf ʔ redd p annū xxiiij₈. eod ʔ.

Iſ Daid Bregath t₃ j acf ʔ redd p annū iij₈. eod ʔ.

Iſ Daid ap Gogaun t₃ j acf et redd p annū iij₈. eodm ʔmio.

Iſ Iohñ Benyñ t₃ j acf ʔ redd p annū iij₈. eod ʔ.

Iſ Wilt Thoin t₃ iij acf ʔ redd p annū xij₈. eodm ʔmio.

Iſ Walſ Fraunceys t₃ iij acf ʔ redd p annū ix₈. eod ʔ.

Iſ Mauriç Trefulethiñ t₃ vj acf ʔ redd p annū xviiij₈. eod ʔ.

Iſ Daid Hen t₃ j acf ʔ di [ʔ] redd p annū iiij₈. vjd.

Iſ Phus Waskert t₃ j acf ʔ redd p annū iij₈. eod ʔ.

Iſ Ieu'n Cantor t₃ di acf ʔ redd p annū xvij ʔ eod ʔ.

Iſ Ad'm Ionas t₃ j acf ʔ redd p annū iij₈. eod ʔ.

Iſ Pwer Maynarthur t₃ j acf ʔ redd p annū iij₈. eod ʔ.

Iſ Daid Michel t₃ j acf ʔ redd p a^m iij₈. eod ʔ.

Iſ Mauriç ap I'h t₃ ij acf ʔ redd p a^m vj₈. eod ʔ.

Iſ Ieu'n ap Daid de Trefulethyñ t₃ j acf ʔ redd p annū iij₈.
eod ʔ.

Iſ Iohes de la Chambſ t₃ j acf ʔ di ʔ redd p a^m iij₈. vjd. eod ʔ.

Item, Maurice ap David holds 8 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 24s.

Item, David Bregath holds one acre, and pays yearly at the same time 3s.

Item, David ap Gogaun holds 1 acre, and pays yearly at the same time 3s.

Item, John Benyñ holds 1 acre, and pays yearly at the same time 3s.

Item, William Thoñ holds 4 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 12s.

Item, Walter Fraunceys holds 3 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 9s.

Item, Maurice Trefulethiñ holds 6 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 18s.

Item, David Hen holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly 4s. 6d.

Item, Philip Waskert holds 1 acre, and pays yearly at the same time 3s.

Item, Jevan Cantor holds half an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 18d.

Item, Adam Jonas holds 1 acre, and pays yearly at the same time 3s.

Item, Pwer Maynarthuñ holds 1 acre, and pays yearly at the same time 3s.

Item, David Michel holds 1 acre, and pays yearly at the same time 4s.

Item, Maurice ap Philip holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 6s.

Item, Jevan David de Trefulethyñ holds 1 acre, and pays yearly at the same time 3s.

Item, John de la Chamber holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 3s. 6d.

Iř idm Iohes t3 ij acf 7 xx ptič 7 redd p a^m iijš. cod 9.

Iř Iohes Bele t3 ij acf 7 redd p a^m vjš. cod 9.

Iř Phus Hulmañ t3 dī acf 7 redd p annū xvijđ. cod 9.

Iř Phus Cann t3 ij acf 7 redd p annū vjš. cod 9.

Iř Iohes Middelhult t3 ij acf 7 redd p annū vjš. cod 9.

Iř Mağr Henř de Gohia t3 iij acf 7 redd p annū iijš. cod 9.

Iř dñs Wills Orlens t3 j acf 7 redd p a^m xijđ. codm 9mo.

Sm^a non notat^r hic q3 t^ansit supi⁹ cū dñič.

Sm^a acf lxxiij acf 7 xxx pticať.

Sm^a valoř Meneū p extenť xliijl. iijš. jđ. ob.

HUNDR WALLENS.

Iřm dicūt Iurati iřm vij Meyler ap Ph Ieuⁿ ap Lt
Porthylsky. ap Meyler. Ie^a Porthylsky. Moris ap Daud. Phus ap
 Gurgene. Ad^m ap Skynñ. Daud ap Morydyc. Ieuⁿ ap Witt Mory-
 dyc. Vir¹ Lewet ap Morice ap Daud, Ievⁿ ap Ph 7 Ieuⁿ ap Vran
 p sacfm eo3 qđ Ieuⁿ Vachun, Robertus ap Ph 7 Wenthliañ fit
 l^{hi} tenent iij bouať 9re 7 redd p anñ xls. ad Pasch 7 fm Sçi
 Mich 7 teñ p carť ut p3 in Registro. Iř dicūt qđ ptiť 7 pquis hundř
 Wallens valent p annū xls.

¹ This is a conjectural reading: the first two letters are certainly *vi*, but the last looks a simple stroke |, and there is no contraction over it. But see p. 48, where Ievan Viř occurs. It is probably part of the man's name.

Item, the same John holds 2 acres and 20 perches, and pays yearly at the same time 3s.

Item, John Bele holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 6s.

Item, Philip Hulmañ holds $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 18d.

Item, Philip Cann holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 6s.

Item, John Middelhult holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 6s.

Item, Master Henry de Goheria [Gower] holds 4 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 4s.

Item, Sir William Orliens holds 1 acre, and pays yearly at the same time 12d.

Total not noted here because counted above with the demesne.

Total acres, 73 acres and 30 perches.

Total of the value of St. David's by the extent, £42 3s. 1½d.

WELSH HUNDRED.

Porthlysky. Item, the Jurors there, that is, Meyler ap Philip, Jevan ap Llewellyn ap Meyler, Jevan Porthlylsky, Moris ap David, Philip ap Gurgene, Adam ap Skynner, David ap Morydyc, Jevan ap William, Morydyc Vir [?], Llewellyn ap Morice ap David, Jevan ap Philip, and Jevan ap Vran, on their oaths say that Jevan Vaughan, Robert ap Philip, and Wenthlían the daughter of Philip, hold 4 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 40s., and they hold by deed as appears in the register. They also say that the pleas and perquisites of the Welsh Hundred are worth yearly 40s.

Ed. 21. Iſm dicunt qđ P'hus ap Kedyuor Ad'm de Mynyth
Trefuergu. 7 cōporcionaſ ſui tenent duas bouaſ terſ 7 redd p a^m
 xvjd. ad Paſch.

Iſm diē qđ Moris ap Ph Ieu'n Carou 7 comporcionaſ
Trefuergu. ſui tenēt ij bouaſ terſ 7 redd p annū xvjd. ad Paſch.

Iſm dicūt qđ Meyler ap Ph ap Robyñ . Daudi ap Gur-
Leyther. geñ 7 comporē ſui tenent duas bouaſ terre 7 redd p a^m
 ijs. iijd. ad Paſch.

Iſm Henſ clicus 7 Daudi ap Gurgeñ 7 comporē ſui tenent dī
 bouaſ 7re 7 redd p annū xijd. ad fin Sēi Mich.

Iſm diē qđ Moris Vauſ 7 Daudi ap Morydyc teñ iſm
Trefuerythyn. ij caruē 7re 7 redd p annū iijs. vd. ad Paſch.

Iſm diē qđ Ad'm ap Skeqmeſ, Ieu'n Viſ 7 comporē
Trefueryth. ſui tenēt iſm ij bouaſ terre 7 redd p annū iijs. vd. ad fin
 Sēi Mich.

Seruē. Et omēs p'dēi tenentes de hundſ 7 eoꝝ comporē dabūt
 p hietto melius aīal ſi resideant ſup terram dñi ſi alibi
 vs. Et dēi tenentes de villa Porthlysky dabunt leyrywſ vij ſi virgo
 ijs. ſi corrupſ xijd. Et dabunt quolꝝ iij^o anno collectē ouīū vij de
 qualꝝ carucaſ 7re j et valꝝ p annū xijd. Et facient Molend ſecſ 7
 cariabunt groſſ nleñ ad iij Molend vij ad Molend Meñ Saluath 7
 Poulckaſok. Et custodire debent piſones in carcere dñi 7 eoſdm
 duce apud Laweadēñ 7 Caſtrū Mauſ 7 eoſdm ſequi ad furcas cū
 cornu. Et facient ſecſ hundſ de quindenā in quindenā p ſuñ uni^o
 noctis. Et dabūt gaſſ vij vj pē vjd. ad fin Naſ Dñi

Iſm tenentes de Trefuergu 7 Trefeuſth ij gaſſ pē ijd. cod 7io.

Trefuergu. Item, they say that Philip ap Kedyvor, Adam de-w , Mynyth, and their co-owners hold two bovates of land, and pay yearly at Easter 16*d*.

Treflern'rh. Item, they say that Moris ap Philip, Jevan Carou, and their co-owners hold 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Easter 16*d*.

Leyther. Item, they say that Meyler ap Philip ap Robyñ, David ap Gurgeñ, and their co-owners hold 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Easter 2*s*. 3*d*.

Item, Henry the Clerk and David ap Gurgeñ, and their co-owners hold half a bovat of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 12*d*.

Trefuleythyn. Item, they say that Moris Vaur and David ap Morydyc hold there 2 carucates of land, and pay yearly at Easter 3*s*. 5*d*.

Treflywyth. Item, they say that Adam ap Skeqmeç, Jevan Viř, and their co-owners hold there 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 3*s*. 5*d*.

Services. And all the aforesaid tenants of the Hundred and their co-owners give for a heriot the best beast if they reside on the Lord's land ; if elsewhere 5*s*. And the said tenants of the town of Porthlysky give "leyrwyt," namely, if a virgin, 2*s*., if otherwise 12*d*. And they give in every third year collection of sheep, namely, one for each carucate of land. And this is worth yearly 12*d*.

And they do suit at the mills, and they carry the heavy materials to the three mills, namely, to the mills of St. David's, Solva, and Pwllcarrock. And they are to keep the prisoners in the Lord's prison, and escort them to Lawhaden and Castle Maurice, and follow them to the gallows with a horn.

And they do suit at the Hundred Court from fifteen days to fifteen days by summons of one night. And they give fowls, namely, six at Christmas, value 6*d*.

Item, the tenants of Trefuergu and Trefieuerth give two fowls at the same time, value 2*d*.

Et tenentē de Leytheŕ j gall p̃c jd. eod̃ ſio.

Et tenentes de Trefuleythyñ ij gall p̃c ijd. eodm ſio.

Et tenentes de Treflywywyth j gall p̃c jd. eodm ſio.

Et dabunt thollñ de equis emptis ⁊ venditis.

Et tempore guerre ſequi debent ſeretrū t̃ti Daid put Burġ de villa Meneū ut s^a.

Et tenentes de Trefuergu metere debent p ij dies ad cibū dñi p̃c cuiuſtit opis jd. vel dabūt p ope ijd. p elecōne dñi.

Et tenentes de Trefierūth meſe debent p ij dies ad cibū dñi p̃c opis ut s^a.

Et tenentes de Leytheŕ meſe debent p iij dies ad cibū dñi p̃c opis ut s^a.

Et tenentes de Treflywyth meſe debent p iij dies p̃c opis ut sup^a.

Et ſi fuit wreccū sup mare ſequi debent cornu ad litus maris ⁊ bona custodire iſm.

Et custodire debent Nund dñi in villa Meneū ſūptib; ſuis, et eſt cōc anīciamentē co; vijs.

fol. 2.

Sm^a gall xij et valent xijđ.

Sm^a opū autumpnał.

Sm^a bidenē xijđ.

Sm^a in pecunia ijs.

Trefelydyr. Iſm dicunt qđ Rether ab Cadog^an, Moris Vaur ⁊ comporē ſui tenent iſm ij bouał ȝre ⁊ redd p annū xvijđ. ad Paſch et facient omīa ſuicia ut p̃dci ex^a Leyrwyth ⁊ meſſione ⁊ dabunt j gall t̃nio ut sup^a.

And the tenants of Leytheſ a fowl at the same time, value 1*d*.

And the tenants of Trefuleythyñ 2 fowls at the same time, value 2*d*.

And the tenants of Trefluynywyth one fowl at the same time, value 1*d*.

And they pay toll on buying and selling horses.

And they are bound in time of war to follow the shrine of the Blessed David, as the burgesses of the town of St. David's, as above.

And the tenants of Trefuergu are bound to reap for 2 days the Lord finding food, the value of each service 1*d*, or they give for the service at the Lord's option 2*d*.

And the tenants of Trefierwrth are bound to reap for 2 days, the Lord finding food, the value of the service is as above.

And the tenants of Leyther are bound to reap for 3 days, the Lord finding food, the value of the service is as above.

And the tenants of Treflywyth are bound to reap for 3 days, the value of the service is as above.

And if there is a wreck on the sea, they are bound to attend on the sea shore at the sound of the horn and guard the goods there.

And they are bound to guard the Lord's markets in the town of St. David's at their own cost. And there is a common fine for them, 7*s*.

Total of the fowls 12, and their value 12*d*.

Vol. 2.

Total of Autumn services.

Total of sheep, 12*d*.

Total in money, 2*s*.

Item, they say that Rether ap Cadogan, Moris Vawr, Trefelydyr, and their co-owners hold there 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Easter 18*d*, and do all the aforesaid services except "Leyrwyt" and harvesting, and give one fowl at the above-mentioned time.

Tyrmyrny. Iſ dicūt qđ Lewet ap Coch, Lewet ap Gruff ⁊
comporōnaſ ſui tenent ibm j carucaſ terre ⁊ redd p
annū iijſ. iiijđ. ad ſm Sēi M^{is} Et facient omīa ſuicia ut ſ^a ex^t
Leyrwyt meſſione, ⁊ gallis.

Tyrtaynauk'. Iſ dicūt qđ Robertus Res, Iohes Clegir ⁊ comporē
ſui teñ xliiij acſ ſre ⁊ redd p annū iiijſ. ad ſm Sēi Mich.
Et facient omīa ſuic ut ſ^a ex^t leyrwyſ, meſſione, tractu mēñ ad
Molend ⁊ gaſſ pſ Iohem Clegir qui cariaſ mēñ ad Molend.

Kayrnadren'. Iſ diē qđ Lewell ap Guolth Celth, Ieuⁿ ap Nicol
⁊ comporē ſui tenēt ibid ij bouaſ ſre ⁊ redd p annū
xviijđ. ad Paſch. Et facient omīa ſuicia ut ſup^a ex^t leyrwyſ
meſſione ⁊ gallis.

Saluach' Sybwyn'. Iſ dicunt qđ iidm Daid Wehith, Daid ap Gronowe
⁊ comporē ſui tenent ibm iiij bouaſ terre ⁊ redd p
annū iſſ. iiijđ. ad ſm Sēi Michis ⁊ facient omīa ſuicia ut ſup^a ex^t
meſſ ⁊ gallis.

Saluach' Inferior. Iſ dicūt qđ Henſ ap Moris Ad^m de Saluach ⁊
comporē ſui tenent ibm iiij bouaſ ſre ⁊ redd p anñ
iijſ. vđ. ad Paſc. Et facient omīa ſuicia ut tenent de vj primis
viſſ ſup^a de hundſ.

Clegirtill' vir'. Iſ dicūt qđ Ieuⁿ Hiſ, Ieuⁿ ap Lt ⁊ comporē ſui
tenent ibm j bouaſ ſre ⁊ redd p anñ iſſ. ad ſm Sēi Mich.
Et facient omīa ſuicia ut ſ^a ex^t leyrwyſ, meſſione, gaſſ et custodia
nundinaſ.

Harnglew' Inferior. Iſ dicūt qđ Lewet ap Daid, Ieuⁿ ap Cadiuor ⁊
comporē ſui tenent ibm j bouaſ ſre ⁊ redd p a^m iſſ. vjđ.
ad ſm Sēi Mich. Et faciēt omīa ſuicia ut tenent de Clegirtilleuyſ.

Trefboyth'. Iſ dicunt qđ Ieuⁿ ap Lt ⁊ Cadogañ ap Lt ⁊ comporē
ſui tenent ibm j bouaſ ſre ⁊ redd p a^m iiijſ. ad ſm Sēi
Mich. Et facient omīa ſuicia ut tenentes de Clegirtillevir.

Tyrmyany. Item, they say that Lewellyn ap Coch, Lewellyn ap Griff, and their co-owners hold there one carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 3s. 4d., and do all the aforesaid services except "leyrwyt," harvesting, and fowls.

Tyrteynauk. Item, they say that Robert Res, John Clegir, and their co-owners hold 44 acres of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 4s., and do all services as above except "leyrwyt," harvesting, carriage of materials to the mill and fowls, other than the said John Clegir who carries materials to the mill.

Kayrnedron. Item, they say that Lewellyn ap Guolth Celth, Jevan ap Nichol, and their co-owners hold there two bovates of land, and pay yearly at Easter 17d., and do all services as above, except "leyrwyt," harvesting, and fowls.

Saluach' Syb'wyn. Item, they say that the same David Wehith, David ap Gronowe, and their co-owners hold there 4 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2s. 4d., and do all services as above except harvesting, and fowls.

Saluach' Inferior. Item, they say that Henry ap Moris, Adam de Saluach, and their co-owners hold there 4 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Easter 3s. 5d., and render all services as the tenants of the six first mentioned villis of the hundred.

Clegirtill' vir. They say that Jevan Hiir, Jevan ap Llewellyn, and their co-owners hold there one bovat of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2s., and do all services as above except "leyrwyt," harvesting, fowls, and keeping markets.

Haraglou' Inferior. Item, they say that Llewellyn ap David, Jevan ap Cadivor, and their co-owners hold there one bovat of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2s. 6d., and do all services as the tenants of Clegirtillevir.

Trefboyth. Item, they say that Jevan ap Llewellyn and Cadogañ ap Llewellyn and their co-owners hold there one bovat of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 4s., and do all services as the tenants of Clegirtillevir.

v
1072.)

Treflweyth'. It̃ diē qđ Thoñ ap Symonđ, Dđ Capellanus 7 com-
porē sui tenēt ibm ij bouať terre 7 redd p annū iijȝ. iiijđ.
ad ƒm Sđi Mich. Et facient om̃ia ȝuicia ut tenentes de Clegir-
tilleviř.

fol. 84.

Maynarth'. It̃ dicunt qđ sunt in manu đni ibm iij acř ȝre que
fuerūt Gruff Treflejo 7 valent p a^m ad locand iijȝ. It̃
dicūt qđ Lt ap Morys Iohes Kyng et comporē sui tenent ibm iij
bouať 7 dī 7 redd p anñ xijđ. ad ƒm Pentecosť Et soluent p anñ
ptia (*sic*) Cirotheč ad idm ƒm pē iijđ. Et facient cēȝa om̃ia ȝuic ut
tenenť de Clegirtilleviř.

Trefcuelyn'. It̃m dicūt qđ Daykyñ ap Gogaun Ieuⁿ ap Daykyñ
7 comporē sui tenent ibm ij bouať ȝre 7 redd p a^m xxd.
ad ƒm Sđi Mich. Et fač om̃ia ȝuicia ut tenentes de Clegirtilleviř.

Sm^a terre iij carucať dī j bouať dī.

Sm^a galt ij Et valent ijd.

Sm^a cirotheč iij pia. Et vať iijđ.

Sm^a reddiť in denar xxiiȝ. vd.

TYDWALDY.

Nannt'uan'. It̃ dicūt qđ Wills Wauř, Lt ap Ieuⁿ 7 comporē sui
tenent ibm j caruē terre 7 redd p annū iȝ. ad ƒm Sđi
Michis.

Seruicia. Et omnes pđci Tydwaldy dabūt p hietť melius aľal
vel vȝ. p elecťoe đni si řlunt residentes sup terram đni.
Et si non řlunt residentē dabunt vȝ ƒm. Et dabunt p leyrwyť iȝ.
si vigo, si corrupta xijđ. Et quoly iij anno dabūt collect bidenť vȝ
de qualȝ caruē terre j. 7 valȝ p annū iȝ. Et fač secť molend. Et
cariare dent mēñ molend p. Rotis fuis inclusiuis cū bord Et fač
inclusiuos triū Molend ut s^a sūptibȝ pp'is. Et valȝ opus illud p
annū p om̃ibȝ Tydwaldis xijđ. Et fač secť hundř de quindena
in quindenā. Et est cōe anćiamenť eoȝ vȝȝ.

Treffweyth'. Item, they say that Thomas ap Symond, David the chaplain, and their co-owners hold there 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 3s. 4d., and do all services as the tenants of Clegirtilleviŕ.

Maynarthr'. Item, they say that there are in the Lord's hand 3 acres of land which belonged to Griffith Trefleyo, and are worth yearly for letting 3s. Item, they say that Llewellyn ap Morys, John Kyng, and their co-owners there hold 3 bovates and a half, and pay yearly at Pentecost 12d., and 3 pairs of gloves value 3d. at the same feast. And they do all other services as the tenants of Clegirtilleviŕ.

Trefeuelyn'. Item, they say that Daykyñ ap Gogaun, Jevan ap Daykyñ, and their co-owners hold there 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 20d., and do all services as the tenants of Clegirtilleviŕ.

Total of the land $3\frac{1}{2}$ carucates $1\frac{1}{2}$ bovates.

Total of the fowls 2, and they are worth 2d.

Total of the gloves 3 pair, and they are worth 3d.

Total of the rents in money 23 shillings and 5 pence.

TYDWALDY.

Nannt'uan. Item, they say that William Wauŕ, Llewellyn ap Jevan, and their co-owners hold there one carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2s.

Services. And all the aforesaid at Tydwaldy give for heriot the best beast or 5s. at the Lord's option, if they reside on the Lord's land, and if they are not resident they only give 5s. And they give for "leyrwyŕ" 2s. if a maid, if not 12d. And every third year they give collection of sheep, namely for each carucate of land 1, and the yearly value is 2s. And they do suit at the mill and are bound to carry the mill materials for wheels, spindles and sluices, with boards, and make sluices for the three mills above mentioned at their own cost. And the yearly value of that service for all Tydwaldy is 12d. And they do suit for the hundred court from fortnight to fortnight. And their common fine is 7s.

Et comparebūt coram Senescalt q'ciens opus ⁊ vocat sū int. Et debent face sūmag de quolz gñe bladi buis capitā ⁊ cursalis crescent in Mañiis dñi de Pebidiauk usq; Burtoñ, Lawadeyñ, Tref-dyñ, ⁊ Landogy. Et si fecerit cariağ ad Mañiū ubi dñs moram fecit habebūt p cibo unū panem nigrū tñm. Et recariare debent itm bladū cariatū p ipos apud Bortoñ ⁊ blad ⁊ brač cuiustit gñis cariağ de Lantefey apud Bortoñ ad omia Mañia dñi de Pebidiauk q ciens opus sūt. Et quodl; cariağ continebit iij b; sñi ordeī ⁊ f; b. Et iij cariabūt xx b; aucñ. Et cariare debent carnes pisces ⁊ utensilia conquire de instaur post recess dñi ⁊ si in tñsitu necēia ad Man'ia p'dca quociens opus su'it ad cibū dñi ut s'. Et cariare debent cuniclos ancas ⁊ gatt ad Man'ia de Lantefey Lawadeyñ, Landogy ⁊ ceta Man'ia dñi in Pebidiauk ad cibū dñi ut s'. Et quodl; cariağ cunicloz continebit xijd. et gatt vj. Et recipe dent cariağ cuniculoz in domo p'positi Meneū. Et de wrecco maris facient ut ceti hoies de patria. Et redd thollñ de omib; auis ⁊ bidentē empī ⁊ vendit. Et custodient Nund dñi cū aliis de hundr. Et facient iuicia guerre cum cetis de hundro. Et cū Dñs cariağ indiguit tñm xxiiij hebit ⁊ non ult. Et p quolz cariağ fiet messio blad dñi p tres dies. Et val; in toto p aññ vjs. Et diē qd ab antiquo omēs Tydwaldy solūe consuēant farinā ⁊ cas p reddi. Et tempore Geruasii Epī¹ ille redditus conūs su'at in pecunia p cōmodo ecclie. Et etiā² cariare debent ancas apud Bortoñ.

Trefspoyz. It dicūt qd Kediur ap Coldu Retherch ap Cad et eoꝝ cōporcōnes tenent itm ij bouat t're p annū ijs. vd. ad tñm sñi Michis. Et facient omia iuicia ut dēi Tidwald sup'. Et soluent j galliñ.

¹ Gervase, Bishop of St. David's, 1215-1229.

² It is not quite clear if this is "etiam."

And they attend before the Steward whenever necessary and on being summoned. And they ought to do full service for each kind of corn, whether for the Lord or for the Court, growing in the Lord's manors of Pebidiauk as well as Burton, Lawadeyñ, Trefdyñ, and Landogy, and if they do cartage to the manor where the Lord is residing, they have as food only one loaf of black bread, and they ought to reconvey the corn carried by them to Borton, and carry corn and straw¹ of each kind to and from Lantefey to Borton, and to all the manors of the Lord in Pebidiauk as often as necessary. And each load will consist of 3 bushels of wheat, barley, and beans, and three of them will carry 20 bushels of oats. And they are bound to carry meat, fish, and the cooking utensils after the Lord's return, and if on a journey to the aforesaid manors they must carry as often as required all necessities, the Lord finding food as aforesaid. And they are bound to carry rabbits, geese, and fowls to the manors of Lantefey, Lawadeyñ, Landogy, and the other manors of the Lord in Pebidiauk, the Lord finding food as above. And each carriage of rabbits is worth 12*d.* and of fowls 6*d.* And they ought to receive the price of the carriage of rabbits at the house of the Reeve of St. David's. And as to wreck of the sea they do as the other men of the country. And they pay toll for all beasts and sheep bought and sold. And they guard the Lord's market with the other men of the hundred. And they do services in war time with the others of the hundred. And when the Lord requires carriage he can insist on 24 services but on no more. And for each carriage the tenant works in the Lord's hay for three days. And the total yearly value is 6*s.* And they say that all at Tydwaldy from time immemorial were accustomed to pay flour and cheese for rent. But in the time of Bishop Gervase that rent was commuted into money for the convenience of the church. And they also ought to carry the geese to Borton.

Trefspoya. Item, they say that Kedimor ap Coldu Retherch ap Cadvan, and their co-owners hold there 2 bovates of land at 2*s.* 6*d.* yearly at Michaelmas. And do all services as the men of Tidwaldy above mentioned. And they pay one fowl.

¹ Brac : this may possibly be bras = brasium, malt, not brac, straw. If the last brach is for brachan, a cloak or covering ; hence straw.

Trefdan. Ifm dicūt qđ Madoc ap Cad Wiff ap Gruff ʒ eoʒ cōporē tenent ibm ij bouať terre ʒ reddiť p annū iʒs. vđ. ʒis ut s^a. Et facient oīa ʒuič ut Tidwaldi ʒ redd j gall.

Panbury. Ifm dič qđ Symond Dđ Ph ap Walť ʒ eoʒ comporē teñ iiij bouať terre ʒ redd p annū vs. viijđ. eisdm ʒmis. Et facient oīa ʒuič ut Tidwaldi et redd ij gall.

Trefzago. Ifm dicunt qđ Daud Textor Gwasmyhangel ʒ eoʒ comporē teñ ibid iiij bouať terre ʒ redd p annū xs. vjd. eisdm ʒmis et omīa ʒuič fač ut Tidwaldi ʒ redd viij gall.

Tyrmyany. If dič qđ Daud Wyth Dđ ap Gruff ʒ eoʒ comporē teñ ibm j caruč terre ʒ redd p annū vʒs. xd. eisdm ʒ. Et facient omīa ʒuič ut Tidwald et redd ij gall.

Trefethneud. If dicunt qđ Phus ap Watkyñ ʒ dñs Daud Capellanus teñ ibidm iiij bouať terre ʒ redd p annū iiijʒ. eisdm ʒmis. Et facient oīa ʒuič ut Tidwaldi sup^a ʒt t^acť mēm ad Molend ʒ ʒt redd gallinaʒ.

Tyrtayno. If Thom^s ap Capellayñ, Kediur Benwyñ ʒ eoʒ comporē tenent ibid j caruč terre ʒ redd p annū xʒs. viijđ. eisđ ʒmis et fač oīa ʒuič s^a ut Tidwaldi ʒ redd p annū x gall.

Harglan Inferior. Ifm dicūt qđ Ithel ap Parthel Ieu^a Hire ʒ eoʒ comporē tenent ibid iij bouať ʒre ʒ redd p anñ viʒs. jd. eisđ ʒmis et facient omīa ʒuič sup^a ut Tidwaldi Et redd p annū vʒ gallinas.

Harglan Superior. If dicunt qđ Phus ap Gurgeñ Ieu^an ap Dđ ʒ eoʒ cōporē tenent ibm iij bouať terre ʒ redd p annū iʒs. xd. ʒis ut sup^a. Et facient omīa ʒuič sup^a ut Tidwaldi. Et redd iij gallinas.

Trefdun.

Item, they say that Madoc ap Cadvan, William ap Griffith, and their co-owners hold there 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at the times above mentioned 2s. 5d. And do all services as Tydwaldy and pay one fowl.

Penbury.

Item, they say that Symond David, Philip ap Walter, and their co-owners hold 4 bovates of land, and pay yearly at the same times 5s. 8d. And do all services as Tydwaldy, and pay two fowls.

Trefzago.

Item, they say that David Textor, Gwasmyhangel, and their co-owners hold there 4 bovates of land, and pay yearly at the same times 10s. 6d. And do all services as Tydwaldy, and pay 8 fowls.

Tyrmynny.

Item, they say that David Wyth, David ap Gruffyd, and their co-owners hold there one carucate of land, and pay yearly at the same times 6s. 10d. And do all services as Tydwaldy, and pay 2 fowls.

Trefethneud.

Item, they say that Philip ap Watkyn and Master David the Chaplain hold there 4 bovates of land and pay yearly at the same times 4s. And do all the above mentioned services as Tydwaldy, except hauling building materials to the mill and except the rent of fowls.

Tyrtayno.

Item, Thomas ap Capellayñ, Kedivor Benwyñ, and their co-owners hold there 1 carucate of land and pay yearly at the same times 11s. 8d. And do all the above services as Tidwaldy, and pay yearly 10 fowls.

Harnglau**Inferior.**

Item, they say that Ithel ap Parthel, Jevan Hire, and their co-owners hold there 3 bovates of land and pay yearly at the same times 7s. 1d. And do all the above services as Tydwaldy, and pay yearly 6 fowls.

Harnglau**Superior.**

Item, they say that Philip ap Gurgeñ, Jevan ap David, and their co-owners hold there 3 bovates of land and pay yearly at the times aforesaid 2s. 10d. And do all the above services as Tydwaldy, and pay 3 fowls.

Trefketh'ny. Iſm diſc ȳd Thoſm Cathno, Dd Cathno ʒ eoȝ compoſe
 1. 9d. tenet ibidm ij bouaſ terre ʒ redd p a^m iijȝ. vd. eiſd ʒmȝ.
 Et fae omia ȝuiſe ſup^a ut Tidwaldi et redd j galliſ.

Saluach'. Iſm dicunt ȳd Ad^m de Saluach Ieuⁿ ap Ad^m ʒ
 eoȝ cōpoſe tenent ibm ij bouaſ terre ʒ redd p a^m iijȝ. vd.
 eiſd ʒ. Et fae ȝuiſe ſup^a ut Tidwaldi et redd j gaſt.

af.) Sm^a Caruē ʒre vj caruē ij bouaſ.
 Sm^a bidenē vj ʒ q^arē pȝ j bidenē.
 Sm^a gallinaȝ xxxv ʒ valent iȝȝ. xjd.
 Sm^a reddiē in denaſ lxijȝ. iijd.
 Sm^a valore (*sic*) hundſ Wallenē p a^m per extenē.

CRUGHELY.

Proſona. Kediur Trefheyne Iohneſ Hake Walſuſ ap Ieuⁿ
 Iorūth Fox Daudi ap Martyñ ʒ Daudi ap Madok iurati
 2.) iſm dicūt p ſacſm eoȝ ȳd ſunt in manu dñi ibm apud Penheſkeñ
 xxxvj acſ ʒre que fuerunt Elydyr Vab. Et valent in groſſo p
 annū ad locand xvijȝ. iijjd. vij. p qualiſ acſ vjd. et iijjd. pluſ
 in toto.

Iſm het iſm viij acſ moriſ et turb ſodend Et valȝ pſicuū p annū
 vȝ. Et valent plita ʒ pquiſ Cuſ ibid p anñ xijd.

Sm^a xxxvjȝ. iijjd.

Bach'heleth'. Iſm dicunt ȳd Daudi Vachⁿ tenȝ ibid j bouaſ terre
 2.) p carē ʒ redd p annū xȝ. ad feſt Paſch et Sēi Miſ. Iſm
 Gurgeñ Bar'heyth tȝ ibm j bouaſ terre ʒ redd xȝ. eiſdm ʒmȝ.

Seruelia. Et omēſ ȝdēi de Crughely dabunt p hietto meliſ
 aīal ſi ſūint reſidentē ſup terram dñi, ſi non vȝ. Et
 dabūt p leyrwyſ iȝȝ. Et dabūt collecſ ouīū ut ſ^a. Et fae ſecſ
 Molend ʒ ſecſ Cuſ de xv^a in quindenā. Et cuſtodire dent ȝiſoneſ

Trefkethay. Item, they say that Thomas Cathno, David Cathno, and their co-owners hold there 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at the same times 3s. 5d. And do all the above services as Tidwaldy, and pay 1 fowl.

Solva. Item, they say that Adam de Solva, Jevan ap Adam, and their co-owners hold there 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at the same times 3s. 5d. And do all the above services as at Tidwaldy, and pay a fowl.

Total of the carucates of land, 6 carucates 2 bovates.

Total of the sheep, 6, and the fourth part of a sheep.

Total of the fowls 35, and they are worth 2s. 11d.

Total of the rents in money, 62s. 3d.

Total of the yearly value of the Welsh Hundred by the extent.

CRUGHELY.

Profits. Kedivor Trefheyne, John Hake, Walter ap Jevan, Jorwerth Fox, David ap Martyn, and David ap Madok, the jurors there, say on their oaths that there are in the Lord's hands there at Penheskeñ 36 acres of land which belonged to Elydyr Vab. And their gross yearly letting value is 18s. 4d., that is to say for each acre 6d., and 4d. more for the whole.

Item, he holds there 8 acres of moor and digging turf, and the profits are worth yearly 5s. And the pleas and perquisites of the court there are worth yearly 12d.

Total 36s. 4d.

Bach'aeleth. Item, they say that David Vaughan holds there one bovaté of land by deed, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 10s. Item, Gurgan Baraheyth holds there one bovaté of land, and pays at the same times 10s.

Services. And all the aforesaid tenants of Crughely give for a heriot their best beast if they reside upon the Lord's land, and if not 5s. And they give for "leyrwyth" 2s. And they give collection of sheep, as above. And they do suit at the mill and suit

⁊ duċe eosd̃m aþd Lawadē Meñ et Castrū Mauř p elecċōne dñi. Et solūe dent theolloñ de oīb; aūiis empř ⁊ vend si resideant sup terram dñi. Et quil; þdċo; soluet ob p ope feni. Et est cōe amċiamenř vijs. Et de wrecco maris facient siċ alii de patria.

Trefheynyř. Iřm dicunt qđ Riċus Howet t; iřm j bouař terre p carř ⁊ redd per annū vjs. viiċd. ad řm Sċi Michis p omī alio řuiċ ex' secř Cuř. Iřm Kediur Trefheynyř t; iřm j bouař terre ⁊ redd p annū xs. ad Pasċh ⁊ Sċi Michis. Et dabunt p hietto melius aīal řl vř. si aīal nō řuit et dabūt p leyrwyt ijs. si vigo et si corrupti xijđ. Et sustinebit passaġ ad insulam de Ramesey et de insula tam de aūiis q'm de omīb; aliis carianđ p stipend consueř et redd ij gatt ad řm Nař dñi. Et faċ secř Molend dñi et Cuř ut sup^a. Et custodire debet (*řic*) pīsones ut sup^a. Et dabūt p ope prati ob. Iřm Phus ap Ieuⁿ ten; ibid ij acř terř et reddit p annū .iiij;. řis ut s^a. Et faċ omīa řuicia ut þdċus Kediur þř galliñ. Et ten; per carř.

Panthar Layhte. Iřm diċ qđ Phus ap Ieuⁿ t; iřm ij acř terř p Carř ⁊ redd p annū .iiij;. řis ut s^a. Iřm dicūt qđ Daud Martyñ Daud Moris ⁊ eo; comporċ tenent iřm .iiij; bouař terre ⁊ redd per annū xijđ. ad festum Sċi Michis.

Seruleia. Et omes þdċi de Layhte dabūt releuiū vid;. xvd. p bouař řre ⁊ faċ secř molend dñi ⁊ secř Cuř ut sup^a. Et de custodia pīsonū faċ ut alii liři de řria ⁊ dabūt Collecř ouiu ut sup^a.

Lochmeyler. Iřm dicunt qđ Ieuⁿ ap Oweñ t; iřm ij bouař řre ⁊ redd per annū vjs. viiċd. řis ut s^a. Et ten; p carř p omī seruicio.

of court from fifteen days to fifteen days. And they are bound to guard the prisoners and take them to Lawhaden, St. David's, or Castle Mauŕ at the choice of the Lord. And they ought to pay toll for all beasts bought and sold if they reside on the Lord's land. And each of the aforesaid pay a halfpenny for work at the hay. And there is a common fine of 7s. And they do in cases of wreck of the sea as the others of the country.

Trefheynyf. Item, they say that Richard Howel holds there one bovate of land by deed, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 6s. 8d. for every service other than suit of court. Item, Kedivor Trefheynyf holds there one bovate of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 10s. And they give for a heriot the best beast, or 5s. if there is no beast. And they give ^{6d.} for "leyrwyf" 2s. if a maid, but if not 12d. And they maintain the ferry to and from the island of Ramesey, both for carrying beasts and for everything else at the accustomed fee, and they pay at Christmas 2 fowls. And they do suit at the Lord's mill and court as above, and they ought to guard the prisoners as above. And they give instead of working in the meadow a halfpenny. Item, Philip ap Jevan holds there 2 acres of land, and pays yearly at the aforesaid times 4s. And they do all the services that the said Kedivor does except fowls. And they hold by deed.

Panthar Laythte. Item, they say that Philip ap Jevan holds there 2 acres of land by deed, and pays yearly at the times as above mentioned 4s. Item, they say that David Martyn, David Moris, and their co-tenants hold there 4 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 13d.

Services. And all the aforesaid of Laythte pay relief, namely, 15d. per bovate of land, and do suit at the Lord's mill and suit of court as above. And as to guarding prisoners they do as the other free men of the country, and they give collection of sheep as above.

Lochmeylor. Item, they say that Jevan ap Owen holds there 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the times above mentioned 6s. 8d. And holds by deed for every service.

Terra
locat'.

It diē qđ Ioh̃nes Hake ⁊ Daudid Howelet tenent ibm
xxxvj acf terre ⁊ redd p annū xvijjs. iijđ. ad Pasch ⁊
fm S̃i Mich. Et dab hietf ut s̃. Et leyrewit ut sup^a ⁊ sect Cuf
⁊ molend ut sup^a. Et dabūt Collect bidenē ut s̃ ⁊ tholloñ de auiis
⁊ bidenē empf ⁊ vend ut sup^a. Et custodire prisiones ut sup^a.

Sm^a caruē fre. ij caruē. ij bouaf. ij acf.

Sm^a bidenē j. Sm^a opū autūpnať.

Sm^a galliū ij, Et valent ijđ.

Sm^a redd in denaf xlvijjs. vđ.

Sm^a valoř de Crughely p extenť iijti. xijjs. xjd.

CASTRU' PONCII ET NOUA VILLA.

Noua.

Daudid Molend Gurgen ap Rosser Daudid Broun Ad^m
Molendinať Thom^s Parys ⁊ Henť ap Moris, lurati
ibm dicunt p sacrm coř qđ aisiamenta edificoř lapideoř et lignecoř
ibm valent p annū iijjs. scđm verū valorē et valj hagarđ ibm ad
locand vjd. Et dñs het ibm unū Molend aquatič et valet p annū
s^a verū valorem xls. Et valent plita ⁊ pquis Cur ibm p annū vjs.

D'neiu'
ib'm.

Iīm diē qđ dñs het ibm iij caruē terť cū pastuř ⁊
qualj caruē conf iij^{ss} acf et valet acf ad locand p annū
iijđ. Et d3 sc̃ari sup acf fři iij b3 dī j p^c ⁊ respondebit ad iij granū.
Et sup acf fab ord ⁊ aucñ viij b3 ⁊ respond ad iij gⁿū. Et possūt
sustineri itm xxiij grossa auiā vij affr D^c bident. Et quandoq3 in
parco ibm solebat falcari dī acf feni aliquando mai⁹ aliquando
min⁹. Et valet p annū vjd.

Sm^a cxvijjs. ijđ.

Tenant'
p' cart'.

Iīm dicūt qđ Daudid Molend tenet ibm xix acf terť
⁊ redd p annū viijjs. vđ. ob ad fm Pasch ⁊ S̃i Michis.
Iīm Ad^m Molend tenj ibm ij bouaf terre ⁊ redd p annū vs. ijđ.

Demised lands. Item, they say that John Hake and David Howelet hold there 36 acres of land, and pay yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 18s. 4d. And they give heriots as above and "leyrwy" as above, and suit at court and mill as above. And they give collection of sheep as above, and toll on buying and selling cattle and sheep as above, and they guard prisoners as above.

Total of the carucates of land, 2 carucates 2 bovates 2 acres.

Total of sheep, 1. Total autumn services.

Total fowls 2, and they are worth 2d.

Total of the rent in money, 48s. 5d.

Total value of Crughely by the extent, 4l. 12s. 11d.

CASTLE PONCIUS AND NEWTOWN.

Profits. David the Miller, Gurgen ap Rosser, David Brown, Adam the Miller, Thomas Parys, and Henry ap Moris the Jurors there, say on their oaths that the easements for the buildings there, stone and wood, are worth yearly according to the true value 3s., and the Barns there are worth to let 6d., and the Lord has there one water-mill, and it is worth yearly according to its true value 40s., and the pleas and perquisites of the court there are worth yearly 6s.

Demesne there. Item, they say that the Lord has there 4 carucates of land with the pasture, and each carucate contains 80 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 4d. And there ought to be sown on each acre of wheat 3½ bushels and 1 peck, and he will account for 3 measures. And upon each acre of beans, barley and oats 8 bushels, and he will account for 3 measures. And there is able to be kept there 24 head of cattle, 7 horses, and 500 sheep, and he is accustomed whenever he likes to mow in the park there half an acre of hay, sometimes more, sometimes less, and it is worth yearly 6d.

Total 117s. 2d.

Tenants by deed. Item, they say that David the Miller holds there 19 acres of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 8s. 5½d. Item, Adam the Miller holds there two bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 5s. 2d. Item, Master Adam

eisdem fīs. Iſm dñs Adm Capells tenet ibm ij bouat terre ⁊ redd
p annū vs. ijd. eisdem fīs. Et tenēt p carū ut p3 per Registrum.

Sm^a xviijs. ixd. ob.

Gabular^a.

Iſm dicunt qđ David Broun ten3 j bouat f're j acf ⁊
dī et redd p a^m iijs. ijd. eisdem fīs. Iſm Thoñ Parys t3
ibm j bouat f're ⁊ redd p annū ijs. vijd. eisd fīs. Iſm Kediur
ap Dd ten3 ibm j bouat terre ⁊ redd p annū ijs. vijd. eisd f. Iſ
Daykyñ ap Howel t3 j meš cū Curtilağ ⁊ dī acf terre ⁊ redd p
annū xviijd. eisd f. Iſm Iohnes Vauř ten3 j Meš cū curtilağ j
acf dī terre ⁊ redd p annū ijs. vjd. eisdem fīs.

Sm^a acra3 j caruē dī bouat

Sm^a in denař xijs. iiijd.

Serutia.

Et omēs pđci tenent dabunt p hietf meli⁹ aīal ⁊ si
aīal non fuit vs. Et dabūt Collect bident quolz iij
anno ut s^a. Et facient secf molend. Et cař molares ⁊ facere
muros eiusdm lapideos siue luteos sūptib3 suis. Et faē inclus ⁊
emendabūt fossam Molend. Et psones captos sup terram ibm
ducere dent ad locū assignand per baltm. Iſm dabunt tholloñ de
omib3 aūiis ⁊ bident empf ⁊ vend sup f'ram dñi. Et sequi debent
feretrū tti David cū reliquiis usq3 Carnetruey. Et arare dent
p j diem scdm qđ hent in aūiis ad cibū dñi pē cuiuslīt opis ijd.
Iſm hēitare dent p j diem ad cibū dñi pē cuiuslīt opis ob. Iſm
colligere debent totū fenū dñi ibm. Iſm meře dent p j diem ad
cibū dñi pē cuiuslīt opis j d. Iſ cariare dent bladū dñi p j
diem ad cibū dñi pē opis j d. Et est cōc anīciament eo3 vijs.

the Chaplain holds there 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 5s. 2*d*. And they hold by deed as appears by the register.

Total 18s. 9½*d*.

Taxpayers. Item, they say that David Brown holds 1 bovatē 1 acre and a half of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. 2*d*. Item, Thomas Parys holds there 1 bovatē of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s. 7*d*. Item, Kedivor ap David holds there 1 bovatē of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. 7*d*. Item, Daykyñ ap Howel holds 1 messuage with a curtilage and half an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, John Vauñ holds 1 messuage with a curtilage and one and a half acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. 6*d*.

Total acreage, 1 carucate ½ a bovatē.

Total in money, 12s. 4*d*.

Services. And all the aforesaid tenants give for a heriot the best beast, and if there is no beast, 5s. And they give collection of sheep every third year, as above. And they do suit at the mill. And carry millstones and build the walls of the mill with stones or clay at their own cost, and they make the sluices and repair the mill dam. And prisoners taken on the land there they conduct to the place assigned by the bailiff. And they pay toll for all beasts and sheep bought and sold on the Lord's land. And they are bound to follow the shrine with the relics of the Blessed David as far as Carnetrucy. And they ought to plough for one day according to what beasts they have, the Lord finding food, and the value of each service is 2*d*. And they ought also to harrow for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of each service is ½*d*. Item, they ought to gather all the Lord's hay there, and they ought to reap for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of each service is 1*d*., and they ought to carry corn for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of the service is 1*d*. And they have a common fine of 7s. Item, as to wreck of the sea

fol. 22. Iť de wreč maris facient ut alii libi sup^a. Iťm lauare debent bidenť dñi.

Sm^a opū yemať xvj. unde in arur^a viij 7 in hciatuť viij. Et valent in toto xxd.

Sm^a opū autumpnať xvj. Et valent xvjđ.

Cotagia. Iťm dicunt qđ Ieuⁿ ap Deyo tenj j cotagio (*sic*) 7 redd p annū xijđ. ad Pasch et Sđi Michis. Iťm Ievⁿ ap Gual^l tenj j cotađ 7 redd per annū xijđ. eisd 7m̃is. Iť Iohn Wade tenj j cotađ 7 redd p annū vjđ. eisd 7m̃is. Iť Daudid Kymro tenj j cotađ 7 redd p annū xvijđ eisd 7m̃is. Iťm Phus Walť tj j cotađ 7 redd p annū xijđ. eisd 7. Iťm j cotađ est in manu dñi apud Novam Villā qđ reddere consuevit xijđ.

Sm^a iijš. ijđ.

Serucia. Et omēs pđci cotarii facient omnia 7uicia manualia ut pđci tenent. Et dabunt hietť ut sup^a.

Sm^a opū autūpnať v. et valent vđ.

Sm^a valoť dđi Mañii p extenť xli. iijš. ijđ.

BREUDY.

Liberi. Iť dič qđ Daudid Martyñ Iohes ap Ph cū sequela tenent ibm j caruč terre 7 redd p annū xijš. videlīt de dđo Daudid vijš. ad fm Pasch 7 Sđi Michis. Et de Iohne ap Ph 7 comporč suis vš. ad festum Sđi Mich.

Serucia. Et omēs pđci tenent p antiquā tenuť et dabūt releuiū cū acciderit. Et facient secť ad cuť 7 ad Molend dñi una cum tenentibj suis et est cōe aniciamenť eoť vijš.

Penryn^a. Iť dič qđ Phus Kedy tenj ij bouať 7re 7 redd p annū vijš. ad fm Sđi Mich et dabūt releuiū ut s^a. Et facient secť Cuť 7 molend dñi. Et dabūt collectť bidenč ut sup^a.

they do as the other free tenants above mentioned. Item, they ought to wash the Lord's sheep.

Total of the winter services 16, of which there are in ploughing 8, and in harrowing 8, and they are worth in the whole 20*d*.

Total of the autumn services 16. And they are worth 16*d*.

Cottages. Item, they say that Jevan ap Deyo holds 1 cottage and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 12*d*. Item, Jevan ap Gualter holds one cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Wade holds one cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, David Kymro holds one cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, Philip Walter holds 1 cottage and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, 1 cottage is in the Lord's hands at Newtown which used to pay 12*d*.

Total 3*s*. 2*d*.

Services. And all the aforesaid cottagers do all manual services as the aforesaid tenants, and give heriots as above.

Total of autumn services 5, and they are worth 5*d*.

Total of the value of the aforesaid manor by the extent, 10*l*. 3*s*. 2*d*.

BREUDY.

Freemen. Item, they say that David Martyn, John ap Philip with their family, hold there 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly 12*s*., that is to say the said David 7*s*. at Easter and Michaelmas, and John ap Philip and his co-owners at Michaelmas, 5*s*.

Services. And all the aforesaid hold by the ancient tenure, and give relief when it occurs. And do suit at the Lord's court and mill together with their tenants, and they have a common fine of 7*s*.

Pearryn. Item, they say that Philip Kedy holds 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 7*s*., and gives relief as above. And they do suit at the Lord's court and mill, and give collection of sheep as above.

(var.) **Lachmayn.** Iť diť qđ Henř ap Morys 7 Phus ap Cadogaň et
comporť sui tenent ibm j caruť terre 7 redd p annũ vjd.
ad fm sđi Mich. Et fať oĩa ſuicia ut tenent de Penryň. Et
inuenient ij equos ad trahend magň Giť p sillo Molend dni
quociens opus fuit.

(var.) **Trefruscawe.** Iť dicũť qđ Phus ap Lliň Ieu'n ap Daudi 7 eoř
comporť tenet ibm j caruť 7 vj bouať terre 7 redd p
annũ vř. ad Pasch 7 fm sđi Mich. Et dabũť releuiũ cũ acciderit.
Et fať secť Cuř ut sa. Et dabunt collecť bidenť ut sup^a. Et pŕea
Ieu'n ap Ricard tenj ibm j bouať terre 7 redd p a^m jd. ad fm sđi
Mich. Et illũ deň pcuř ecclie de Breudy recipe consuevit.

(2.) **Vrothes.** Iť diť qđ Phus ap Cadogaň tj ibm j caruť 7re 7
redd p annũ iř. vjd. ad Pasch 7 fm sđi Mich. Iřm Daudi
Vach'n 7 Rosť Gogh tenent ibm j caruť 7re 7 redd p annũ iř. vjd.
ad Pasch 7 fm sđi Mich. Et facient oĩa ſuicia ut tenentes de
Trefruscawe. Iřm Iohnes Morys tenj ibm j bouať terre 7 redd p
annũ jd. ad fm sđi Mich quē ptiň (*sic*) ecclie de Breudy recipe
consuevť.

Landenev. Iť diť qđ Daudi Vach'n. Iohnes ap Henř 7 eoř
comporť tenet ibm j caruť terre sine redd dno. Reddent
ĩn pcuř ecclie jd. ad fm Michis. Et facient oĩa ſuicũ ut tenent de
Trefruscawe. Et fať secť Molend dni apud Trefdyň.

Penhesken. Iť dicunt qđ Daudi Vagh'n Ieu'n Gogh Rogerus
Gough 7 eoř comporť tenent ibm j caruť terť sine
reddiť dno redd ĩn pcuř ecclie jd. ad fm sđi Michis. Et fať oĩa
ſuicũ ut pđĩ tenentes de Landenev.

Lanwengar. Iřm dicũť qđ Lewet ap Moris Daudi ap Ieu'n 7 eoř
comporť tenent ibm vij bouať terre sine redd dno. Et
facient oĩa ſuicũ ut tenent de Penhesk.

Lachmays'. Item, they say that Henry ap Morys, and Philip ap Cadogan and their co-owners, hold there 1 carucate of land and pay yearly at Michaelmas 6*d.*, and do all services as the tenants of Penryñ. And they find 2 horses to draw the great stones for the bed of the Lord's mill as often as necessary.

Trefruscawe. Item, they say that Philip ap Llewellyn, Jevan ap David, and their co-owners, hold there 1 carucate and 6 bovates of land and pay yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 5*s.*, and give relief whenever it happens. And do suit of court as above, and give collection of sheep as above. And also Jevan ap Richard holds there 1 bovat of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 1*d.* And that penny is accustomed to be received as a procuration of the Church of Breudy.

Vrothes. Item, they say that Philip ap Cadogan holds there 1 carucate of land and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 2*s.* 6*d.* Item, David Vachan and Ros3 Gogh hold there 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 2*s.* 6*d.*, and do all services as the tenants of Trefruscawe. Item, John Morys holds there 1 bovat of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 1*d.*, which belongs to and is usually received for the Church of Breudy.

Landenev. Item, they say that David Vachan, John ap Henry, and their co-owners, hold there 1 carucate of land without rent to the Lord, but they pay only the procuration to the church at Michaelmas 1*d.*, and do all services as the tenants of Trefruscawe, and they do suit at the Lord's mill at Trefdyñ.

Penhesken'. Item, they say that David Vaughan, Jevan Gogh, Roger Gough, and their co-owners, hold there 1 carucate of land without rent to the Lord, and pay only the procuration to the church at Michaelmas 1*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid tenants of Landenev.

Lanwengar. Item, they say that Llewellyn ap Moris, David ap Jevan, and their co-owners hold there 7 bovates of land without rent to the Lord, and do all services as the tenants of Penhesken.

Colonl ib'm. Iſm dicūt qđ Phus ap Gruff tenj ibm j bouať terre p Carť 7 reddť p annũ vſ. ad fm Sđi Michis. Et dabũť p hictto melius animal cuiuscũq; gñis fũit. Et dabũť p leyrwyť ijs. Et facient secť Cuť et Molend.

Karneknok-ber. Iť dicunt qđ Robertus le Zung Daud ap Walť Ph Day 7 Dđ le Proude tenent ibm j caruť 7re Et reddť p annũ vijlĩ. ad fm Nať bi Iohis 7 fm oĩm Sđoť 7 tenent p carť. Et fať secť Cuť Et dabũť releũ cũ acciderit p oĩm ſuicio. Iť Iohes Kedy tenj ibm j bouať dĩ terre 7 reddť p annũ j libť cere ad fm sđi Michis p idm ſuicť ut Daud ap Walť 7 eius comporť.

Sm^a caruť terre vj 7 vij bouať.

Sm^a bidenť vj dĩ 7 q^rť ps j bidenť.

Sm^a reddĩť in deñ vijlĩ. xiiijſ. ixđ.

Unde pcuť ecclie recipĩ iijđ.

Sm^a valore (*ſic*) Mañli p extenť vijlĩ. xiiijſ. ixđ.

TREFDYN.

P^{neua}. Daud Isaude. Iohes Walť. Phus Etekyñ. Henť Thom^as. Daykyñ ap Oweñ. Iohes Paty. Iohes Wylkyñ. Robertus Howelot 7 Thomas Hulle iuť ibm dicūt p ſacřm eoť qđ edificia ibm lapidea 7 lignea valent p annũ xxſ. Et est ibm j gārdinũ continens ij ať 7re 7 valet exitus eiusdm p annũ in pomis porrecť olerib; hbať 7 aliis vſ. Et dñs het ibm ij molend aquatiť 7 valent p a^m ix marť. Et valent plita 7 pquis Cuť ibm p annũ vſ. Et dicūt qđ dñs [habet] ibm Nund ſemel in anno vid; in feſto ſđi Martini 7 duť p iij dies. Et valť thołloñ ptiť 7 pquisitas cařdm ijs.

Sm^a vijlĩ. xijſ.

Amſſ.) D^{nle} d^{nle}. Iſm dicunt qđ dñs het in campo qui vocat^r Stepilhult lv ať dĩ 7 valet ať ad locand^r p annũ iijđ. Et in **Amſſ.)** campo qui vocat^r Northfeld iij^{xx} xvij ať dĩ 7 valet ať ad locand^r

Copyholders there. Item, they say that Philip ap Gruffyd holds there 1 bovat of land by deed, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 5s., and they give for a heriot the best beast of whatever kind it may be. And they give for "leyrwyf" 2s., and do suit at the court and mill.

Karneknokher. Item, they say that Robert Le Zung, David ap Walter, Philip Day, and David Le Proude hold there 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly 6l. at the feasts of the birth of St. John the Baptist and All Saints, and hold by deed, and they do suit of court and give relief when it occurs for every service. Item, John Kedy holds there 1½ bovates of land, and pays yearly 1 lb. of wax at Michaelmas for the same service as David ap Walter and his co-owners.

Total of the carucates of land, 6 and 7 bovates.

Total of the sheep, 6½ and a fourth part of a sheep.

Total of the rents in money, 7l. 14s. 9d.

61.

From which is received for the procuration of the Church, 4d.

Total of the value of the Manor by the extant, 7l. 14s. 9d.

TREFDYN.

Profits. David Isaude, John Walter, Philip Etekyñ, Henry Thomas, Daykyñ ap Owen, John Paty, John Wylkyñ, Robert Howelot, and Thomas Hulle, the jurors there, say on their oaths that the stone and wooden buildings there are worth yearly 20s., and there is a garden there containing 2 acres of land, and the outgoings of it are worth yearly in apples, leeks, cabbages, herbs, and other things, 5s., and the lord has 2 water mills there, and they are worth yearly nine marks, and the pleas and perquisites of court there are worth yearly 5s., and they say that the Lord has there a fair once in a year, and that is on the feast of St. Martin, and it lasts 3 days, and the tolls, pleas and perquisites of it are worth 2s.

Total, 7l. 12s.

The Lord's demesne. Item, they say that the Lord has in a field which is called "Stepilhult" 55½ acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3d., and in the field which is called "Northfield,"

p annū ut s^a. Et debet seminare sup acf sri iij b3 dī i p^c. Et sup acf silig iij b3 cū cuniēlis ⁊ respondebit ad granū. Et acf fab viij b3 et rñdeb ad iij g^anū. Et sup acf pis ⁊ vest iij b3 ⁊ rñde. ad iij g^anū. Et sup acf ordeī ⁊ aucē viij b3 ⁊ rñdeb ad iij g^anū.

Sm^a xxxviijs. jd. oh.

(marg.) Prata ⁊ Pastura. Iēm dicūt qđ dñs het in Brodmore vij acf dī p^c ⁊ valet acf ad locand p annū xijd. Et iux^a pcū ix acf ⁊ val3 acf ut sup^a. Et in Pynchynysmede j acf ⁊ val3 ut sup^a. Et est j pc^o ibm qui vocat^r Polpk continens j acf ⁊ valet p annū xijd. Et het pcū p pastura qui vocat^r Hulle ⁊ continet xij acf ⁊ val3 acf p annū iijd. Et iuxta Molend in Scopulis ⁊ aliis locis vj acf pastur ⁊ [valet] acf ad locand p annū iijd. ut sup^a.

Sm^a xxiijs.

Colon. Iēm dicunt qđ Eua u^x Gruff Palm ten3 j bouat Pre ⁊ redd p annū xvjd. ad Pasche ⁊ fm sēi Michis. Iēm Iohnes Mab ten3 ij bouat terre dī cū j curtill ⁊ redd p annū iij3. vd. eisd^r ſis. Iēm Henr Wyon ten3 j curtill cū dī bouat terre ⁊ redd p a^m ixd. eisd^m ſmis. Iēm Iohes Fab t3 j curtill ⁊ ij bouat Pre ⁊ redd p annū ijs. ixd. eisd^r ſ.

Iēm Robertus Louyñ t3 j curtill ⁊ j bouat Pre ⁊ redd p annū xvijd. eisd^r ſ. Iēm Phus Etekyñ t3 j curtill ⁊ ij bouat Pre ⁊ redd p annū ijs. ixd. eisd^r ſmis. Iēm Iohnes Baty t3 j curtill ⁊ dī bouat terre ⁊ redd p annū viijd. eisd^r ſmis. Iēm Robertus Oweñ t3 j curtill cū dī bouat Pre ⁊ redd p annū xvjd. eisd^r ſ. Iēm Thom^as Blakeney t3 j curtill cū j bouat Pre ⁊ redd p annū xvjd. eisd^r ſis. Iēm David Thom^as t3 curtill cū j bouat Pre ⁊ redd p annū xvjd. eisd^r ſ.

97½ acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let as above, and he should sow on an acre of wheat 3½ bushels and a peck, and on an acre of buckwheat 4 bushels for the rabbits, and he will answer for the seed. And on an acre of beans 8 bushels, and he will answer for 3 measures, and upon an acre of peas and vetches 3 bushels, and he will answer for three measures, and upon an acre of barley and oats 8 bushels, and he will answer for 3 measures.

Total, 38s. 1½*d.*

Meadows. Item, they say that the Lord has in "Brodmore" 7½
Pastures. acres of meadow, and each acre is worth yearly to let 12*d.*, and outside the park 9 acres, and each acre is worth as above, and in Pynchynysmede 1 acre, and its value is as above, and there is a park there which is called "Polpark," containing 1 acre, and it is worth yearly 12*d.*, and he has a park for pasture, which is called "Hulles," and contains 12 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 3*d.*, and beyond the mill, among the rocks, and in other places, 6 acres of pasture, and each acre is worth yearly to let as above 3*d.*

Total, 23*s.*

Copyholders. Item, they say that Eva, the wife of Gruffyd Palmer, holds 1 bovate of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 16*d.* Item, John Mab holds 2½ bovates of land with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 5*d.* Item, Henry Wyoñ holds a curtilage with ½ a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 9*d.* Item, John Fab holds a curtilage and 2 bovates of land and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 9*d.* Item, Robert Louyñ holds a curtilage and a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 17*d.* Item, Philip Etekyñ holds a curtilage and 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 9*d.* Item, John Baty holds a curtilage and ½ a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.* Item, Robert Owen holds a curtilage with ½ a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.* Item, Thomas Blakeney holds a curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.* Item, David Thomas holds a curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.*

Iſm Henr pphete t3 j curtill cū dī bouaſ ſre ʔ redd p a^m xvjd. eiſd ʔ.

Iſm Oweyñ Bmound t3 unū curtill cū j bouaſ ſre ʔ redd p a^m xvjd. [eiſd] ʔ.

Iſm Daud Isaude t3 j curtill cū iij bouaſ ſre ʔ redd p a^m iiijſ. eiſd ʔ.

Iſm Daud Oweñ t3 j curtill cū j bouaſ ſre ʔ redd p a^m xvjd. eiſd ʔ.

Iſm Isabella Legate t3 j curſ cū ij bouaſ ſre ʔ j q^rſ ʔ redd p a^m iiijſ. eiſd ʔ.

Iſm Phus Sampſon ij curſ cū bouaſ ſre ʔ redd p annū iiijſ. eiſd ʔis.

Iſm Iohnes Wilt t3 j curtill cū ij bouaſ ſre ʔ redd p a^m iijſ. viijjd. eiſd ʔ.

Iſm Oweyñ Cheke t3 j curtill cū ij bouaſ ſre ʔ redd p a^m iiijſ. iiijjd. eiſd ʔ.

Iſm Roſtus Howelot t3 j curſ dī bouaſ ſre ʔ q^rſ ʔ redd p a^m xijjd. eiſd ʔ.

Iſm Daud Kedy t3 j curtill cū bouaſ ſre ʔ redd p a^m xvjd. eiſd ʔ.

Iſm Eua Lewyte t3 j curtill cū j bouaſ ſre ʔ redd p a^m xvjd. eiſd ʔ.

Iſm Eva Gogh ij curtill cū dī bouaſ ſre ʔ redd p annū xvijjd. eiſd ʔ.

Iſ Walſ Fab t3 ij caruē cū dī bouaſ ſre ʔ redd p a^m ixjd. eiſd ʔis.

Iſm Walſus Sampſon t3 j curtill cū dī bouaſ ſre ʔ redd p a^m viijjd. eiſd ʔ.

Iſm Walſus Mab t3 j curtill cū j bouaſ ſre ʔ redd p a^m xvjd. eiſd ʔis.

Item, Henry Prophete holds a curtilage with $\frac{1}{2}$ a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*.

Item, Oweyn Bmound holds a curtilage with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the [same] times 16*d*.

Item, David Isaude holds a curtilage with 3 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*.

Item, David Owen holds a curtilage with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*.

Item, Isabella Legate holds a curtilage with $2\frac{1}{4}$ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*.

Item, Philip Samson [holds] 2 curtilages with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*.

Item, John Wilt holds a curtilage with two bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 8*d*.

Item, Oweyn Cheke holds a curtilage with 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. 4*d*.

Item, Robert Howelot holds a curtilage with three-quarters of a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*.

Item, David Kedy holds a curtilage with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*.

Item, Eva Lewyte holds a curtilage with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*.

Item, Eva Gogh [holds] 2 curtilages with $\frac{1}{2}$ a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*.

Item, Walter Fab holds 2 carucates with $\frac{1}{2}$ a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 9*d*.

Item, Walter Sampson holds 1 curtilage with half a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d*.

Item, Walter Mab holds a curtilage with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*.

Iŕ Iohes Howelot t₃ j curtiŕ cū dī bouaŕ ȳre ȳ redd p a^m viijð.
eisd ȳ.

Iŕ Nichus Aythⁿ t₃ j curtiŕ cū j bouaŕ ȳre ȳ redd p a^m xvijð.
eisd ȳ.

Iŕ Iohnes le Hayward t₃ j curtiŕ cū dī bouaŕ ȳre ȳ redd p
a^m viijð. eisd ȳ.

Iŕ Eleñ Tylyere t₃ j curtiŕ ȳ j bouaŕ ȳre ȳ redd p annū xxd.
eisd. ȳ.

Iŕ Isabella Cathno t₃ j curŕ cū j bouaŕ ȳre ȳ redd p a^m xvijð.
eisd ȳ.

Iŕ Iohnes Walŕ t₃ j curŕ cū ij bouaŕ ȳre ȳ dī ȳ redd p a^m
iijȝ. iiijð. eisd ȳ.

Iŕ Henŕ Thomelyñ t₃ j curŕ cū j bouaŕ ȳre ȳ redd p a^m xvjð.
eisd ȳ.

Iŕ Phus Bady t₃ j curŕ ȳ j bouaŕ ȳre ȳ redd p a^m xvjð. eisd
ȳmis.

Iŕ Claricia Ademot t₃ j curŕ cū ij bouaŕ dī ȳre ȳ redd p a^m
iijȝ. iiijð. [eisd] ȳ.

Iŕ Thom^s Hulle t₃ j curŕ cū bouaŕ ȳre ȳ redd p a^m iȝ. viijð.
eisd ȳ.

Iŕ Ad^m Ademot t₃ j curŕ cū j bouaŕ ȳre ȳ redd p a^m xvjð.
eisd ȳ.

Iŕ Daud Fab t₃ j curŕ cū j bouaŕ ȳre ȳ redd p a^m xvjð. eisd. ȳ.

Iŕ Amabilla le Lang t₃ j curŕ cū j bouaŕ ȳre ȳ redd p a^m xvjð.
eisd ȳ.

Iŕ Stephus le Polteŕ t₃ j curŕ cū j bouaŕ ȳre ȳ redd p a^m xxijð.
eisd ȳ.

(ol. 13. Et tenet p carŕ ut p₃ p Registrū.

Sm^a Caruĉ ȳre .vj. caruĉ ȳ q^arŕ j bouaŕ.

Sm^a bidenŕ .x bidenŕ.

Sm^a reddiŕ in denaŕ lxviiȝ. viijð.

Item, John Howelot holds a curtilage with half a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d*.

Item, Nicholas Aythan holds a curtilage with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 17*d*.

Item, John le Hayward holds one curtilage with $\frac{1}{2}$ a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d*.

Item, Ellen Tylyere holds a curtilage and a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d*.

Item, Isabella Cathno holds a curtilage with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 17*d*.

Item, John Walter holds a curtilage with $2\frac{1}{2}$ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. 4*d*.

Item, Henry Thomelyn holds a curtilage with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*.

Item, Philip Bady holds a curtilage and a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*.

Item, Claricia Ademot holds a curtilage with $2\frac{1}{2}$ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the [same] times 3*s*. 4*d*.

Item, Thomas Hulle holds a curtilage with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 8*d*.

Item, Adam Ademot holds a curtilage with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*.

Item, David Fab holds a curtilage with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*.

Item, Amabilla le Lanġ holds a curtilage with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*.

Item, Stephen le Polteř holds a curtilage with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 22*d*.

And they hold by deed as appears by the Register.

fol. 13

Total of the carucates of land, $6\frac{1}{4}$ carucates and 1 bovat.

Total of the sheep, 10 sheep.

Total of the rents in money, 68*s*. 8*d*.

Seruelia.

Et om̃es p̃dēi tempore Alselmi Ep̃i¹ fuerūt p̃ōiti ad certam pecuniā ad voluntatem Ep̃i. Et dabūt p̃ hietto melius aīal cuiuscūq; gēñis sūt. Et si aīal nō sūt dupplicabunt redd. Et dabūt collec̃ bident̃ quolīt iij^o anno vid; x bident̃ in Kl̃n Maii. Et cā om̃e m̃eīm cum virgis p̃ domib; de pallea faciend̃ t̃m suptib; suis. Vic; de Priskylly Loydarth ⁊ Cast̃r Lupy. Et facient parietes domoꝝ luteos ibm quociens opus sūt ad cibū dñi bis in die. Et faē sec̃t Molend̃ ⁊ cā debent toī m̃eīm cū virgis p̃ ij Molend̃ ibm. Et cā molares p̃ vēi molend̃ solo. Et inclusiūū Molend̃ sumptib; suis. Et custodire debent p̃sones de villa ppia ⁊ eosd̃m duē apud Cast̃r Mauī. Et faē sec̃t cū de quindenā in quindenā p̃ Suīm j noct. Et reddent thollū de equis bob; aīiis ⁊ bident̃ emp̃ ⁊ vendīt in villa. Et sequi debent reliquias h̃i David ita q̃d redire possint illa nocte. Et arare debent p̃ unum diem sicut sibimet arant cū aīiis ad cibū dñi p̃c opis ijd. Et h̃ciare dent p̃ j diem p̃c opis ob. Et quitit equus pcipiet j p̃c aueñ p̃ p̃bend. Et colligē dent senū ⁊ cā p̃ j diem p̃c opis jd. Et quitit meīe dent p̃ iij dies ad cibū dñi p̃c opis jd. Et cariaī dent blad̃ dñi p̃ j diem ad cibū dñi p̃c opis jd. Et est cōmune am̃iciament̃ coꝝ xs. Et wreccū contingens sup̃ ter̃ dñi custodire dent sumptib; suis. Hoc excepto q̃d d̃cūs Stephus le Pol̃ faē sec̃t Cū t̃m p̃ om̃ib; ūiciis ut p̃ p̃ car̃ sua registraī.

Sm^a opis yemat. lxxviii. Et valent in p̃c vjs. vjd.

Sm^a opum autūpnaī. ciiij^{xxv}. Et valent in p̃c iiijd.

¹ Probably Anselm le Gras, 1231-1247.

Services. And all the aforesaid in the time of Bishop Anselm¹ were fixed at a certain sum at the will of the Bishop, and they give for heriots the best beast of whatever kind, and if there is no beast they pay double rent, and they give collection of sheep in every third year, namely 10 sheep at the Kalends of May, and they carry all materials with the rods for making and covering houses, but only at their own cost for the villages of Priskelly, Loydarth, and Castrum Lupy, and they make the mud walls whenever required, the Lord providing food twice a day, and they do suit at the mill and they ought to carry all the materials, including rods, for the two mills there, and they provide mill stones, but only for the old mill and the mill sluices, at their own cost. And they ought to guard the prisoners from their own town and conduct them to Castell Maurice, and do suit at court from 15 days to 15 days on one night's summons, and they pay toll on both horses, cattle, beasts and sheep bought and sold in the town, and they ought to follow the relics of the blessed David so that they can return the same night, and they ought to plough for a whole day as much as each man can plough for himself with his beasts, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 2*d*. And they ought to harrow for one day, and the value of this service is ½*d*. And each horse takes one load of oats for the prebend, and they ought to gather the hay and carry it for one day, and the value of this service is a penny. And each of them ought to mow for three days, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d*. And they ought to carry the Lord's corn for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d*. And there is a common fine of 10*s*., and they ought to guard any wreck which occurs on the Lord's land at their own cost. Saving this, that the said Stephen le Polter does suit of court only in lieu of all services as appears by his deed on the Register.

Total of winter services 78, and they are worth in money 6*s*. 6*d*.

Total of autumn services 195, and they are worth in money 4*d*.

¹ Probably Anselm le Gras, 1231-1247.

Cotagia.

Iſm dicūt qđ Iohnes Gouř t3 j cotağ 7 redd p annū vjd. ad Paſch et fm ſcī Michis. Iſm Henř Vylor t3 j cotağ cū curtill 7 redd p annū .xd. Iſm Stephus le Polteř t3 j cotağ cū curtill 7 redd p annū xijđ, eiſđ 7is. Iſm Agnes Blakeney t3 j cotağ 7 redd p annū .iiijđ. eiſđ 7. Iſm Willm̃s Taylouř t3 j cotağ cū curtill 7 redd p annū vjd. eiſđ 7. Iſm Iohnes Page t3 cotağ cū curtill 7 redd p annū vjd. eiſđ 7. Iſm Claricia Ademot t3 j cotağ 7 redd p annū vjd. eiſđ 7. Iſm Robtus Howelt t3 j cotağ 7 redd p annū vjd. eiſđ 7. Iſm Robtus Baret t3 j cotağ 7 redd p am xijđ. eiſđ 7. Iſm Daid le Helyeř t3 j curtill cū j acř terre 7 redd p am xvijđ eiſđ 7. Iſ Phus Neb t3 j cotağ 7 redd p am vjd. eiſđ 7is. Iſm Daid Gough t3 cotağ 7 redd p am xiiijđ. eiſđ 7. Iſ Robtus Fab t3 j cotağ 7 redd p annū vjd. eiſđ 7. Iſ Daid Fab t3 j cotağ 7 redd p annū ijd. eiſđ 7. Iſ Robtus le Cardineř t3 j plač 7 redd p annū iiijđ. eiſđ 7.

Sm^a ix. xđ.

Serucia.

Et om̃es pđci facient plenū ſeruič 7 cariağ ad Molend put coloni. Et dabunt hietť ut iidm̃ Coloni. Et fač ſecť Cuř et Molend ut ſup^a.

Sm^a opū autūpnat p^l muř 7 cař. xxxvj. Et vař. iijs.

**Terra arrent^a
de d'nico.**

Iſm dicūt qđ Stephus le Polter t3 iij acř 7 vij virgař 7re 7 redd p annū iijs. ad Paſch 7 fm Mich. Iſm Iohnes Mab t3 iij acř 7re 7 redd p am xijđ. eiſđ 7. Iſm Walř Mab t3 di acř 7re 7 redd p am iijđ. eiſđ 7m̃is.

Sm^a non notat' hic q'ia t'nsit ſupⁱ cū dnico.

Cottages.

Item, they say that John Gouf holds a cottage, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 6*d*. Item, Henry Vylor holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly 10*d*. Item, Stephen le Polter holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Agnes Blakeney holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d*. Item, William Taylouf 6*d* 1*2**d* holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, John Page holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, Claricia Ademot holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, Robert Howell holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, Robert Baret holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, David le Helye holds a curtilage with an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, Philip Neb holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, David Gough holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 14*d*. Item, Robert Fab holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, David Fab holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 2*d*. Item, Robert le Cardinef holds a pleck, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d*.

Total 9*s*. 10*d*.

Services.

And all the aforesaid do full services and carriage to the mill as the farmers, and give heriots like the farmers and do suit of Court and mill as above.

Total of autumn services except murage and carriage 36, and their value 3*s*.

**Demesne
Land
rented.**

Item, they say that Stephen le Polter holds 3 acres and 7 virgates of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 3*s*. Item, John Mab holds 2 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Walter Mab holds half an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d*.

Total not stated here because reckoned above with the demesne.

Redd' caponu'. Iſm dicunt qđ Daud le Helyer t₃ j croſt 7 redd p am viij Capoñ.

Sm^a Capoñ viij Capoñ. Et valent . xvjd.

Aduoc'. Iſm dicunt qđ Mariotta Kakel dat dno p aduocaçone hend. ijd. ad fm ſci Mich. Iſm Dudynel p eadm ijd. Iſm Phus Fab. pro eadm ijd. Iſm Daud Blakency p eadm ijd. Iſm Iohñ Bonafant p eadm iiijd. Iſm Sarra Flouř p eadm ijd. Iſm Isande Legat p eadm iiijd. Iſm Gladye p ead ijd. Iſm Neſf Aythⁿ p eadm ijd. Iſm Amable Hyrsouñ p eadm ijd. Iſm Phus Skynneř p ead ijd. Iſm Daud Gronyñ p ead ijd. Iſm Eva Edekyñ p eadm ijd. Iſm Daud Fynmaior p eadm ijd. Iſm Daud Fynmior p eadm ijd. Iſm Agnes Gille p eadm ijd. Iſm Iohnes Taylor p eadm ijd. Iſm Aliç le Aumoigh p eadm ijd. Iſm Ieuⁿ Mylgoñ p eadm ijd. Iſm Oweyñ Walř p ead ijd. Iſm Oweyñ fit Enote p ead ijd.

fol. 4.

Sm^a xiijs. xd.

Sm^a valoř Mañij p extenř. xvjlj. ijs. vjd. ob.

VILLA CAM'AR.

P^{re}ſent. Oweyñ ap Moryce, Phus Gouth, Kedyuor ap Eygnoñ Ieuⁿ ap Moylmorua, Ieuⁿ ap Oweyñ, Gurgeñ cñcus Gruffith ap Daud Ieuⁿ ap Dđ 7 Gurgeñ ap Myleř iurati dicūt p ſacřm eoř qđ dñs het ibm unū Molend aquaticū 7 valet p annū xls s verū valorem. Et valent pñř 7 pquis Cuř ibm p annū xijd.

Libl Treſſijs. Iſm dicūt qđ Gurgeñ cñcus Ieuⁿ ap Dđ ap Glas, Ieuⁿ ap Cadoğ 7 eoř compoř tenent ibm j caruē 7 ij bouař ĩre 7 redd p annū vjs. vjd. ad fm ſci Michis. 7 iiij^{or} pia Cirotheç 7 j acū ad fm Penř que ppoſitus recipiet.

Rents of Capons. Item, they say that David le Heyler holds a croft, and pays yearly 8 capons.

Total of capons 8 capons, and they are worth 16*d*.

Protections. Item, they say that Mariotta Kakel for holding a protection gives to the Lord at Michaelmas 8*d*. Item, Dudynel for the same 2*d*. Item, Philip Fab for the same 2*d*. Item, David Blakeney for the same 2*d*. Item, John Bonafant for the same 4*d*. Item, Sarra Flouŕ for the same 2*d*. Item, Isande Legat for the same 4*d*. Item, Gladye for the same 2*d*. Item, Nest Aytham for the same 2*d*. Item, Amable Hyrsouñ for the same 2*d*. Item, Philip Skynneŕ for the same 2*d*. Item, David Gronyñ for the same 2*d*. Item, Eva Edekyñ for the same 2*d*. Item, David Fynmaior for the same 2*d*. Item, David Fynñior for the same 2*d*. Item, Agnes Gille for the same 2*d*. Item, John Taylor for the same 2*d*. Item, Alice le Aumoigner for the same 2*d*. Item, Ieuan Mylgoñ for the same 2*d*. Item, Oweyn Walter for the same 2*d*. Item, Oweyn the son of Enote for the same 2*d*.

Total 13*s*. 10*d*.

Total of the value of the manor by the extent, £16 2*s*. 6½*d*.

VILL CAMERARIUM.

Profits. Oweyñ ap Moryce, Philip Gouth, Kedyuor ap Eygnoñ, Ieuan ap Moylmorva, Ieuan ap Oweyñ, Gurgeñ the Clerk, Gryffyth ap David, Ieuan ap David, Gurgeñ ap Myleŕ the jurors, say on their oaths that the Lord has there a water-mill worth yearly according to the real value 40*s*. And the pleas and perquisites of the Court there are worth yearly 12*d*.

Freeholders. Item, they say that Gurgeñ the Clerk, Ieuan ap Trefllys. David ap Glas, Ieuan ap Cadogan and their co-tenants hold their one carucate and 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas, 5*s*. 6*d*. and 4 pairs of gloves, and 1 needle at Pentecost, which the reeve receives.

Trefmarthan'. Iſm dicūt qđ Ieu'n ap Moylmorua, Ieu'n ap Dđ, Ieu'n Vach'un ap Ieu'n Meylor ⁊ eoꝝ compoꝛē tenent iſm dī caruē ſre ⁊ redd p a^m iijs. ad fm ſcī Michis quos ꝑꝑositus recipiet.

Trefmayek'. Iſm qđ Willms Pyketoñ . Ieu'n Wyne ⁊ eoꝝ compoꝛē tenent j caruē ſre ⁊ redd p a^m iijs. iiijđ. ⁊ quinqꝝ pia cirotheē ad fm Penē. ⁊ j acū ad iſm fm quos ꝑꝑositus recipiet.

Fonnan' Pedrykyana'. Iſm dicunt qđ Gruff ap Gŕ Kediur ap Eynoñ ⁊ eoꝝ compoꝛē tenent iſm j caruē ſre ⁊ redd p a^m iijs. iiijđ. ob. ad fm ſcī Michis ⁊ ix pia Cirotheē ad fm Penē. Et iiij acus ad iſm fm. ⁊ ꝑꝑos recipiet.

Trefelgar'. Iſm dicūt qđ Gurgeñ ap Meyleſ, Kediur ap Eynoñ ⁊ eoꝝ compoꝛē tenent iſm ij caruē ſre ⁊ redd p a^m vj. viijđ ad fm ſcī Michis, ⁊ ij pia cirotheē ⁊ j acū ad fm Penē. que ꝑꝑosiť recipiet.

Mynyth' Maldu. Iſm dicūt qđ Ieu'n ap Oweyñ Ieu'n Vach'an ap Ieu'n ap gŕ ⁊ eoꝝ compoꝛē tenent iſm. vj bouať ſre ⁊ redd p annū iijs. viijđ. ad fm ſcī Michis.

Trefwys Vech'an. Iſm dicunt qđ Kediur ap Eynoñ . Ieu'n ap Dđ ap Eynoñ ⁊ eoꝝ compoꝛē tenent iſm j caruē ſre ⁊ redd p a^m iijs. vjd. ad fm ſcī Mich ⁊ ij pia cirotheē ad fm Penē.

Trefgronow. Iſm dicunt qđ Ieu'n ap Dđ ap gronowe tꝝ iſm dī caruē ſre sine redd.

Mynyth' Henry. Iſm diē qđ Willms Pyketoñ . Ieu'n ap Dđ ap gronowe ⁊ eoꝝ compoꝛē tenent iſm dī caruē ſre ⁊ redd p annū. iijs. ad fm ſcī Mich. Et ij pia cirotheē ad fm Penē.

Landedroon'. Iſm dicūt qđ Prior de Wytewelt tꝝ iſm j caruē ⁊ dī ſre sine redd in pecunia.

Sm^a Caruē ſre . x . Sm^a bidenť . x .

Sm^a Cirotheē . xxiiij . pia . Et valent . xijđ.

Sm^a redd in denať . xxxs. xjd. ob.

Trefmarthan'. Item, they say that Ieuan ap Moylmorva, Ieuan ap David, Ieuan Vauchaun ap Ieuan Meylor, and the co-tenants hold there half a carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 3s., which the reeve receives.

Trefmayek'. Item, that William Pyketoñ, Ieuan Wyne, and their co-tenants hold one carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 3s. 4d., five pair of gloves and one needle, which the reeve receives.

Fonnan' Pedrykyaun'. Item, they say that Gruffyth ap Gruffyth, Kediur ap Eynon and their co-tenants hold there one carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 3s. 4½d., and at Pentecost 9 pair of gloves and 4 needles, which the reeve receives.

Trefelgar'. Item, they say that Gurgeñ ap Meyleñ, Kediur ap Eynon, and their co-tenants hold there 2 carucates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 5s. 8d., and at Pentecost 2 pair of gloves and 1 needle, which the reeve receives.

Mynyth' Maldu'. Item, they say that Ieuan ap Oweyñ, Ieuan Vachañ ap Ieuan ap Gryffyth, and their co-tenants hold there 6 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 3s. 8d.

Trefwys Vechan'. Item, they say that Kediur ap Eynon, Ieuan ap David ap Eynon and their co-tenants hold there 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 3s. 6d., and at Pentecost 2 pair of gloves.

Trefgronow'. Item, they say that Ieuan ap David ap Gronowe holds there half a carucate of land rent free.

Mynyth' Henry'. Item, they say that William Pyketoñ, Ieuan ap David ap Gronowe, and their co-tenants hold there half a carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2s., and at Pentecost 2 pair of gloves.

Landedreon'. Item, they say that the Prior of Wytewelt holds there 1½ carucates of land without rent in money.

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Total of the carucates of land 10, Total of the sheep 10.

Total of the gloves 24 pair, and they are worth 12d.

Total of rents in money 30s. 11½d.

Landar.)

Seruicia.

Et omēs p̃dci dabūt releuiū cū acciderit vidj p una boua (sic) lre . xvd. Et dabūt collect bident videlit de qualīt caruē lre j bident. Et faē secf Cuř de quindena in xvn^{am}. Et faē secf ad Molend dñi. Et duē dent p̃sones apud Lawadeñ. Et eosd̃m captos sup lram eoꝝ custodire. Et fugientes ad eccliam custodire dent piculo eoꝝ. Et sequi dent dñm ⁊ suos tempore gurre (sic). Et sequi dent reliquias bti Daud usq; Carnetney. Et est cōe amciament eoꝝ vijs. Et si wreccū fuit sup mare sequi dent cornu et bona ibm custodire cū aliis de p̃ria. Et omēs tenent p antiquā tenuram.

a.)

MAHORIS.

Lib. 1.

Iñm dicūt qđ Simon ap Ph. Ieuⁿ ap Dđ ⁊ Roysc Russell tenent ibm ij caruē lre ⁊ vij bouaf dī ⁊ redd p am ijd. ob. ad fm Penf. Et de j caruē lre quā dēa Rosa tenj redd unā Rosā ad fm Nař Iohis Baptiste.

Sm^a Caruē lre . vij dī.Sm^a bident . j bid dī j q^arř.Terra in
man' dñi.

Iñm qđ est in manu dñi ibm de lř empf de Daud Payñ dī bouaf lre ⁊ dī acf lre. Et valet p annū . ijs. vjd.

Terra
arreatata.

Iñm dicūt qđ Ieuⁿ ap Dđ t3 ibm dicf dī bouaf ⁊ dī acf ⁊ redd p annū ijs. vjd. ad fm sēi Michis.

Seruicia.

a.)

Et omēs p̃dci facient omia ſuic ut p̃dci tenent de villa Camiař except secf ad Molend dñi.

Sm^a valoř p extenř . ijs. viijđ. ob.

Services. And all the aforesaid give relief when it occurs, that is to say 15*d.* for each bovatē (?) of land and they give collection of sheep, that is to say for each carucate of land a sheep. And they do suit of Court from 15 days to 15 days, and they do suit at the Lord's Mill. And they ought to escort prisoners to Lawadeñ, and keep those taken upon their land. And they ought to keep the fugitives to the church at their own risk. And they ought to follow the Lord and his host in time of war, and ought to follow the relics of the Blessed David to Carnetrney. And there is a common fine of 7*s.* And if there is a wreck at sea they ought to assemble on sound of the horn and guard the goods there with the others of the country—and they all hold by the old tenure.

MABORIS.

Freeholders. Item, they say that Simon ap Philip, Ieuan ap David, and Roysc Russell hold there 2 carucates and 7½ bovates of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 2½*d.*, and for one carucate of land which the said Rosa holds she pays on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist one rose.

Total of the carucates of land 7½.

Total of the sheep 1 and three quarters.

Land in the Lord's hand. Item, that there is in the Lord's hand there from the land bought of David Payñ half a bovatē and a half acre of land, and its yearly value is 2*s.* 6*d.*

Land Rented. Item, they say that Ieuan ap David holds there the aforesaid half bovatē and half acre, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 2*s.* 6*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid do all services as the aforesaid tenants of the Villa Camerarium, except suit at the Lord's mill.

Total value by the extent, 2*s.* 8½*d.*

VILLA GRANDI.

Pŕena. Ieuⁿ ap Moilmorua . Robt ap Eynoñ . Waltus Hoke,
 Daid ap Kediur . Kediur ap Zey, Moridyc ap Wyllym,
 Ieuⁿ Maĩr, Gruff ap Dd . Gruff Cathno, Ieuⁿ gogh . Lŕin ap Dd
 Lewet Of de Llangoffā ʔ Eynoñ ap Ađam iurāt dicūt p sacřm eoř
 qđ plĩř ʔ pquisĩř Cuř ibm valent p a^m xijđ.

Sm^a xijđ.

Terra in Iřm dicūt qđ sunt in manu dñi apud Trefseysil vj
mae' d'ni. acř que quond fuerunt Eynoñ Of unde fuit redd consuet.
 vjd. Et apud Hoke de řra quond Wasimeyř . vj acř unde redd
 consuct vđ.

Sm^a xjd.

Libri apud Iřm dicūt qđ Lewet ap Ieuⁿ, Wilt ap Lt, Nicol ap
Langoffan'. Ieuⁿ ʔ eoř comporc tenent ibm iij caruē řre sine redd
 in pecunia . Daid ap Gruff ap Traharñ comporc ibm redd ob. ad
 řm Penĩ.

Seruelia. Et omes řđci dabūt releuiũ cũ acciderit ut sup^a. Et
 dabūt collecř bidenř quolit. iij^o anno ut s^a. Et custodire
 dent ʔ dučle piones ut řđci libi de řria. Et fač secř Cuř ut sup^a.
 Et est cōe amciañ eoř. vijř. Et de wrecē mař facient ut sup^a.

Hoke. Iřm dicūt qđ Erdedeuil Relicř Mauř ap Lt . Ieuⁿ ap
 Ieuⁿ ap Gř et eoř comporc tenent ibm j caruē řre ʔ
 redd p aññ. vř. ad řm řci Mich. Et fač omĩa řuič ut tenenř de
 Langoffañ.

Trefwent. Iřm dič qđ Ieuⁿ Vachuⁿ . Dđ Broun ʔ eoř comporc
 tenent ibm j caruē řre ʔ vj bouař ʔ redd p annũ. viijř.
 vđ. ad řm řci Mich. Et fač omĩa řuič ut řđci teñ de Mayngloffañ.

VILLA GRANDI.

Freddie. Ieuan ap Moïlmorua, Robert ap Eynon, Walter Hoke, David ap Kediur, Kediur ap Zey, Moridyc ap Wyllym, Ieuan Maiŕ, Gruffyd ap David, Gruffyd Cathno, Ieuan Gogh, Llewelin ap David, Llewelin Of of Llangoffā and Einon ap Adam, the jurors, say on their oaths that the pleas and perquisites of the Court there are worth yearly 12*d.*

Total 12*d.*

Land in the Lord's hand. Item, they say that there are in the Lord's hand at ~~6*d.*~~ 1*s.* Trefseysil 6 acres, which were formerly the property of Eynon Of, from which there was a customary rent of 6*d.*, and at Hoke of the land formerly of Wasmeyŕ 6 acres, from which the customary rent was 5*d.*

Total 11*d.*

Freeholders at Llangoffan. Item, they say that Llewelin ap Ieuan, William ap Llewelin, Nicol ap Ieuan and their co-tenants, hold 4 carucates of land there without rent in money, David ap Gruffyd ap Traharŕ and his co-tenants there pay at Pentecost a halfpenny.

Services. And all the aforesaid pay relief as above whenever it happens. And they give collection of sheep in every third year as above, and they are bound to keep and escort prisoners as the other freeholders of the country. And they do suit of court as above, and they have a common fine of 7*s.*, and as to wreck of the sea they do as above.

Hoke. They also say that Erdedeuil, widow of Mauŕ ap Llewelin, Ieuan ap Ieuan ap Gŕ and their co-tenants hold there 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 5*s.*, and do all services as the tenants of Llangoffā.

Trefwent. Item, they say that Ieuan Vachaun, David Brown and their co-tenants hold there 1 carucate and 6 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 8*s.* 5*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid tenants of Mayngloffā.

Trefscysyllk. Iſm dič qđ Ieuⁿ ap Moylmorua. Oweyñ ap Morice
 7 eoꝝ compoꝛē tenent ibm ij caruē ƿre 7 redd p a^m
 xſ. iiijđ. ad fm ſcī Mich. Et fač oīia ƿuič ut ƿđcī tenentes de
 Mayngloffañ.

Ros Rowwen Iſm dič qđ Ieuⁿ ap gŕ. Gŕ ap Ph Ieuⁿ ap Dđ 7 eoꝝ
 Colonl ibm. compoꝛē tenent ibm j caruē ƿre 7 redd p a^m ijs. ad fm
 ſcī Mich.

Serucia. Et oīes ƿđcī dabūt hietf melius aīal. Et si grossū
 aīal non ſūit. vſ. Et dabūt leyrwyſt ijs. Si vigo. Si
 corrupta xijđ. Et dabt collect bidenī ut s^a. Et fač sect Molend de
 Melyndref. de ƿisonibꝫ et wrecē fač ut sup^a. Et fač sect Cuŕ ut s^a.
 Et dabūt thollñ de equis non spadonaſe. Et est coē anīciament
 eoꝝ. vijs.

Trefissae. Iſm dič Robtus ap Eynoñ. Eynoñ ap Ad^am 7 eoꝝ
 compoꝛē tenent ibm j caruē ƿre 7 redd p a^m ijs. ad fm
 ſcī Mich. Et fač oīia ƿuič ut tenent ƿđcī de Ros Roweñ.

Landogen. Iſm dič qđ Daud ap gŕ. Gruffyth ap Dđ 7 eoꝝ compoꝛē
 tenent ibm vj bouaſ ƿre 7 redd p annū ijs. iiijđ. ad fm
 ſcī Michis. Et fač oīia ƿuicia ut ƿđcī tenent de Ros Roweñ. Et
 ƿŕea quily. fač unū cariaġ mēmii de ƿskely 7 Loydarth ad Molend.
 de Melyndref. 7 valent p annū opa iiijđ.

Sm^a iiijđ.

Castel Iſm dič qđ Ieuⁿ gogh ap Dđ Ieuⁿ ap Dđ Vayŕ 7
Wladus. eoꝝ compoꝛē tenent ibm j caruē ƿre 7 redd p a^m vſ. ad
 fm ſcī Mich. Iſm p a^m iiijđ. ad fm Penf. Et fač oīia ƿuič ut ƿđcī
 tenentes de Landogen.

Sm^a caruē ƿre j feod j caruē 7 vj bouaſ Sm^a bidenī.¹

Et med' qđ dñs emit apud Trefscysſel libtatē quorꝫd^am que

¹ Blank in the MS.

Trefseysilh. Item, they say that Ieuan ap Moylmorua, Oweyñ ap Morice and their co-tenants hold there 2 carucates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 10s. 4d., and do all services as the aforesaid tenants of Mayngloffañ.

Ros Rowen. Farmers there. Item, they say that Ieuan ap Gryffyd, Gryffyd ap Philip, Ieuan ap David and their co-tenants hold there 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2s.

Services. And all the aforesaid give as a heriot the best beast, and if there is not a great beast 5s. And they give leyrwyt, 2s. if a maid, if not 12d., and they give collection of sheep as above. And they do suit at the mill of Melyndref, and for the prisoners and wreck they do as above, and they do suit of court as above, and they pay toll for stallions, and their common fine is 7s.

Trefissae. Item, the said Robert ap Eynon, Eynon ap Adam and their co-tenants hold there 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2s., and render all services as the aforesaid tenants of Ros Rowen.

Landogen. Item, they say that David ap Gruffyth, Gruffyth ap David and their co-tenants hold there 6 bovates of land, and render yearly at Michaelmas 3s. 4d. And do all services as the aforesaid tenants of Ros Rowen, and besides each of them has to do one haulage of materials from Perskely and Loydarth to the mill of Melyndref, and the services are worth yearly 4d.

Total 4d.

Castell Wladus. Item, they say that Ieuan Gogh ap David, Ieuan ap David Vayr and their co-tenants hold there 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 5s., and yearly at Pentecost 3d., and do all services as the aforesaid tenants of Landogen.

Total of carucates of land 1 fee, 1 carucate 6 bovates.

Total of the sheep.

And note that the Lord bought at Trefseysael a certain liberty which is called "Hauancia," that is from 6½ bovates of land,

vocat' hauancia videlīt de vj bouať dī ųre quond' Mauť ap Ithel unde redd' consueť qui solui debent dno jd. j. acus (*sic*) ad fm Pentecosť.

Sm^a in denať . xxxvjs. iiijđ. ob.

Sm^a valoť Mañii p extenť xxxvijs. vijđ.

Sup^{ior}
Ball'is.

Tenentes de Pebidiauk qui tenent feod' militať quoť hereditates non sunt diuidende. Maťr Ad^m Hotoň, Willñs ap Lt, Phus ap Wilt, Oweň ap Lt, Henť Vaghuⁿ Thom^s Brouň, Kediur ap Kenach, Ieuⁿ ap Meylť, Ad^m Blakemaň, Howeť ap Ph. Oweyň ap Morice, Ieuⁿ ap Tanked, Ph Vachuⁿ ap Ph ap Kediur, 7 Symond' ap Dđ iurať, diť p sacřm eoť qđ Phus Russel tenj de dno in capite apđ Gybrisford' iiij caruť 7 vj bouať ųre.

Serucia.

Et pđcūs Phus Russel tenj p homagiū. Et dñs hebit releuū ward 7 maritať cū acciderit. Et dabūt collect' bidenť quolīt iij^o anno ut s^a. Et sať secť Cuť p Suñ xv dieť. Et sequi đent dñm cū reliquis bti Daud tempore gurre. Iľm diť qđ Petrus Russel filius Iohis Russel tenet in capite de dno apud Bremstoň dī feod' 7 apud Heyscastel 7 Rendestoň j feod' unde redd' p a^m jd. ad fm sđi Mich. Iľm tj apud Trefduoke dī feod'. Et apud Littardistoň iij caruť ųre 7 apud Patrickysford' ij bouať ųre. Et facient oñia ųuiť ut pđcūs Phus Russel.

Iľm diť qđ Wilt ap Lt 7 fres sui tenent de dno in capite apđ Patrikysford' vij caruť 7 dī terre. Et dñs Willñs sať secť Cuť p se et fribj suis. Et cōiť soluent collect' bidenť. Et oñia ųuicia facient ut pđcūs Phus Russel.

Iľm Guelt Martyň tenj apud Tankardistoň de dno in capite feod'. Et facient (*sic*) oñia ųuiť ut pđcūs Phus Russel.

formerly of Maur ap Ithel ; from which there was a customary rent which should be paid to the Lord at Pentecost of 1*d.* and 1 needle.

Total in money, 36*s.* 4½*d.*

Total of the value of the Manor by the extent, 37*s.* 7*d.*

Upper
Ball's.

Tenants of Pebidiauk who hold knights' fees and whose estates are not liable to be divided.

Master Adam Hotoñ, William ap Llewelin, Philip ap William, Owen ap Llewelin, Henry Vaughan, Thomas Brouñ, Kediur ap Kenach, Ieuan ap Meylef, Adam Blakemañ, Howet ap Philip, Oweyn ap Morice, Ieuan ap Tanket, Philip Vauchan ap Philip ap Kediur, and Symondt ap David, the Jurors, say on their oath that Philip Russel holds from the Lord in capite at Gybrisford 4 carucates and 6 bovates of land.

Services.

And the aforesaid Philip Russel holds by homage, and the Lord has relief, wardship, and marriage whenever they occur, and they give collection of sheep every third year as above. And they do suit of Court by summons of 15 days, And they are bound to follow the Lord with the relics of the Blessed David in time of war. Item, they say that Peter Russel, son of John Russel, holds in capite of the Lord at Bremerstoñ a half fee, and at Heyscastel and Rendestoñ 1 fee, for which he pays yearly at Michaelmas 1*d.* Item, he holds at Trefduok half a fee and at Littardistoñ 3 carucates of land, and at Patrickysford 2 bovates of land, and they do all the services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

Item, they say that William ap Llewellyn and his brothers hold of the Lord in capite at Patrikysford 7½ carucates of land, and Master William does suit of Court for himself and his brothers, and they give the collection of sheep jointly, and they do all services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

Item, William Martyn holds at Tankardistoñ a fee from the Lord in capite, and they do all services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

¹ ¹¹²⁰ ¹¹²⁰ Iīm Ieuⁿ ap Meylē^r ten³ in capite de dno apud Iordanystoñ
j feod. Et facient (*sic*) omia ſuič ut pđcūs Phus Russel.

¹ ¹¹²⁰ Iīm Iohes Littard [tenet] de dno in capite apud Littardistoñ
j feod. Et facient (*sic*) omia ſuič ut pđcūs Phus Russel.

¹¹²⁰ ¹¹²⁰ Iīm Ad^m Blakemoñ ten³ de dno in capite apud Castrū Lupi j
caruē ĩre dī. Et fač omia ſuič ut pđcūs Phus Russel.

¹¹²⁰ ¹¹²⁰ Iīm Phus Cadogañ ten³ de dno in capite dī feod apud Castrū
Kenlas ĩ redd³ p^m jđ. ad fm ſcī Michis. Et fač omia ſuič ut pđcūs
Philippus Russel.

¹¹²⁰ ¹¹²⁰ Iīm Iohes Mathey t³ apud Gibbrigysford vj bouať ĩre, Et fač
omia ſuič ut pđcūs Phus Russel.

¹¹²⁰ ¹¹²⁰ Iīm comptū est p^m quand antiquā extenť qđ Galfridus de Rupe
ten³; Vadū Gybyrygh p^m dī feod p^m ſuič pđcā.

Sm^a feod. vj feod. ij caruē. dī

Sm^a bidenť. lxij dī bidenť

Sm^a redd³ in denať. ijd.

¹¹²⁰ ¹¹²⁰ ¹¹²⁰ Iīm dicūt Ad^m Blakmoñ ten³ apud Skeybryth ij
Lib¹ tenent¹ lib^m qui
tene¹ legem caruē ĩre ĩ redd³ p^m annū j lib cere ad fm Pasch. Et
Wall¹. tenet p^m antiquā tenuť. Et fač dno omia ſuič ut pđcūs
Phus Russel.

Iīm dič qđ Wilt ap Lt ĩ eius comporē tenent apud Lannan j
caruē ĩre. Et apud Langloffañ. vij bouať ĩre. Et dabūt releuiū.
Et fač secť Cuť ut sup^a. Et dabūt collecť bidenť. Et si pťres
ſiunt filii pīmogenitus recipiet seisinā p^m omib³ frib³. Et faciet
[sectam] Cuť p^m eisđ tanq^m Henaf.

¹¹²⁰ ¹¹²⁰ Iīm Thom^s Brouñ ĩ eius comporē tenent apud Roslonnaū³ ij
Caruē ĩre ĩ redd³ p^m annū xxijđ. ad fm Nať ſcī Iohis Bapťe. Et fač
omia ſuič ut pđcūs Wilt ap Lt.

¹ Supply per.

Item, Ieuan ap Meyler holds in capite of the Lord at Iordanystofi 1 fee, and they do all services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

Item, John Littard [holds] from the Lord in capite at Littardis-ton one fee, and they do all services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

Item, Adam Blakemoñ holds of the Lord in capite at Castle Lupus one carucate and a half of land, and does all services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

Item, Philip Cadogañ holds of the Lord in capite half a fee at Castle Kenlas, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 1*d.*, and does all services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

Item, John Mathey holds at Gibbrigysford 6 bovates of land, and does all services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

Item, by the account in a certain ancient extent Godfrey de Rupe holds Vadum Gybrygh for a half fee at the aforesaid services.

Total of fees, 6 fees 2 carucates and a half.

Total of sheep, 62 and half a sheep.

Total of rents in money, 2*d.*

Free Tenants Item, they say that Adam Blakmoñ holds at Skey-
there who bryth 2 carucates of land, and pays yearly at Easter one
hold by the pound of wax, and he holds by the ancient tenure, and
law of Wales. renders to the Lord all services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

Item, they say that William ap Llewelin and his co-tenants hold at Lannan 1 carucate of land and at Llangloffañ 7 bovates of land, and they give relief and do suit of court as above, and they give collection of sheep, and if there are more sons than one the eldest receives seisin for all the brothers, and he does suit of court for them as "Henaf."¹

Item, Thomas Brouñ and his co-tenants hold at Roslonnaüger 2 carucates of land, and render yearly at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist 22*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid William ap Llewelin.

¹ The eldest?

9) Iſm Kediur ap Gualſ tenj apud Pencaſ iiij caruē 7 ij bouaſ 7re. Et faē omia ſuicia ut 7dēus Willms ap Lt.

10) Iſm Howet ap Kediur Gogth t3 apud Treffasser vj bouaſ 7re 7 ij ptes j bouaſ 7 redd p annū ob ad fm Penſ. Et faē omia ſuiē ut 7dicſ Wilt ap Lt.

Iſm Phus Gogth ap Robyñ t3 apud Pencadeyriſ j caruē et ii j bouaſ 7re 7 redd p am jd. ad fm Penſ. Et faē omia ſuiē ut predictus Willms ap Lt.

Iſm Lewet ap Rosseſ tenj ibm dī Caruē 7re. Et redd p annū .jd. ad fm Penſ. Et fac omia ſuicia ut 7dēus Willms.

11) Iſm Ieu'n ap Tedef et eius comporē tenent apud Trefiarthro j caruē 7re. Et facient omia ſuiē ut 7dēus Willms.

Iſm Kediur ap Gſ 7 eius comporē tenet (*sic*) apud Lanuohouſ j caruē 7re redd in pecunia. Et facient omia ſuiē ut 7dēus Willms.

Iſm Gruff ap M'edith 7 eius comporē tenēt apud Trefenauk iiij bouaſ 7re. Et faē omia ſuiē ut 7dēus Wilt.

12) Iſm Daid ap Ieu'n ap Gſ tenj apud Trefellym iiij bouaſ 7re. Et faē omia ſuiē ut 7dēus Willms.

Iſm Howet Preskeñ tenj apud Newetoñ j caruē 7 dī 7re 7 redd p annū ob ad fm Penſ. Et faē omia ſuiē ut 7dēus Wilt.

13) Iſm Daid ap Tydeſ tenet apud Penheskeñ j caruē 7re 7 redd p annū j acū ad festum Penſ. Et faē omia ſuiē ut 7dēus Wilt.

Iſm Howet ap Daykyñ 7 eius comporē tenent apud Kayrgowil j caruē 7re. Et redd p annū jd. ob ad fm Penſ. Et faē omia ſuiē ut 7dēus.

14) Iſm Ieu'n ap Lt ap Kediur 7 eius comporē tenēt apd Trefsey-sil j caruē 7re. Et redd p annū . iiijjd. q^a 7 j lb cere ad fm ſci Mich. Et faē omia seruicia ut 7dēus Willms.

Item, Kedivor ap Gwalter holds at Pencaŕ 4 carucates and 2 bovates of land, and does all services as the aforesaid William ap Llewelin.

Item, Howel ap Kedivor Gogth holds at Treffasser 6 bovates of land and 2 parts of a bovat, and pays yearly at Pentecost $\frac{1}{2}d.$, and does all services as the aforesaid William ap Llewelin.

Item, Philip Gogth ap Robyñ holds at Pencadeyrik 1 carucate and 3 bovates of land, and pays yearly at Pentecost $1d.$, and does all services as the aforesaid William ap Llewelin.

Item, Lewellyn ap Rosseŕ holds there half a carucate of land, and pays yearly at Pentecost $1d.$, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Ieuan ap Tedeŕ and his co-tenants held at Trefiarthro 1 carucate of land, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Kedivor ap Gŕ and his co-tenants hold at Lanuohouŕ ~~et~~ 1 carucate of land, and pay in money, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Gruffyd ap Meredith and his co-tenants hold at Trefenauk 4 bovates of land, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, David ap Ieuan ap Gŕ holds at Trefellym 4 bovates of land, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Howet Preskeñ holds at Newetofñ $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land, and pays yearly at Pentecost $\frac{1}{2}d.$, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, David ap Tydeŕ holds at Penheskeñ one carucate of land, and pays yearly at Pentecost one needle, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Howell ap Daykyñ and his co-tenants hold at Kayrgowil 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, and do all services as the aforesaid.

Item, Ieuan ap Llewelin ap Kedivor and his co-tenants hold at Trefseysil 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas $4\frac{1}{2}d.$, and one pound of wax, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Ray Iſm Wenlt fit loꝝ ⁊ eius compoꝛē tenet (*sic*) apud Treftheylſn j caruē ſre ⁊ redd p annū ijs. ad ſm ſcī Mich. Et faē oīa ſuic ut p̄dēus Willm̄s.

Ray Iſm Ieuⁿ ap Lt ⁊ eius compoꝛē tenēt apud Pencayr ij Caruē ſre ⁊ redd p annū ob ad ſm ſcī Mich. Et facient oīa ſeruic ut p̄dictus Willm̄s.

J Iſm Howel ap Phi ⁊ eius compoꝛē tenet (*sic*) apud Carnetoth j caruē ſre ⁊ redd p annū jd. ⁊ j acū ad ſm Penſ. Et facient oīa ſeruicia ut p̄dēus Willm̄s.

Ray Iſm idem Howel ap Ph ⁊ eius compoꝛē tenēt apud Brywnent j Caruē ſre ⁊ redd p annū ijd. ad ſm Penſ. Et facient oīa ſuicia ut p̄dēus Willm̄s.

Iſm Ph ap Meur⁹ ⁊ eius compoꝛē tenēt ibm ij bouat ſre Et facient oīa ſeruicia ut p̄dēus Willm̄s.

Ray Iſm Daid ap Gronowe ap Seyssil ⁊ eius compoꝛē tenēt apud Lysclethe j caruē ſre ⁊ redd p annū jd. ad ſm Penſ Et facient oīa ſeruicia ut p̄dēus Willt.

J Iſm Ieuⁿ Henaf de Kille tenj ibm j caruē ſre ſine redd in pecunia. Et facient (*sic*) oīa ſeruicia ut p̄dēus Willt.

Ray Iſm Ieuⁿ ap Dd et eius compoꝛē tenj apud Pantech j caruē ſre Et facient oīa ſeruicia ut p̄dēus Willt.

Ray Iſm Willt ap Ieuⁿ tenj apud Lanstinañ ij caruē ⁊ dī ſre, Et facient (*sic*) oīa ſeruicia ut p̄dēus Willm̄s,

J Iſm hedes Dankyñ ap Morgañ tenent apud Melyndref j caruē ſre ⁊ redd p annū jd. ad ſm Penſ Et faē oīa ſuic ut p̄dēus Willt.

J Iſm Gilbertus ap Ieuⁿ ⁊ eius compoꝛē tenent apud Trefhenre j caruē ſre Et redd p a^m ob ad ſm Penſ ⁊ j par calcaſ deaurat vel vjd Et faē oīa ſuic ut p̄dēus Willm̄s,

Ray Iſm Robtus Martyñ tenj apud Landegof iij caruē ſre Et faē oīa ſuicia ut p̄dēus Willm̄s,

Item, Wenllian, daughter of Joþ, and her co-tenants hold at Treftheylyñ 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2s., and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Ieuan ap Llewelin and his co-tenants hold at Pencayr 2 carucates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas $\frac{1}{2}d.$, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Howet ap Philip and his co-tenants hold at Carnetoth one carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 1d. and 1 needle, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, the same Howet ap Philip and his co-tenants hold at Brywnnt 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 2d., and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Philip Meurc and his co-tenants hold there 2 bovates of land, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, David ap Gronowe ap Seyssil and his co-tenants hold at Lysclethe 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 1d., and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Ieuan Henaf de Kelle holds there one carucate of land without rent in money, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Ieuan ap David and his co-tenants hold at Pantech 1 carucate of land, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, William ap Ieuan holds at Lanstinan $2\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, the heirs of Dankyñ ap Morgañ hold at Melyndref 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 1d., and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Gilbert ap Ieuan and his co-tenants hold at Trefhenre 1 carucate, and pay yearly at Pentecost a halfpenny and one pair of gilded spurs, or 6d., and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Robert Martyñ holds at Landegof 3 carucates of land, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

h. Iſm Ieuⁿ ap Kediur ʔ eius comporcē tenēt apud Porthknolle j carucaſ ʔre ʔ redd p annū . xijđ. ad Paſcē ʔ ſm ſcī Mich. Et facient omīa ʔuič ut ʔđcūs Willm̃s. Iſm hent ibm j molend de quo redd đno xijđ. ad ſm Paſche ʔ ſcī Mich. Et redd đno de dco Molend dī bidenč.

h. am.) Iſm Dankyñ ap Gŕ tenj apud Knathⁿ j caruč ʔre Et redd p annū jđ. ad ſm Penč. Et facient (*ſic*) omīa ʔuič ut ʔđcūs Willm̃s.

h. sh. Iſm Gruff ap Howelt ʔ eius comporcē tenent apud Trefethlym j caruč ʔre et fač omīa ʔuič ut ʔđcūs Willm̃s

h. v. Iſm Walſus ap Traharne ʔ eius comporcē tenēt apud Trefkedryg j caruč ʔre Et redd p annū jđ. ad ſm Penč Et facient omīa ſcruič ut ʔđcūs Willm̃s.

h. l. r. d. f.) Iſm Kenewryg ap Dđ tenj apud Melyndref iiij bouač ʔre Et redd p annū ijs. jđ. ob ad ſm ſcī Mich.

h. y. m. Iſm Kediur Vaghⁿ t3 apud Trefthlynmyñ dī caruč ʔre Et redd p annū xijđ. ad ſm ſcī Mich. Et fač omīa ʔuič ut ʔđcūs Willt.

h. l. o. i.)
am.) Iſm Ieuⁿ ap Iorūth Breheŕ tenj apud Porthlley ij bouač ʔre ʔ redd p annū . xijđ. ad ſm ſcī Mich, Et fač oīa ʔuič ut ʔđcūs Willt.

Sm^a feod iiij ʔ j caruč terre

Sm^a bidenč . xlj

Sm^a redd in denač . x3. ixđ. ob q^a.

Tenentes inferior ballie de Pebid qui tenēt feod Milīč.

h. is
h. am.)
h. am. i.) Phs Cadigañ t3 de đno in capite apud Cadyganistoñ vj caruč ʔ dī ʔre.

h. l. d. i. s.) Iſ Dña Wenthlīana Martyñ t3 j feod apud Tankardystoñ

h. l. e.
h. i.) It Roſtus Martyñ t3 apud Trefclemens j feod ʔ redd p am v3. ad ſm Paſch,

Item, Ieuan ap Kedivor and his co-tenants hold at Porthknolle one carucate of land, and pay yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 12*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, They have there one mill of which the rent to the Lord at Easter and Michaelmas is 12*d.*, and they pay to the Lord of the aforesaid mill half a sheep.

Item, Dankyñ ap Gŕ holds at Knathan 1 carucate of land, and pays yearly at Pentecost 1*d.*, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Gruffyd ap Howelt and his co-tenants hold at Trefethlym 1 carucate of land, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Walter ap Traharne and his co-tenants hold at Trefkedryg 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 1*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Kenewryg ap David holds at Melyndref 4 bovates of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 2*s.* 1½*d.*

Item, Kedivor Vaghan holds at Trefthlynmyñ half a carucate of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 12*d.*, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Ieuan ap Ioruerth Breheñ holds at Porthlley 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 12*d.*, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Total fees, 4 and 1 carucate of land.

Total sheep, 41.

Total rent in money, 10*s.* 9¾*d.*

Tenants of the Lower Ballie of Pebidiauk who hold knights' fees.

Philip Cadigañ holds from the Lord in capite at Cadyganistoñ 6½ carucates of land.

Item, Mistress Wenthliana Martyñ holds 1 fee at Tankardystoñ.

Item, Robert Martyn holds at Trefclemens 1 fee, and pays yearly at Easter 5*s.*

ma- Iſm Willms de Rupe t3 apud Oweynstoñ dī feoð Et apud
coll.) Newgol dī feoð. Et omēs þdēi fač omia 3uič ut þdēi tenentes qui
d. tenēt feoð miliſ in Pencayr ex¹⁰ uno feoð Robti Martyñ de quo dñs
 non hebit ward nec maritaĝ.

Sm^a feoð iij . 7 j caruč 7 dī.

Sm^a bidenſ . xxxvj dī.

Sm^a redd in denaſ . v8. vjd.

pis- Iſm Robtus Martyñ t3 apud Assepistoñ j caruč 3re
 Lib¹ tenent¹. sine redd.

stom.) Iſ Gruff Vachⁿ 7 eius comporč tenent apud Grentoñ j caruč
 3re 7 redd p annū v8. vd. ob ad ſm ſcī Mich. Iſ Ieuⁿ ap Oweñ
nd- 7 Ieuⁿ ap Nicolas 7 eo3 comporč tenent apud Landellaw j
 feoð quonð Ieuⁿ ap Eſcoþ diuſe locis. Et redd p annū .
calcu- x38. jd. ob 7 j paſ calcaſ. Et dčus redd in pecunia deb3 ſolui
 p tenentes de Landellowe ad ſm Paſch 7 ſcī Mich. Iſ Phus
stom.) Cadygañ t3 apud Buartheñ ij bouaſ 3re Et redd p annū . iij8.
nd- ad ſm ſcī Mich. Iſ idm Phus ten3 apud Landenauk iijj Caruč . vj
 bouaſ 3re 7 redd p annū xijđ. ad ſm ſcī Mich 7 ſolui debet p
tyd.) tenentes de Gourhyd. Iſ idem Phus t3 apud Brymyskaweñ j caruč
nyss- 3re sine redd. Iſ Daudid ap Gruff ap Howeſ t3 apud Warecoyd .
recond.) vj bouaſ 3re et deb ſecſ ad Molend dñi. Iſ Henſ Vachⁿ t3 apud
nyss- Lanreythañ ij caruč 3re. Iſ Leweſ ap Morys 7 Daudid ap Meilleſ
marth- tenent apud Holmarth j caruč 3re sine redd. Iſ Ioh ap Henſ 7
leichen.) Daudid Gogh tenent apud Penheskeñ dī caruč 3re. Et debent ſecſ
 molend de Trefdyñ. Iſ Wilt ap Lt ap Oweyñ 7 Ieuⁿ ap Oweyñ
 tenent apud Trefmengaſ j caruč 3re sine redd. Iſ Phus ap Lt
man- t3 apud Trefmengaſ Vachⁿ dī caruč 3re. Iſ Robtus Ros t3
mai- apud Tyrmeýboñ Oweyñ dī caruč 3re sine redd, Iſm Henſ Vachⁿ
 Leweſ ap Morys 7 eo3 comporč ten3 Egluscomhithich j caruč 3re
nyss- 7 redd p a^m iijđ. ad ſm Penſ. It Phus Vachⁿ . Daudid ap Meilleſ 7
leichen.) eo3 comporč tenent apud Lanygige j caruč 3re sine redd. Iſ dčus
nyss- Phus Vachⁿ t3 apud Killerouſ j caruč 3re 7 redd p a^m j par cirotheč
nyss- ad ſm Penſ. Iſm Thomas Brouñ t3 apud Duarth ij bouaſ 3re p
nyss- Carſ 7 redd p a^m iij8. ad ſm ſcī Mich p omi 3uič. Iſm Daykyñ 7
nyss- eius comporč tenent apud Lanegige Vechⁿun iij bouaſ 3re. Et redd
 p annū ij8. ad ſm ſcī Mich 7 fač ſecſ molend dñi. Iſm Robtus Res

Item, William de Rupe holds at Oweynstoñ $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee, and at Newgol $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee. And all the aforesaid do all services as the aforesaid tenants who hold Knights' fees in Pencayr, except one fee of Robert Martyn, of which the Lord has neither wardship nor marriage.

Total fees, 3 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates.

Total sheep, $36\frac{1}{2}$.

Total rents in money, 5s. 6d.

Free Tenants. Item, Robert Martyn holds at Assepistoñ 1 carucate of land, without rent.

Item, Gruff Vachan and his co-tenants hold at Grentoñ 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 5s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. Item, Ieuan ap Owen and Ieuan ap Nicholas and their co-tenants hold at Landellaw a fee formerly of Ieuan ap Escop in different places, and pay yearly 11s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. and 1 pair of spurs, and the said money rent should be paid by the tenants of Llandellowe at Easter and Michaelmas. Item, Philip Cadygañ holds at Buartheñ 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 3s. Item, the same Philip holds at Landenauk 4 carucates 6 bovates of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 12d., and that ought to be paid by the tenants of Gourhyd. Item, the same Philip holds at Brymyskaweñ 1 carucate of land without rent. Item, David ap Gruffyd ap Howel holds at Warecoid 6 bovates of land and owes suit at the Lord's mill. Item, Henry Vachan holds at Laureythañ 2 carucates of land. Item, Llewelin ap Morys and David ap Meillef hold at Holmarth 1 carucate of land without rent. Item, John ap Henry and David Gogh hold at Penheskeñ $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate of land and owe suit at the mill of Trefdyñ. Item, William ap Llewelin ap Oweyñ and Ieuan ap Oweyñ hold at Trefmengař 1 carucate of land without rent. Item, Philip ap Llewelyn holds at Trefmengař Vachan $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate of land. Item, Robert Ros holds at Tyrmeyboñ Oweyñ $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate of land without rent. Item, Henry Vachan Lewelin ap Morys and their co-tenants hold at Egluscomhithich 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 3d. Item, Philip Vaughan, David ap Meillef and their co-tenants hold at Lanygige 1 carucate of land without rent. Item, the said Philip Vaughan holds at Killerouf 1 carucate of land, and pays yearly at Pentecost 1 pair of gloves. Item,

12.) 7 eius compore tenent apud Lanenyñ dī caruē 7re 7 redd p am ob
 7 7 iij pia cirotheē ad fm Penf, Et faē secē ad Molend de Poulth-
 caulok. If Daid ap Ieuⁿ. Morys ap Lt 7 eo7 compore tenent
 apud Poulthcaulok ij caruē 7re Et redd p annū iijđ. ob ad fm
 Penf. 7 faē secē molend.

14.) Ifm Willm̄s ap Eignoñ t3 apud Hendref Trefcieth 7 Trefly-
 wyth ij caruē 7re sine redd. Ifm Lt ap Morys t3 apud Tyrmynny
 ij ptes j caruē sine redd. If Lewet ap Morys t3 apud Gourhid v
 14.) bouaē 7re et apud Porthmauē iij bouaē 7re sine redd 7 faē secē
 14.) Molend. Ifm Ieuⁿ Tewe t3 apud Harnglaū ij bouaē 7re 7 redd p
 14.) am iijđ. ad fm Penf. Ifm Ieuⁿ ap Dd 7 eius compore tenent apud
 14.) Trefhernyñ ij bouaē 7re sine reddi. Et faē secē Molend dñi. Ifm
 14.) Madoc ap Cadogañ 7 Symond tenent apud Treffpoyt j bouaē 7re 7
 14.) redd p am iijđ. ad fm Penf. Ifm Ad^m Henf t3 apud Porthlisky
 14.) dī Caruē 7re sine redd. Ifm Phus ap Kediur t3 apud Porthgleys
 14.) dī Caruē 7re sine redd. Ifm Phus Gogh t3 apud Porthstinan ij
 bouaē 7re sine redd.

.) Et om̄es p̄dci dabūt releū ex^{to} Thoñ Brouñ. Et dabūt collect
 biđ ut sup^a. Et faē secē Cuñde xv^{aa} in xv^{aaa}. Et dñs Ad^m. Henf
 Ieuⁿ ap Gf Vaghⁿ. Lewet ap Morys. Phus Vaghⁿ. Daid ap
 Ieuⁿ. Daid ap Meyler 7 Daid ap Gf ap Howelt diē se esse
 steñefre in Molend dñi. Et faē secē ad Molend cū tenentib3 suis.

Sm^a feod. iij dī 7 vj bouaē 7re.

Sm^a biđ xxxv. dī.

Sm^a Cirotheē. iij pia et val3 iijđ.

Sm^a redd in denaē xxvijs. ixđ. ob.

Sm^a valoē p extenē xxxiijs. vijđ. ob.

p̄c biđ.

Thomas Brown holds at Duarth 2 bovates of land by deed, and pays yearly at Michaelmas for all services 4s. Item, Daykyñ and his co-tenants hold at Llanegige Vechaun 3 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 3s., and do suit at the Lord's mill. Item, Robert Res and his co-tenants hold at Llanenyñ $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost a halfpenny and 3 pair of gloves, And do suit at the mill of Pwllcauerok. Item, David ap Ieuan, Morys ap Llewelyn, and their co-tenants hold at Pwllcauerok 2 carucates of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost $3\frac{1}{2}d.$, and do suit at the mill.

Item, William ap Eignoñ holds at Hendref Trefeierth and Treflywyth 2 carucates of land without rent. Item, Llewelyn ap Morys holds at Tyrmynny two parts of a carucate without rent. Item, Llewelyn ap Morys holds at Gourhid 5 bovates of land, and at Porthmauñ 3 bovates of land without rent, and does suit at the mill. Item, Ieuan Tewe holds at Harnglañ 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at Pentecost 4d. Item, Ieuan ap David and his tenants hold at Trefhernyñ 2 bovates of land without rent and do suit at the Lord's mill. Item, Madoc ap Cadogañ and Symond hold at Treffpoyt 1 bovat of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 4d. Item, Adam Henf holds at Porthlisky half a carucate of land without rent. Item, Philip ap Kedivor holds at Porthgleys half a carucate of land without rent. Item, Philip Gogh holds at Porthstinan 2 bovates of land without rent.

And all the aforesaid give relief except Thomas Brouñ, and they give collection of sheep as above. And they do suit of court from 15 days to 15 days. And Master Adam Henry, Ieuan ap Gryffyd Vaughan, Llewelyn ap Morys, Phillip Vaughan, David ap Ieuan, David ap Meyler, and David ap Gf ap Howelt say that they are "steñefre" in the Lord's mill, and they do suit at the mill with the other tenants.

Total fees, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and 6 bovates of land.

Total sheep, $35\frac{1}{2}$.

Total gloves, 4 pair, and they are worth 4d.

Total rents in money, 27s. $9\frac{1}{2}d.$

Total value by the extent, 34s. $7\frac{1}{2}d.$

Price of sheep.

CASTRU' MAURICII.

Meyler Gogh , Dñs Phus Captus , Lewet ap Ph . Ieuⁿ ap Lt . Thomas Nicolt . Phus Robyñ . Ieuⁿ Taylor , Daud ap Ieuⁿ . Henř Dedewyth . Gouř Wared , Walt Henř . 7 Henř Ad^m iurati dicūt p sacřm eoř qđ edificia lignea ibm valent p annū xvjd. Iřm dicūt qđ Hagard ibm valj ad locand p annū iiijđ. Iřm dñs het ibm unū Molend aquaticū 7 valet p am scđm verū valorem iiij marc. Et valj piscaria aque de Marleys ibm , xijđ. Iřm dicūt qđ dñs het ibidm iiij^{ss} acř bosci 7 valent pficua eiusđ sine destruccōne . vř. p annū , Et exiř melt eiusdem bosci valj p annū iiijđ. Et valent pñt 7 pquis Cuř ibm p annū . vř. Et Mañiū de Noua Mota tenetur reddere Castro Mauř jd. ad festum Sđi Michis.

Sm^a lxxvjř. vđ.

br.) Iřm dicunt qđ dñs het ibm in Campo qui vocat^r le Hoke iiij^{ss} acř , Et valj acř ad locñ p annū iiijđ. Et in Campo qui vocat^r Wodehult 7 Wodeley . iiij^{ss} acř. Et valj acř ad loč p annū ijd. Et in Campo qui vocat^r Clunforñ xvj acř , Et valj acř ad loč p am ijd. Et debj seřař sup acř fři 7 siliğ . iiij bj. Et respond ad iij granū. Et sup acř ord 7 aueñ . viij bj. Et respond ad iij granū.

Sm^a vijd.

Sm^a ¹

Prata 7
pastura. Itm dicūt qđ dñs het ibm . vj acř prati et valj acř ad loč p am xijđ. Iř dicūt qđ sunt infra pcū iij acř pastuř , Et valj acř ad locand p annū iiijđ. Iř dicūt qđ sunt ibm . xx . acř pastuř in Mora. Et valj pastuř cuiuslīt acř ad locand p am ijd. Et est ibi mora pro turbis fodend conř x acř , Et valj acř cū pficuo iiijđ. p am. Et valj pastura bosci p am ad loč . ijs. Et possunt sustiñi ibm iij affř xxiiij grossa ařalia 7 . c. bident , Et valj pastura

¹ Blank in the MS.

CASTLE MAURICE.

Meyler Gogh, Master Philip the chaplain, Llewelyn ap Philip, Ieuan ap Llewellyn, Thomas Nicolt, Philip Robyñ, Ieuan Taylor, David ap Ieuan, Henry Dedewyth, Gour' Wared, Walter Henry and Henry Adam, the jurors, say on their oaths that the wooden buildings there are worth yearly 16*d*. Item, they say that a haggard there is worth yearly to let 4*d*. Item, the Lord has there a water mill which is worth yearly according to its true value 4 marks ; and a fishery in the water of Marleys there is worth 12*d*. Item, they say the Lord has there 80 acres of wood, and the profits of the same, without injury, are worth yearly 5*s*. and the outgoings of the honey of the said wood are worth yearly 4*d*. ; and the pleas and perquisites of the court there are worth yearly 5*s*. ; and the manor of New Mote is bound to pay to Castle Maurice at Michaelmas 1*d*.

Total, 66*s*. 5*d*.

fol

They also say that the Lord has there 80 acres in a field called "Le Hoke," and each acre is worth yearly to let 4*d*., and in the field called "Wodehult" and Wodeley 80 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 2*d*., and 16 acres in a field called "Clunforñ," and each acre is worth yearly to let 2*d*., and they ought to sow on each acre of wheat and buckwheat 4 bushels, and to account for 3 measures, and for every acre of barley and oats 8 bushels, and to account for 3 measures.

Total, 7*d*.

Total

Meadows and Pastures. Item, they say the Lord has there 6 acres of meadow, and each acre is worth yearly to let 12*d*. They also say that there are within the park 3 acres of pasture, and each acre is worth yearly to let 4*d*. Item, they say that there are there in the marsh 20 acres of pasture, and each acre of pasture is worth yearly to let 2*d*., and there is there a bog for digging peat containing 10 acres, and each acre with the profits is worth yearly 4*d*., and the pasture of the wood is worth yearly to let 2*s*. And there are able to be kept there 3 horses, 24 great beasts and 100 sheep, and the

cuiuslīt grossi aialis ijd. Et p . x . bid ijd. Et dicunt qđ dñs potest here ibm x carecī Ruscaꝝ ⁊ sengeř, Et valꝝ carectař ijd.

Sm^a xxiijs. viiijđ.

Libri qui
tenent p'
Cart. Iřm dicunt qđ Isabella ⁊ Iohna filie Wilti Goweř tenent iij bouař ⁊ redd p^am . vs. iijđ. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sēi Mich. Iř Henř Vachuⁿ ij bouař ĩre ⁊ quarř ptē j bouař ĩre. Et redd p annū . iiijjs. xd. eisd ĩis.

Iřm dicūt qđ Wenlř Martyñ tꝝ maneriū de Ricardistoñ, Et redd p a^m xijđ. eisdñm ĩmis.

Sm^a xjs.

Servicia. Et omēs ĩdđi dabunt p hietř melius aial ⁊ si aial non sūt . vs. Et fač secř Cuř de xv^{na}. in quindenā p suñ j noctis. Et secř Molend dñi. Et est cōe amciamentē eoꝝ vijs. Et sequi dent reliquias bti Daud usqꝫ Carnetⁿney ⁊ ceřa ĩuicia tñseūt cū redd in pecunia.

Coloni. Iřm dicunt qđ Daud ap Ieuⁿ tꝝ ij bouař ĩre ⁊ dī ⁊ redd p a^m xxđ. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sēi Mich. Iřm Oweyñ ap Ph tenꝝ j bouař ĩre ⁊ redd p a^m viijđ. eisd ĩmis. Iřm Willm̃s Stradelnal tꝝ iij bouař ĩre ⁊ redd p anñ . ijs. eisd ĩmis. Iřm Daud Gough tenꝝ j bouař ĩre ⁊ redd p a^m . viijđ. eisd ĩmis, Iřm Wilts Carettarius tꝝ iij bouař ĩre ⁊ redd p a^m ijs. eisd ĩ. Iřm Iohnes Ianot tꝝ ij bouař ⁊ dī ĩre ⁊ redd p a^m xxđ. eisd ĩ. Iřm Iohnes filius Rogeri tenet j bouař ⁊ iij ptes uni⁹ bouař ĩre ⁊ redd p annū xiiijđ. eisd ĩ. Iřm Iohnes Thomelyñ tꝝ ij bouař ⁊ dī ĩre ⁊ redd p a^m . xxđ. eisd ĩ. Iřm Henř Dedewith tꝝ ij bouař ⁊ dī ĩre ⁊ redd p annū xxđ. eisd ĩ. Iř Iohnes Ieuⁿ tꝝ j bouař ⁊ dī ⁊ redd p a^m xijđ. eisd ĩ. Iřm Gouř Wared tꝝ ij bouař ĩre ⁊ redd p annū . xvjd. eisd ĩ. Iřm Walřus Henř tꝝ ij bouař ⁊ dī ĩre ⁊ redd p a^m xxđ. eisd ĩ. Iř Walřus Hey tꝝ ij bouař ĩre ⁊ redd p a^m xvjd. eisd ĩ. Iř Ieuⁿ Hult tꝝ j bouař ĩre ⁊ redd p annū viijđ. eisd ĩ. Iř Henř Adam tꝝ ij bouař ĩre ⁊ redd p annū . xvjd. eisd ĩ. Iř Iohnes Castel tꝝ ij bouař ⁊ dī ĩre ⁊ redd p a^m xxđ. eisd ĩ. Iřm Daukyñ Ph tꝝ ij bouař dī ĩre ⁊ redd p anñ xxđ. eisd ĩ. Iř Kedy Robyñ tꝝ j bouař dī ĩre ⁊

pasture of each great beast is worth 2*d.*, and of every 10 sheep 2*d.* And they say the Lord is able to have there 10 loads of rushes and fern, and each load is worth 1*d.*

Total, 23*s.* 8*d.*

Freeholders Item, they say that Isabella and Johanna, daughters
who hold by of William Gower, hold 3 bovates, and pay yearly at
Deed. Easter and Michaelmas 5*s.* 3*d.* Item, Henry Vaughan 2¼ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 10*d.*

Item, they say that Wenllian Martyn holds the Manor of Ricardistôn, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Total, 11*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give their best beast for a heriot, and if they have no beast 5*s.*, and they do suit of court from 15 days to 15 days or a night's summons and suit at the Lord's mill, and they have a common fine of 7*s.*, and they are bound to follow the relics of the Blessed David to Carnetrney, and the other services are included in their money rents.

Farmers. Item, they say that David ap Ieuan holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 20*d.* Item, Oweyn ap Philip holds 1 bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.* Item, William Stradelnal holds 3 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, David Gough holds 1 bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.* Item, William Carettarius holds 3 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, John Janot holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, John the son of Roger holds 1¾ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 13*d.* Item, John Thomelyn holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, Henry Dedewith holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, John Ieuan holds 1½ bovates, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Gouf Wared holds 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.* Item, Walter Henry holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, Walter Hey holds 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.* Item, Ieuan Hult holds

redd p am xijđ eisd t. Iť Nichs Scot t3 ij bouať dī ųre 7 redd p am xxđ. eisd t. Iť Margareta uđ Walųi t3 iij bouat ųre 7 redd p am ijs. eisd t. Iť Iohnes Taillouř t3 ij bouať dī ųre 7 redd p annū. xxđ. eisd t. Iť Eua Relicť Phi Henry t3 ij bouať dī ųre 7 redd p am xxđ. eisd t. Iťm Phus Robyř t3 ij bouať 7 dī ųre 7 redd p annū xxđ eisd t. Iťm Dñs Phus Capellanus t3 ij bouať ųre 7 redd p am xvjd. eisd m ųis. Iť Thomas Nicol t3 j bouať dī ųre 7 redd p am xijđ. eisd řmis. Iť Matheus Moridic t3 ij bouať 7 dī ųre 7 redd p am xxđ. eisd t. Iť řđđi coloni reddent đno. xxř. una cum tenentib3 de Preskely ad řm řđi Andree. Iť đđi coloni redd đno viijđ. p j bouať ųre quā tenent in Cđi.

Sm^a lxviijř. iijđ.

Servicia.

Et omēs řđđi dabunt p hietť melius aīal cuiuscūq3 genīs řiit. Et si aīal non řiit vř. Et dabūt collecť bident quolīt iij anno vij de qualīt Caruť ųre j. Et val3 p am ijs. Et cariare debent grossū řlēm p domib3 ibidm faciend de Preskely 7 Loydarth quociens opus řiit. Et val3 p am iijđ. Et řať secť Cuř 7 Molend, Et cariabūt totum řlēm 7 virgas p Molend leuabūt 7 watliabūt idē sumptib3 suis. Et dñs coopiet domū eiusdm. Et cariabūt molares quociens opus řiit. Et facient inclusiuos 7 purgabūt fossam molend. Et val3 cariağ p am řđdm verū valorem iijř. Et custodire debent prisonēs piculo eoř. Et dabť tholloř de equis empř 7 vendť. Et dicunt řđ Constabulař hebit de bonis cuiuslīt dampnati. vř. Iťm arare debent p j diem si huerint caruť sin autē arabunt xx virgať ųre ad cibū đni řđ opis ijd. Et hciare dent p j diē řđi opis ob. Et quillt hebit p equo suo j pē aueñ. Et sparğē colligē 7 cariare debent totū řenū đni. řūptib3 suis 7 dñs řalcabit.

1 bovatē of land, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d*. Item, Henry Adam holds 2 bovates or land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*. Item, John Castel holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d*. Item, Daukyñ Philip holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d*. Item, Kedy Robyñ holds 1½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Nicholas Scot holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d*. Item, Margareta wife of Walter holds 3 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, John Taillouñ holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d*. Item, Eva, widow of Philip Henry holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d*. Item, Philip Robyñ holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d*. Item, Master Philip the chaplain holds 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*. Item, Thomas Nicol holds 1½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item Mathew Moridic holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d*. Item, the aforesaid farmers pay to the Lord, jointly with the tenants of Preskely at the feast of St. Andrew, 20*s*. Item, the aforesaid farmers pay to the Lord for a bovatē of land that they hold in common 8*d*.

Total, 68*s*. 3*d*.

Services. And all the aforesaid give for a heriot the best beast of whatever kind it may be. And if they have no beast 5*s*., and they give collection sheep every third year, namely one for each carucate of land, and it is worth yearly 2*s*. And they ought to carry the heavy materials for building houses at Preskeley and Loydarth whenever there is need, and this is worth yearly 4*d*. And they do suit of court and of mill, and they carry all the materials and rods for the mill and build and wattle the same at their own cost, but the Lord thatches the houses. And they carry the mill stones whenever there is need, and they make the sluices and clean out the mill pond, and the yearly value of the carriage according to its true value is 3*s*., and they ought to keep the prisoners at their own risk, and they pay toll on horses bought and sold, and they say the Constable has out of the goods of any one convicted 5*s*. Item, they ought to plough for

Iŕ meŕe dent p tres dies ad cibū dñi p̄cii opis jd. Et cariat bladū dñi p j diem ad cibū dñi. Et est cōc anŕciament coꝝ . x . 8. Iŕm sequi debent Constabulaŕ ad litus maris ⁊ bona puenienē ibm de wrecco maris custodire. Iŕ facient baticiu de j acŕ p anū p caŕ que solebant faĉe in esculent ⁊ poculent ad opus ballioꝝ dñi ⁊ valꝝ p annū . iiij.8.

Sm^a

Cotagia.

Iŕm dicūt qđ Rogus Bercator tꝝ j placeā ⁊ curt ⁊ redd p annū iiijđ. ad Pasch ⁊ fm s̄ci Mich. Iŕm Alicia le Kemester tꝝ j cotag ⁊ redd p a^m vjd. eisdm ũm̄is. Iŕm Leukeu filia Kendelaū tꝝ j coŕ ⁊ redd p a^m vlijđ. eisđ t̄. Iŕ Nesē Vauŕ tꝝ j coŕ ⁊ redd p annū vjd. eisdm ũm̄is. Iŕ Daudid ap Ieuⁿ tenꝝ j Curtil ⁊ redd p a^m ijd. eisdm ũm̄is.

Sm^a ijs. vjd.

Seruicia.

Et om̄es p̄dci dabunt p hietē . xvjd. Iŕm collige dent ij acŕ pati ibm p j diem p̄cii opis jd. Iŕm debent meŕe p j diem ad cibū dñi p̄cii opis jd. Iŕm portare debent blad dñi de tassis in hagardo usqꝝ Gang p̄cē opis ijd.

Sm^a

Aduocae.

Iŕm dicūt qđ Willm̄s Daykyñ dat dño p aduoĉ hend ijd. ad Pasche ⁊ fm s̄ci Mich. Iŕm Leucu Gough p eadm ijd. Iŕ Bolyñ uꝝ Daykyñ ijd. p eadm. Iŕm Amabilē fit Nichi p eadm ijd. Iŕm Phus Ianote p eadm ijd. Iŕm Phus Meur p

one day if they have a plough, but if not they plough 20 virgates of land, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 2*d.*, and they ought to harrow for one day, and the value of this is a half-penny; and each has for his horse a peck of oats. And they ought to make, gather, and carry all the Lord's hay at their own cost, but the Lord mows it. And they ought to reap for three days, the Lord finding food, and the value of the service is 1*d.* And they carry the corn of the Lord for one day, the Lord finding food, and they have a common fine of 10*s.* And they ought to attend the constable to the sea shore to guard any wreck of the sea that may be cast up there. Item, they make fencing for an acre a year, for the carriage of which they are used to have eating and drinking at the cost of the bailiffs of the Lord, and it is worth yearly 4*s.*

Total,

Cottagers. Item, they say that Roger Bercator holds one plot and a curtilage, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas, 4*d.* Item, Alice le Kemester holds 1 cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, Lukeu, daughter of Kendelaũ, holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.* Item, Nesĩ Vauĩ holds one cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, David ap Ieuan holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 2*d.*

Total, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give for a heriot 16*d.* Item, they ought to gather two acres of meadow there for one day, and the value of this service is 1*d.* Item, they ought to reap for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* Item, they ought to carry the corn of the Lord from the shocks in the barn to Granġ, and the value of this service is 2*d.*

Total,

Protections. Item, they say that William Daykyñ, for holding a protection, gives to the Lord at Easter and Michaelmas 2*d.* Item, Leucu Gough for the same, 2*d.* Item, Bolyñ the wife of Daykyñ for the same, 2*d.* Item, Amabilla, the daughter of

caðm ijd. Iðm Daud Saps p caðm ijd. Iðm Elyne Toukere p
cað ijd. Iðm Iohnes Lony p caðm ijd.

Sm^a xvijjd.

Sm^a valoř p extenť

PRESKELY.

Libl qui teneť Iðm dicunt qđ dñs de Lanriañ tenj dī feod. Iðm
feod^a Militar^a. tenentes de Maynornawañ j Caruē ĩre. Iðm dñs de
sco Dogmaele dī feod. Iðm tenenť de Trefbñeth j Caruē ĩre 7
nullū redd redditū. Et faē secť Cuř Castri Mauř. Et dabūt
releuiū. Et dñs hebit wardū 7 Maritağ cū acciderit. Et dabūt
(id.) collectē bid ut sup^a. Iðm Ieu^an ap Aythañ t3 apud Trefdauid ij
bouař p 3uic ut s^a. Iðm Daud ap Wilt t3 ibm ij bouař ĩre p Carť p
3uic ut s^a.

Libl. Iðm dicunt qđ Meyler Gogh, Lewet ap Ph. Ieu^an
Gough, Gř ap Cadog^an tenet ibm unā Caruē ĩre 7 redd p
a^m vs. ad Pasche 7 Festum Sđi Michis.

Seruelia. Et omēs pđci dabūt p releuio simul . xs. Et dabūt
collectē bid quolit iij anno ut s^a. Et faē secť ad Molend
7 omia opa ad idem ut coloni infra. Et faē secť Cuř. Et est cōe
aniciamentē eoğ . vijs. Et tenet p tenuř antiq^a.

Libl alt^r Iðm dicunt qđ Lewet Vagh^an, Nichus ap Gř, Daud
tenuř. ap Ieu^an, Ieu^an ap Lt 7 eoğ comporē tenent ibm ij Caruē
ĩre 7 redd p annū xs. ad Pasche et Sđi Michis.

Seruelia. Et omēs pđci dabunt p hietto melius aīal. Et si aīal
non fuit . vs. Et faē secť Molend. Et faē omia 3uicia .
ad idem ut tenenť sup^a. Et cariabūt esculenta 7 poculenta p baltis
đni. Et duē dent psones apud Lawhadeñ. Et faē secť Cuř ut s^a.

Nicholas, for the same, 2*d*. Item, Philip Ianote for the same, 2*d*. Item, Philip Meurc for the same, 2*d*. Item, David Says for the same, 2*d*. Item, Elyne Toukere for the same, 2*d*. Item, John Lony for the same, 2*d*.

Total, 18*d*.

Total value by the extent,

PRESKELY.

Freeholders who hold Knights' Fees. Item, they say that the Lord of Lanriañ holds $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee. Item, the tenants of Maynorna añ a carucate of land. Item, the Lord of St. Dogmaell's, $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee. Item, the tenants of Trefbneth a carucate of land, and pay no rent, but do suit of court at Castle Maurice, and give relief. And the Lord has wardship and marriage when it occurs. And they give collection of sheep as above. Item, Ieuan ap Aythañ holds at Trefdavid 2 bovates by services as above. Item, David ap William holds there 2 bovates of land by deed, by services as above.

Freemen. Item, they say that Meyler Gogh, Llewellyn ap Philip, Ieuan Gough, Gŕ ap Cadogan, hold there a carucate of land, and pay yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 5*s*.

Services. And all the aforesaid pay together for a relief, 10*s*. and give collection of sheep every third year as above. And do suit at the mill and all the services there that the farmers do, as stated below. And do suit of court. And there is a common fine of 7*s*., and they hold by the ancient tenure.

Freemen of other Tenure. Item, they say that Llewellyn Vaughan, Michael ap Gŕ, David ap Ieuan, Ieuan ap Llewellyn, and their co-owners, hold there two carucates of land, and pay yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 10*s*.

Services. And all the aforesaid give as a heriot the best beast, and if they have no beast, 5*s*. And they do suit at the mill, and do all services at it as the aforesaid tenants, and they carry eatables and drinkables for the Lord's Bailiffs. And they ought to escort the prisoners to Lawhadeñ. And they do suit of court as above, and give collection of sheep as above. And those

Et dabūt collectē bid ut s^a. Iŕm qui hēnt Caruē arrare dent p j diem ad cibū dñi p̄c opis jd. Iŕm hciare dent cū ij equis p j diem p̄c opis jd. Et tota villa mēte debet cū vj hōibz p j diem ad cibū dñi p̄c opis jd. Et cariare debent bladū dñi p j diem. Et est cōe amcia-
mentī eoꝝ ut sup^a.

Terra arrentata. Iŕm dicūt qđ Magister Ad^m Hotoñ tenz ibm iij acř
Et redd p a^m vjd. ad fm sēi Mich. Et me^d qđ
dñs de Noua Mota tenz totū Mañiū ibm de dno. Et redd quolīt
anno jd. Castrū Mauř ad festū sēi Michis (*sic*).

Sm^a p annū xvj. vijđ.

Sm^a .¹

Sm^a valore (*sic*) p extenř

CASTRŪ LUPI.

P^{reua}. Phus Ady. Ričus le Tailloř. Phus Fremañ, Iohnes
le Straunge. Fylly Wilt. 7 Daudid Raymond, Iurati
dicūt p sacřm eoꝝ qđ aisiamenta edificioꝝ lapid et ligneoꝝ ibm
valent p annū scđm verū valorem iijj. Iŕm dicunt qđ exitus
gardini ibm tam in hbağ q^m in aliis valz p a^m iijđ. Iŕm pescař
aque ibm valz p annū . xijđ. Iŕm dicunt qđ dñs het ibm j molend
aquaticū Et valz p a^m xxvj. viijđ. Iŕm dicūt qđ dñs het ibm vj
acř bosci. Et valz exitus eiusđm tam p domibz q^m p pastura p
annū . ijs. Et valent plit 7 pquis ibm p a^m xs.

Sm^a xliij.

D^{ñle} d^{ñl}. Iŕm dicūt qđ dñs het in dnico in Campo qui vocat
Lontref j acř dñ. Et valz p annū ad loē vjd. Et in
Campo qui vocat Halnecrof. iij acř 7 valz acř p annū vjd. Et in
Campo qui vocat Ricardishoke sup^o 7 inferius xvj acř. Et valz
acř p a^m iijđ. Et in Campo qui vocat Voulershoke ex utraqz pte

¹ Blank in the MS.

who have ploughs ought to plough for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d*. And they ought to harrow with 2 horses for a day, and the value of this service is 1*d*. And the whole vill ought to reap with 6 men for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d*. And they ought to carry the Lord's corn for a day, and they have a common fine as above.

**Arrented
Lands.**

They also say that Master Adam Hotoñ holds there 3 acres of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 6*d*. And note that the Lord of New Moat holds all the Manor there from the Lord, and pays every year at Castle Maurice, at Michaelmas 1*d*.

Total for the year, 15*s*. 7*d*.

Total,

Total value by the extent,

WOLF'S CASTLE.

Profits.

Philip Ady, Richard the Tailor, Philip Freeman, John le Straunge, Fylly William, and David Raymond, the jurors, on their oaths present that the assize of buildings there, stones and wood, are worth yearly according to the true value 4*s*. Item, they say that the outgoings from a garden there, both in herbage and in other matters, are worth yearly 4*d*. Item, the fishery in the water there is worth yearly 12*d*. Item, they say the Lord has there one water mill, and it is worth yearly 26*s*. 8*d*. Item, they say that the Lord has there six acres of wood. And the value of the outgoings, both for houses as well as pasture, is worth yearly 2*s*. And the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 10*s*.

Total, 44*s*.

**Lord's
Demesne.**

Item, they say that the Lord has in demesne in a field called "Lontref" 1½ acres, and they are worth yearly to let 6*d*. And in a field called "Halnecrof" 4 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 6*d*. And in a field called "Ricardishoke," upper and lower, 16 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 4*d*. And in a field called "Voulerishoke," on both sides of the brook 6 acres, and each acre is worth 2*d*. And in a field called

Riuuli vj acf. Et valj acf ijd. Et in Campo qui vocat' Powerishoke iij acf. Et valj acf p annū ijd. Et in Campo qui vocat' Gore ij acf. Et valj acf ijd. Et in Campo qui vocat' Hardistipe xvj acf. Et valj acf p annū iiijjd. Et in Campo qui vocat' Heth ij acf dī. 44) Et valj p a^m ijd. Et in Campo qui vocat' thronfeld iij acf dī. Et valj acf p annū ijd. Et in Campo qui vocat' Benches iij acf. Et valj acf p a^m iiijjd. Et in Campo qui vocat' Druput vij acf. Et valj acf p a^m iiijjd. Et in Campo qui vocat' Moldiscastel ij acf. Et valj acf ad locand p a^m iiijjd. Et debj seīari sup acf fri 7 siliġ . iiij b3. Et respondeb ad iiij g^anū dī. Et sup acf ordeī iiij b3 7 fnd ad ij g^anū. Et sup acf aueñ viij b3 7 fnd ad ij g^anū 7 dī. Et est in manū dñi iuxta bosē dī acf. Et valj p annū ijd.

Sm^a acf . lxiiij 7 dī.

Sm^a in pecunia . xviijs. ixd.

4.) **Prata et** Iſm dicūt qđ dñs het apud Lediheued 7 Brodemore j
5.) **pastura.** acf pati. Et valj p a^m ijs. Et apud Stonysford j stanġ 7
6.) iuxta Molend j stanġ 7 valent p a^m xijd. Iſ het iuxta aquā de
Dungledy inf^a pcū j acf 7 dī pasture. Et valj acf p annū viijjd.
Iſm dicūt qđ sup pastura dñi 7 cōem pasture ibid possunt sustinē
xvj aūia gross 7 cc. bid. Et valj pastura cuiuslīt gross aīat jd. 7
x bid . jd.

Sm^a in denař vijs.

Coloni qui Iſm dicūt qđ Henř de la Pulle t3 p Carē ut p3 p
tene't p'
Cart'. Registrū j placē 7 j curř cum iiij bouař 7re que conř
xxvij acf 7re. Et redd p annū x8. ijd. ad Pasch 7 fñ scī Mich.
Iſ Iohnes Fremañ t3 vj bouař 7re que conř xlij acf 7 redd p annū .
ix8. ad fñ Oīm Sčō3 7 Penť. Iſm Robtus de la Chambř t3 . v .
bouař 7re que conř . xxxv . acf. Et redd p annū . vijs. ad fñ Oīm
Sčō3 7 Pentecosť.

Sm^a xxvjs. ijd.

"Powerishoke," 3 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 2*d*. And in a field which is called "Gore," 2 acres, and each acre is worth 2*d*. And in a field which is called "Hardistipe," 16 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 4*d*. And in a field which is called "Heth," 2½ acres, and is worth yearly 2*d*. And in a field called "Thronfield," 3½ acres, and each acre is worth yearly 2*d*. And in a field called "Benches," 3 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 3*d*. And in a field called "Druput," 7 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 3*d*. And in a field called "Moldiscastel," 2 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d*. And they ought to sow upon an acre of wheat and buckwheat, 4 bushels, and answer for 4½ measures. And upon an acre of barley 4 bushels, and answer for 3 measures. And upon an acre of oats 8 bushels, and answer for 2½ measures. And there is in the Lord's hands half an acre beyond the wood, and it is worth yearly 2*d*.

Total acreage, 64½.

Total in money, 18*s*. 9*d*.

Meadows and Pasture. Item, they say that the Lord has at "Lediheved" and "Brodemore" an acre of meadow, and it is worth yearly 2*s*. And at "Stonyford" 1 stang, and beyond the mill a stang. And they are worth yearly 12*d*. Item, he has beyond the water of Dungleddy within the park 1½ acres of pasture, and each acre is worth yearly 8*d*. Item, they say that upon the Lord's pasture and the common pasture, 16 great beasts and 200 sheep can be kept, and the pasture of each great beast is worth 1*d*, and of every 10 sheep 1*d*.

Total in money, 7*s*.

Farmers who hold by Deed. Item, they say that Henry de la Pulle holds by deed, as appears by the register, one plot and one curtilage with 4 bovates of land, which contain 28 acres of land, and he pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 10*s*. 3*d*. Item, John ^{fol. 11} Freeman holds 6 bovates of land, which contain 42 acres, and pays yearly at All Saints and Pentecost 9*s*. Item, Robert de la Chambŕ holds 5 bovates of land, which contain 35 acres, and pays yearly at All Saints and Pentecost 7*s*.

Total, 26*s*. 3*d*.

Servitela.

Et p̄dci Phus ⁊ Robtus dabūt releuiū cū acciderit
 vidj p qualj bouať ȝre xvđ. Et dabūt collectť biđ
 quolīt iij anno viz. de qualj carruē ȝre j biđ. Et fať secť Cuř de
 xva in quindenā p Suñ consueť. Et fať secť Molend̄ dni. Et
 custodire dent p̄sones ⁊ eosđ ducere usqj Lawhadeñ. Et sequi
 feretrū cū Reliquiis bti Daud̄ ȝpe guerre ⁊ exta guerrā usqj Car-
 netr̄ney. Iñm dicūt qđ Phs Fremoñ est steñesre. Iñm si wreccū
 acciderit sup mare p p̄muniçonem cornu ⁊ suñ sequi debent alios
 de p̄ria ad litus maris et bona iñm custodire. Et dēus Henř fať
 om̄ia ⁊ custum̄ put Coloni inferius. Et est cōc am̄ciamentť coȝ
 vijs.

*Coloni sine
Cart.*

Iñm dicūt Adam Fab tenj iij bouať conť xxj acř Et
 redd p am̄ iiijj. vjd. ad Pasche ⁊ fm̄ sc̄i Mich. Iñ Iohnes
 le Leche tj iij bouať ȝre conť xxj acř. Et redd p annū iiijj. vjd.
 eisd̄ t. Iñ Daud̄ Reymond tj j bouať ȝre conť ut sa. Et redd p
 annū xvijđ. eisd̄ t. Iñ Riçus le Tailloř tj iij bouať ȝre conť ut sup̄a.
 Et redd p annū iijj. vjd. eisd̄ t. Iñ Phus Ady tj vij bouať conť ut sa.
 Et redd p annū xj. vjd. eisd̄ t. Iñ Phus Wilt tj j bouať ⁊ dī ȝre
 conť ut sa. Et redd p annū iijj. eisd̄ t. Iñ Iohes Dogot tj v
 bouať ȝre conť ut sup̄a. Et redd p am̄ vijs. vjd. eisd̄ t. Iñ Walť
 Molend̄ tj iij bouať ȝre conť ut sup̄a. Et redd p am̄ iiijj. vjd. eisd̄ t.
 Iñm Iohnes Blakemoñ tj iij bouať ȝre conť ut sa. Et redd p annū
 iiijj. vjd. eisd̄m t. Iñ Eva Relicť Iohis Lywt tj v bouať ȝre gť ut
 sa. Et redd p am̄ vijs. vjd. eisd̄ t. Iñ Iohnes le Straunge tj iij bouať
 ȝre conť ut sup̄a. Et redd p annū iiijj. vjd. eisd̄ ȝm̄is

Sm̄a Caruē iij ⁊ dī ⁊ v bouať

Suñ biđ iij ⁊ dī

Sm̄a redd in denař . lxxvj. iijđ.

Services. And the aforesaid Philip and Robert give a relief when it happens, that is to say, for each bovat of land 15*d.* and they give collection of sheep every third year, namely, for each carucate of land one sheep, and they do suit of Court from 15 days to 15 days, according to the usual summons, and do suit at the mill of the Lord, and they ought to keep prisoners and escort them to Lawhaden, and to follow the shrine with the relics of the Blessed David in war time and out of war time as far as Carnetrney. Item, they say that Philip Fremoñ is "steñefre." Item, if a wreck happen at sea, they ought, on summons by a horn, to follow the other men of the country to the sea shore, and take charge of the goods there; and the said Henry does all things and customs as the farmers mentioned below, and they have a common fine of 7*s.*

Farmers without Deed. Item, they say that Adam Fab holds 3 bovates, containing 21 acres, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 4*s.* 6*d.* Item, John le Leche holds 3 bovates of land, containing 21 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 6*d.* Item, David Reymond holds one bovat of land, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Richard the Taillor holds 3 bovates of land, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 6*d.* Item, Philip Ady holds 7 bovates, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 10*s.* 6*d.* Item, Philip Wilt holds 1½ bovates of land, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 3*d.* Item, John Dogot holds 5 bovates of land, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 7*s.* 6*d.* Item, Walter the Miller holds 3 bovates of land, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 6*d.* Item, John Blakemoñ holds 3 bovates of land, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 6*d.* Item, Eva, widow of John Lywellyn, holds 5 bovates of land, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 7*s.* 6*d.* Item, John le Straunge holds 3 bovates of land, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 6*d.*

Total carucates 3½, and 5 bovates.

Total sheep, 3½.

Total rents in money, 66*s.* 3*d.*

Seruleia.

Et omēs p̃dēi dabūt p hietto meli⁹ aīal. Et si aīal non fūit . ṽs. Et dabūt collec̃t bīd viz. quolīt iij anno in . . . kl̃n Maii de qual; Caruē p̃re j bīd. Et t̃here 7 cariare dent nīcū 7 molares ad Molend̃ dñi sumptibus eoꝝ. Et val; opus p annū vjd. Et coopire dent domū Molend̃ cū stramie pp̃io (*sic*) sūptib; eoꝝ. Iť arare dent p j diem ad cibū Dñi p̃c opis . ijd. Iťm hciaro dent p j diem ad cibū dñi. Et quib; pcipiet j p̃c auc̃n Iť sparg̃e colligere 7 cariare dent totū senū dñi ad cibū eiusdem p j repastu. Iť mēte dent p iij dies ad cibū dñi p̃c opis jd. Iť cariare dent blad̃ dñi p j diem ad cibū dñi p̃c cuiuslīt opis jd. Iť lauare dent oues dñi sūptib; pp̃is. Iť totū blad̃ tassatū in hagardo dñi portare dent ad Granġ sūptib; pp̃is. Et dabūt tholl̃n de om̃ib; aīalib; 7 bīd emp̃t 7 vend. Et faē sec̃t Cuř p suū i noctis ad volunť dñi. Et sequi dent feretrū cū reliquiis b̃ti Daud̃ cū tenenť p Carť s̃a. Iť custodire debent p̃sones captos in vill̃ p j nocť 7 eosd̃ duce ad Castrū Mauř. Et est cōe am̃ciament̃ eoꝝ . x̃s.

Sm̃a opū yemat . xxij. Unde in arruř . xj.
Et in hciatuř . xj. Et valent p am̃ ijs. iijjd. ob.
Sm̃a opū autūpnat . xliij. Et val; . iij̃s. viijjd.

Cotagia.

Iť dicūt qđ Amabill̃ Molend̃ t; j plaē cū curť 7 redd̃ p am̃ xvijjd. ad Pasē 7 fm̃ s̃ci Mich. Iť Riē Maduř t; j plaē cū curť 7 redd̃ p am̃ xvijjd. eisđ 7̃is. Iť Iohes Maduř t; j plaē cū curť 7 redd̃ p am̃ . xvijjd eisđ 7̃. Iť le Helyer t; j plaē cū curť 7 redd̃ p anñ xvijjd. eisđ 7̃. Iť Le Lange t; j plaē cū curť 7 redd̃ p am̃ xvijjd. eisđ 7̃. Iť Iohes Textor t; j plaē cū curť 7 redd̃ p am̃ xvijjd.

Services.

And all the aforesaid give for a heriot the best beast, and if they have no beast 5s., and they give collection of sheep, namely, in every third year at the Kalends of May from every carucate of land a sheep, and they are to draw and carry the materials and mill stones to the Lord's mill at their own cost, and such service is worth yearly 6d., and they ought to thatch the mill building with their own straw at their own cost. Item, they ought to plough for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 2d., and they ought to harrow for one day, the Lord finding food, and for which each should receive a peck of oats. Item, they ought to make, collect, and carry all the Lord's hay, he finding food for one meal, and they ought to reap for 3 days, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1d. Item, they ought to carry the Lord's corn for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1d. Item, they ought to wash the Lord's sheep at their own cost. Item, all the corn stacked in the stack yard of the Lord they should carry to Granġ at their own cost; and they give toll for all beasts or sheep bought or sold, and they do suit of court, at the summons, of a night at the will of the Lord, and they ought to follow the shrine with the relics of the Blessed David with the tenants who hold by deed as above. Item, they ought to keep the prisoners taken in the vill for one night, and escort them to Castle Maurice, and they have a common fine of 10s.

Total winter services 22, which 11 are in ploughing,
and 11 in harrowing, and they are worth yearly,
2s. 3½d.

Total of the autumn services 44, and they are worth
3s. 8d.

Cottagers.

Item, they say that Amabella Molend holds one plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 18d. Item, Richard Maduġ holds one plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, John Maduġ holds one plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, le Helyer holds one plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, Le Lange holds one plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item,

eisd ē. Iť Amabilť Fremoň tȝ j plaē cū curtilť 7 redd p annū xviiijđ. eisd ē. Iť Walterus Molendinař tȝ j curť 7 redd p annū jd. eisd ē. Et est in mañ dni j plaē 7 j domus quo (*sic*) fueř Henř de la Pulle.

Sm^a x8. vijd.

Seruelia
aduocac.

Et omēs pđci faē omia 3uiē illa 3uiē que fieri dēnt p equos ut pđci coloni. Iťm dicūt qđ Ad^m Armig dať đno p aduoč hend ij đ ad Pasche 7 fm sēi Michis Iťm Auelyñ dať đno p eadm . iijđ. eisd ē. Iťm Annot Foreyñ p eadm ijd. eisd ē. Iťm Daud Walř p ead ijd. 7 recess hoc anno.

Sm^a .¹

Terra
arrentat¹.

Iťm dicūt qđ Rogerus Madouř tȝ ij acř 7 dī 7re 7 redd p a^m xijđ. ad fm Pasch 7 Sēi Mich.

Sm^a nō notatr hic qȝ t^{ansit} supi² cū dñiē.

Redd¹
capon¹.

Iť dicūt qđ Phus Ady tȝ j curť 7 redd p a^m ij Capoñ ad fm Nař Dñi. Iť Eua relicť Ioh Lewet tȝ j curť 7 redd p annū iiij Capoñ cođ ē. Iťm Iohnes Doget tȝ j curtilť 7 redd ij Capoñ cođ ē. Iťm Daud Raymond tȝ j Curtilt 7 redd ij Capoñ cođ 7mñu.

Sm^a .

Sm^a Capoñ . x.

Sm^a valoř Mañii p extenť.

NOUA MOTA.

P^{reua}.

Iť dicūt qđ aisiamenť domoȝ eiusđ Mañii valent p a^m iȝs. Iť dicūt qđ pñť 7 pquis ibm valent p a^m xvȝs. Iť diē qđ dñs het ibid unū molend aquatiē 7 valȝ p annū iiijlī. Iť dicūt dñs het ibid Nund bis in anno vij in festo sēi Mich 7 in festo bi Nichi. Et valȝ theolloñ 7 pñť coȝđm . viijđ.

Sm^a iiijlī xviiȝs. viijđ.

¹ Blank in the MS.

John Textor holds one plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, Amabella Freinoñ holds one plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, Walter the Miller holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 1*d*. And there is in the Lord's hand one plot and one house, which belonged to Henry de la Pülle.

Total, 10*s*. 7*d*.

Services. And all the aforesaid do all those services except
Protections. such as ought to be done by horses, as the aforesaid farmers. Item, they say that Adam Armiger gives the Lord for holding a protection, at Easter and Michaelmas, 2*d*. Item, Auclyñ gives to the Lord for the same, at the same times, 3*d*. Item, Annot Foreyñ for the same, at the same times, 2*d*. Item, David Walter for the same, 3*d*, but he left this year.

Total,

Arrented Item, they say that Roger Madouř holds 2½ acres of
Lands. land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 12*d*. fol. 21

Total not noted here, as it is given above with the demesne.

Rents of Item, they say that Philip Ady holds a curtilage,
Capons. and pays yearly at Christmas 2 capons. Item, Eva, widow of John Llewellyn, holds 2 curtilages, and pays yearly at the same time 4 capons. Item, John Doget holds a curtilage, and pays at the same time 2 capons. Item, David Raymond holds a curtilage, and pays at the same time 2 capons.

Total capons, 10.

Total value of the manor by the extent.

NEW MOTE.

Profits. Item, they say that the assize of the houses of this Manor are worth yearly 2*s*. Item, they say that the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 16*s*. Item, they say that the Lord has a water mill there, and it is worth £4 a year. Item, they say that the Lord has there a fair twice a year, namely at Michaelmas and the feast of St. Nicholas, and the tolls and profits of the fair are worth 8*d*.

Total, £4 18*s*. 8*d*.

D'ale' d'nt. Iē diē qđ dñs het ibm in dnico . cxvj acf ĩre. Et valj acf ad loč . iijđ. Et debent seiare sup baticii vel sup acf ĩre composť iijj b; siliğ. Et respond ad . v. gñnũ. Et acf grossoz aueñ viij b; et respond ad iij gñnũ. Et sup acf minũ aueñ . ix b;. Et respond ad ij gñnũ. Et ij b; plus.

Sm^a .¹

**Prata ĩ
pastura.** Iē diē qđ dñs het ibm iijj acf. Et valj acra ad loč p am ijs. Iē diē qđ dñs het ibm . l. acf bosci ĩ valj pastura eiusđ p am ad loč . vjs. viijđ. Et potest vendi de ramučlis dēi bosci sine destruccōe ad valorē de xxs. p am. Et possũt sustifli ibm in pastuř dñi ĩ in cōi pastura xvj grossa aũia . et . cxl . bid. Et vj pastur^a cuiuslĩt grossĩ aĩalis jd. Et pastuř . x . bid jd.

Sm^a .¹

Burgens'. Iē dicũt qđ Iohnes Geffrey t; ij burğ ĩ redd p am ijs. ad Pasch ĩ fm sēi Mich equat porē ĩ cuilĩt burğ² ibid sunt annex iijj acf ĩre. Iēm Phus Robt t; iij burğ ĩ dĩ ĩ redd p annũ iijjs. vjd. eisđ t^a. Iē Iohes Nikelyñ t; iij burğ ĩ redd p am iijjs. eisđ ĩis. Iēm Iohes Tankard t; ij burğ ĩ redd p annũ ijs. eisđ ĩ. Iē Phs Robt iunior t; j burğ ĩ redd p am xijđ. eiusđm (sic) tĩs. Iēm Willmĩs Taillor t; j burğ ĩ dĩ ĩ redd p am xvijđ. eisđ ĩ. Iē Robtus Keñ t; j burğ ĩ di ĩ redd p anñ . xvijđ. eisđ ĩ. Iē Iohnes Textor ĩ Iohes Symond tenent iijj burğ ĩ dĩ ĩ redd p am iijjs. vjd. eisđ ĩ. Iē Nichus Nikelyñ t; ij burğ ĩ redd p am ijs. eisđ ĩ. Iēm Walť Pyketoñ t; vj burğ ĩ redd p annũ . vjs. eisđ ĩ. Iē Amabillĩ Nikelyñ ĩ Agnes soror sua tenent iij burğ ĩ redd p am iijjs. eisđ ĩis. Iē Wilt Keñ t; ij burğ ĩ redd p am ijs. eisđ ĩ. Iē Amabillĩ Dancelyñ t; dĩ burğ ĩ redd p annũ

o^r. 22d.

¹ Blank in the MS.

Lord's Demesnes. Item, they say that the Lord has there in demesne 116 acres of land, and each acre is worth to let 3*d.*, and they ought to sow upon each acre of fallow or manured land 4 bushels of buckwheat, and answer for 5 measures, and on each acre of great oats 8 bushels, and answer for 3 measures, and upon each acre of small oats 9 bushels, and answer for 2 measures, and 2 bushels more.

Total,

Meadows and Pastures. Item, they say that the Lord has there 4 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 2*s.* Item, they say that the Lord has there 50 acres of wood, and the pasture of it is worth yearly to let 6*s.* 8*d.*, and he is able to sell boughs from the aforesaid wood without injuring its value, worth yearly 20*s.*, and can keep there on the Lord's pasture and on the common pasture 16 great beasts and 140 sheep, and the pasture of each great beast is worth 1*d.*, and the pasture of every 10 sheep 1*d.*

Total,

Burgesses. Item, they say that John Geffrey holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly in equal payments at Easter and Michaelmas 2*s.* And to every burgage tenement there is annexed 8 acres of land. Item, Philip Robert holds 4½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 6*d.* Item, John Nikelyñ holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* John Tankard holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Philip Robert, junior, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, William Taillor holds 1½ burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Robert Keñ holds 1½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, John Textor and John Symond hold 4½ burgage tenements, and pay yearly at the same times 4*s.* 6*d.* Item, Nicholas Nikelyñ holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Walter Pyketoñ holds 6 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 6*s.* Item, Amabill Nikelyñ and Agnes her sister hold 3 burgage tenements, and pay yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, William Keñ holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Amabill Danelyñ holds half

vjd. eisd ē. Iē Wills Margros t3 ij burġ 7 redd p anñ . ijs.
eisd ē. Iē Iohnes le Playdour t3 j burġ 7 redd p am xijd. eisd ē.
Iē Adam Bole t3 iiij burġ ē redd p anñ iiij. eisd ē. Iē Wills
Robelyñ t3 iiij burġ 7 redd p annū iiij. eisd termis. Iē Adam
Frethwode t3 ij burġ 7 redd p am ijs. eisd ē. Iē Phus de Lang t3 iiij
burġ 7 redd p am iiij. eisd ē. Iē Adam Robt t3 iiij burġ 7 redd p
am iiij. eisd ē. Iē Thomas Robt t3 ij burġ dī et redd p am ijs. vjd.
eisd ē. Iē Daud de Kedwelly t3 ij burġ 7 redd p am ijs. eisd ē.
Iē Phus Tauke t3 ij burġ 7 redd p am ijs. eisd ē. Iē Isabell Fryth-
wode t3 j burġ 7 redd p am xijd. eisdm ūmis. Iē Thomas Textor
t3 j burġ 7 redd p am xijd. eisdm ūmis. Iē Wills le Hunt t3 j burġ
7 redd p am xijd. eisdm ūmis. Iē Henr Robyñ t3 ij bouaf 7 redd
p am ijs. eisd ē. Iē Iohnes Howelt t3 dī burġ 7 redd p am vjd. eisd
ūis. Iē Henr Hopkyñ t3 j burġ 7 redd p am xijd. eisd ūmis. Iē
Iohnes Wogañ t3 j burġ 7 redd p am xijd. eisd ūis. Iē Iohnes le
Brewer t3 j burġ 7 redd p anñ xijd. eisd ē. Iē Iohnes Keñ t3 ij
burġ dī 7 redd p annū iij. vjd. eisd ē. Iē Willms Baty t3 unū Burġ
7 redd p am xijd. eisd ē. Iē Henr Keñ t3 j burġ et dī 7 redd p
anñ . xvijd. eisd ē. Iē Walrus Adam t3 j burġ 7 redd p am xijd.
eisd ē. Iē Iohnes Fab t3 j burġ 7 redd p annū xijd. eisd ē. Iē
Willms Robt t3 ij burġ 7 redd p annū . iij. eisd ūmis. Iē Iohes
Ph t3 j burġ 7 redd p am xijd. eisd ūis. Iē Iohnes Higedoñ

a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, William Margra holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, John le Play dour holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Adam Bole holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, William Robelyn holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, Adam Frethwode holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Philip de Lang holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, Adam Robert holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, Thomas Robert holds 2½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 6*d*. Item, David de Kedwelly holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Philip Tauke holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Isabella Frythwode holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Thomas Textor holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, William le Hunt holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Henry Robyn holds 2 bovates, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, John Howell holds ½ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, Henry Hopkyñ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Wogan holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John le Brewet holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Ken holds 3½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. 6*d*. Item, William Baty holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Henry Ken holds 1½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, Walter Adam holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Fab holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, William Robert holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. Item, John Philip holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Higedon holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John le Zong holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Sutor holds 1½

ſ redd p a^m xviiij^d. eisd ē. Iſm Henr Ph t₃ ij burġ ſ redd p a^m ijs.
eisd ē. Iſ Isabelt Pyketoſ t₃ j burġ ſ redd p annū xij^d eisd t.
Iſ Willms le Hunte t₃ dī burġ ſ redd p annū . vjd. eisd^m ſmīs.

Sm^a burġ . ^{xx}iiij . ix burġ.

Sm^a redd in denaſ . iiijli. ix^s.

Serulc.

Et omēs p̄dci dabūt Releuiū cū acciderit videlit xij^d.
Et quilz co^z arabit semel. Et lic^z p̄ta burġ teneat non
faē nisi opus uni^z diei ad cib dni p̄cē opis . jd. Iſ hciare dent p j
diem p̄cē opis ob. Iſ quilz non hens caruē dabit dno jd. Iſ colligē
dent semel praē sine cibo p̄cii opus ob. Iſ meē debent p j diem
p quol^z burġ ad cibū dni precii opis jd. Iſm faē in guerra put
burgen^s de Lawhad. Et faē secē hundr de xv^a in quindenā. Iſm
dicūt qd in pto terre non possunt compelli ſndere in hundr dno nisi
gratis volūint s₃ coram Senesē vel eius locumtenē in Sess p bre. Et
dabūt p̄cē cui^s videlit de quolit braciament ij laġ. Et valet p annū .
vjd. Et omnes tenent p carē.

Sm^a opū yemat¹

Sm^a opū autūpnat

Sm^a redd in denaſ

Libl tenent

Serulcia.

Iſm dicunt qd Iohes Steph t₃ viij acē ſre p carē noui
feoffamenti ſ redd p a^m xij^d. ad Naſ Dñi ſ ſm Naſ Sēi
Iohis Bap̄c. Et dabunt releuiū vid^z p qual^z acē . jd. Et tempe
guerre facient ſuiē put libi tenent de Castro Mauſ. Et faē secē Cuſ
de xv^a in quindenā. Et dñs hebit ward ſ Maritaġ cum acciderint.

Iſm Henr Helyū t₃ j caruē ſre ſ redd p a^m vjd. ob ad ſm Sēi
Michis. Et faē omia ſuiē ut dēus Iohnes.

¹ Blank in the MS.

burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Henry Philip holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s* Item, Isabella Pyketoñ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, William le Hunte holds $\frac{1}{2}$ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Total of the burgage tenements, 89 burgage tenements.

1*l.*

Total rents in money, £4 9*s.* 0*d.*

Services.

And all the aforesaid give a relief when it happens, that is 12*d.*, and each of them will plough once; and although they hold several burgage tenements, they do only one day's work, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* Item, they ought to harrow for a day, and the value of this service is a halfpenny. Item, those who have not a plough give the Lord a penny, and they ought to harvest his meadow once without victuals, and the value of this service is a halfpenny; and they ought to reap one day for each burgage tenement, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.*; and they do in war time as the burgesses of Lawhaden, and they do suit at the hundred court from 15 days to 15 days. Item, they say that in an action for land they cannot be compelled to answer to the Lord in the hundred court unless at their free wills, but only before the Lord's steward or his deputy at Sessions by writ; and they give prisage of ale, that is for each brewing 2 gallons, and it is worth yearly 6*d.*, and they all hold by deed.

Total of winter services,

Total of autumn services,

Total of rent in money,

Free Tenants.

Item, they say that John Stephan holds 8 acres of land by deed of the new enfeoffment, and pays yearly at Christmas and on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist 12*d.*

And they give relief, that is to say, for each acre 1*d.*; and in time of war they do services as the free tenants of Castle Maurice, and they do suit of court from 15 days to 15 days, and the Lord has wardship and marriage when it occurs.

Item, Henry Helyn holds a carucate of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 6*l.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, and does all the same services as the aforesaid John.

Iſm Willm̃s Colemon t3 j caruē ȳre ȳ redd p a^m ixd. ob ad Paſcē
ȳ fm ſcī Michiſ.

Iſm Willm̃s Baſtard, Willm̃s Symond, et comporē tenent ij
caruē ȳre ȳ redd p annū . vjd ad fm ſcī Michiſ. Et faē om̃ia ſuicia
ut p̃dēus Iohneſ Steph.

Iſm Iohneſ Freyſtroṽ t3 ij bouaē ȳre ȳ redd p a^m j par cirotheē
ad fm ſcī Mich. jd. Et faē ſect ij Hundr p annū ȳ ē ſuic faē ut
p̃dēus Iohneſ.

Iſm Willm̃s Cole t3 . x acē ȳre ȳ redd p a^m ob . ad fm ſcī Michiſ.
Et faē om̃ia ſuic ut p̃dēus Iohneſ.

Iſm Phuſ Brouñ t3 ij caruē ȳre ȳ redd p a^m iiijſ. ad fm Paſche
et ſcī Michiſ.

Sm^a vjſ. xjd. p̃ē ſuic.

Cotagia. Iſm Walſuſ Pyketoñ t3 j plaē cū curī ȳ redd p a^m
vjd. ad Paſch ȳ fm ſcī Mich. Et deb3 ſparḡe ȳ colligē
ſenū dñi iſm cū burḡ ſup^a quociens opus fuerit. Et dabūt hietī
vid3 meliuſ aīal ȳ ſi aīal non fuit dabit put alii de Lawhad conſit
condicioniſ.

Sm^a .¹

Chene. Iſm Belyñ loye dat dno p aduoē ville hend . vjd. p
a^m ad fm Paſcē ȳ ſcī Mich. Iſm Symond Nikelyñ dat p
eadm̃ iiijd. eiſd f̃m̃iſ. Iſm Aliē de Kedwelly dat dno p ead̃ iiijd.
eiſd f̃iſ. Iſm Aliē Doñ p ead̃ iiijd. eiſd f̃. Iſm Iohes Laundry p
ead̃ iiijd. eiſd f̃. Iſm Iohes Robyñ p ead̃ ijd eiſd f̃. Iſm Dauid
Wellylade p ead̃ ijd. eiſd f̃. Iſm Isabella Smalemayde dat p ead̃
ijd eiſd f̃.

Sm^a .¹

¹ Blank in the MS.

Item, William Colemon holds 1 carucate of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas, 9½*d.*

Item, William Bastard, William Symond, and their co-tenants, hold 2 carucates of land; and pay yearly at Michaelmas 6*d.*, and they do all the same services as the aforesaid John Stephan.

Item, John Freystrop̃ holds 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas one pair of gloves [worth] 1*d.*, and does suit yearly at two courts of the hundred, and does all other services like the aforesaid John.

Item, William Cole holds 10 acres of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas a halfpenny, and does all services as the aforesaid John.

Item, Philip Broun holds 2 carucates of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 4*s.*

Total, 6*s.* 11*d.*, besides services.

Cottages. Item, Walter Pyketon holds one plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 6*d.*, and ought to make and gather the Lord's hay there with the aforesaid burgesses as often as necessary; and they give a heriot, namely, the best beast, and if they have no beast they will give as the other tenants of Lawhaden in like circumstances.

Total,

Imposta. Item, Belyñ Joye gives to the Lord yearly for having the protection of the town at Easter and Michaelmas 6*d.*
Item, Symond Nikelyñ gives for the same at the same times 4*d.*
Item, Alice de Kedwelly gives to the Lord for the same at the same times 4*d.* Item, Alice Doñ for the same at the same times 4*d.*
Item, John Laundrey for the same at the same times 4*d.* Item, John Robyn for the same at the same times 2*d.* Item, David Wellylade for the same at the same times 2*d.* Item, Isabella Smalemayde gives for the same at the same times 2*d.*

Total,

Serucia. Et om̃es p̃d̃ci meſe dent p j diem ad cibū dñi p̃c̃ opis
jd. Iſm ſperge dent ⁊ collige ſenū dñi ibm cū burgens
ſup⁹ quociens opus fuit.

Sma valor Maſſii p extenē.

VILLA DE LAWHADEN.

P̃ſcua. Dñs Walſus Cotlond, Riçus Gome, Riçus Haſpald,
Henr Gaunt, Ianyū Martyū, Ioh̃nes Faber, Walſus
Raynold, Wilts Montayne, Willm̃s Walſ, Ioh̃nes Richard, Rogus
le Taillour ⁊ Adam le Webbe, iur̃ dicunt p ſacr̃m eoꝝ qd̃ edificia
lapidea infra muros ibm valent p annū . xls. Et edificia lignea
ex⁹ muros ibm ijs. Iſm dicunt qd̃ duo ſunt gardina quoꝝ unū ext⁹
Castrū contz j acr̃ ſre ⁊ aliud quod vocat⁹ p̃cus contz iiij acr̃ quoꝝ
fructus in pomis porret̃ oleribz ⁊ aliis herbis valent p annū . xijd.
Et valz hbaḡ eoꝝdm p annū . xijd. Iſm dicūt qd̃ dñs het ibm unū
molend aquatiē cū piſcaſ aque. Et valz p annū . xijl. Et unū
Molend Fulloñ. Et valz p annū . xxſ. Et valz p̃ſt ⁊ p̃quiſ Hundr̃
ibm p annū . xs. Et dicūt qd̃ dñs het ibm Nund bis in anno
videlicz in Feſto ſc̃i Luce Evangelist ⁊ in feſto ſc̃i Martini Et
durant p tres dies qualit̃ vice. Et valz theot ⁊ p̃quiſ eaꝝdm p annū
. vjs. viijd. Et piſcaſ aque de Clethi a ſupioſ pte foreſte de Loy-
darth usqz ad Rivulū qui vocat⁹ Thelath vij p annū . vjs. viijd.

Sma xvjl. vjs. iiijd.

D'ale' d'nl. Iſm dicūt qd̃ dñs het apud Lettardistoune . ccc.xv .
acr̃ ſre. Et valz acr̃ ad locand p annū . iijd. Et in
, campo qui vocat⁹ Gybyttisley ix acr̃ i dñi Et valz acr̃ ad loē p
, annū iijd. Et in campo qui vocatur Caſtelhult . vij acr̃ Et valz
acr̃ ad locand p annū . iijd. Et in campo qui vocat⁹ Brodemore
, vij acr̃. Et valz acr̃ p annū iijd. Et in campo qui vocat⁹ Carnebane .
. xxxj acr̃ ⁊ dñi. Et valz acr̃ p annū iijd. Et in campo qui vocat⁹
, Bromhult . vij acr̃ ⁊ j ſtanḡ. Et valz acr̃ p annū iijd. Et in campo qui

Services. And all the aforesaid ought to reap for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.*, and they ought with the aforesaid burgesses to make and gather the Lord's hay there as often as necessary.

Total value of the Manor by the extent.

VILL OF LAWHADEN.

Profits. Master Walter Cotland, Richard Gome, Richard Haspald, Henry Gaunt, Janyñ Martyn, John Faber, Walter Raynold, William Montayne, William Walter, John Richard, Roger le Taillouf, and Adam le Webbe, the jurors, say on their oath that the stone buildings within the walls there are worth yearly 40*s.*, and the wooden buildings outside the walls there 2*s.* Item, they say that there are two gardens, one of which outside the castle contains an acre of land, and the other, which is called the "Park," contains 4 acres, the fruit of which, in apples, leeks, cabbages, and in other herbs, is worth yearly 12*d.*, and the yearly value of the herbage 12*d.* Item, they say that the Lord has there a water mill, with a fishery in the river, and it is worth yearly £12, and a fulling mill which is worth yearly 20*s.*, and the value of the pleas and ^{4*d.* 2*d.*} perquisites of the hundred there are yearly 10*s.*; and they say that the Lord has there a fair twice in the year, that is, on the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist and the Feast of St. Martin, and it lasts for three days on each occasion; and the tolls and fines are worth yearly 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the fishing of the river Cletter from the upper part of the forest of "Loydarth" to the stream which is called "Thelath" is worth yearly 6*s.* 8*d.*

Total, £16 7*s.* 4*d.*

Lord's Demesne. Item, they say that the Lord has at Lettardistounce 315 acres of land, and each acre to let is worth yearly 3*d.*; and in the field which is called "Gybyttisley" 9½ acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d.*; and in the field which is called "Castelhull" 7 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d.*; and in the field which is called "Brodemore" 7 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d.*; and in the field which is called "Carnebane" 31½ acres, and each acre is worth yearly 3*d.*; and in a field

vocat Wyberdeslond j acf 7 di 7 non plus qua (*sic*) residuū vsū est in burḡ. Et val3 acf ad locand p am iijd. Et in campo qui vocat Allttolglog. xxij acf Et val3 acf p am iijd. Et non plus q3 Residuū versū est in burḡ. ut s^a. Et debet scīari sup acf ffrī 7 siliḡ iij b3 7 respond ad iij granū. Et sup acf fabef (*sic*). vij b3 7 rīnd ad iij granū. Et sup acf pis. iij b3. Et rīnd ad iij granū. Et sup acf ord vij b3 et rīnd ad iij granū. Et sup acf aucū ix b3 et rīnd ad iij granū. Iām dicunt qd quidā Epūs Meñ noīe David quond dedit. vij caruē tre in plano 7 in bosco cū quad filia sua put a seniorib3 7 fidedignis audierunt. Et vocat terra illa Drym. Et fuerat quond illa v̄ra de dnico Dni Epi.

Sm^a acf cccc.j. acf di 7 j stanḡ

Sm^a in pecunia . c. s. vñ.

³ ⁱⁱⁱ **Prata 7** Iām dicūt qd dñs het apud Talbont Wynbismede
pastura. Somiswelt 7 Holgoy xv acf p̄ti. Et val3 acf ad locand
p am xijd. Iām het j acf pastuī apud Talbont Et val3 ad locand
p annū iijd. Iām dicūt qd sustineri possūt apud Lettardistoñ si
v̄ra non locet̄ ulterius q̄m consuevit . cc . bid. Et val3 pastuī .
x . bid . jd.

Sm^a acf . xvj.

Sm^a in denar̄ xvs. iijd.

Burgens. Iām dicūt qd Henr̄ Robyñ ten3 j burgaḡ cont̄ iij acf

7 di Et redd p annū xixd. ob. ad Pasch 7 fm s̄ci Michis.

Iām Thomas Fader t3 j burgaḡ cont̄ ij acf Et redd p annū xijd.
eisd̄ t. Iām Nicholas Fader . t3 j burḡ 7 di cont̄ iij acf Et redd p
annū xvijd. eisd̄ t. Iām Willm̄s Walī t3 j burḡ cū iij acf 7 di Et
redd p annū xxd. ob eisd̄ t. Iām Rogerus Gouf t3 ij burḡ cont̄ . ix .

which is called "Bromhult" 7 acres and one stang, and each acre is worth yearly 3*d.*; and in a field which is called "Wyberdeslond" 1½ acres and no more, because the remainder is in the burgage holdings, and each acre is worth to let yearly 3*d.*; and in a field which is called "Allttollog" 23 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 3*d.*, and no more, because the residue is turned into burgage tenure as above; and they ought to sow on each acre of wheat and buckwheat 4 bushels, and answer for 3 measures; and for each acre of beans 7 bushels, and answer for 3 measures; and on each acre of peas 3 bushels, and answer for 3 measures; and upon each acre of barley 7 bushels, and answer for 3 measures; and upon each acre of oats 9 bushels, and they answer for 2 measures. Item, they say that a certain Bishop of St. David's named David,¹ formerly gave 7 carucates of land in plain and in wood, with a certain daughter of his, as has been heard from the elders and those best worthy of belief; and that land is called "Drym"; and that land was formerly part of the demesne of the Lord Bishop.

Total acreage, 401½ acres and 1 stang.

Total in money, 100*s.* 5*d.*

**Meadows and
Pastures.**

Item, they say that the Lord has at Talbont, Wynbismede, Somerswell and Holgoy, 15 acres of meadow, and each acre to let is worth yearly 12*d.* Item, he has an acre of pasture at Talbont, and it is worth yearly to let 3*d.* Item, they say that there can be kept at Lettardistoñ, if the land is not let beyond what is usually done, 200 sheep, and the value of the pasture for every 10 sheep is 1*d.*

Total acres, 16.

Total in pence, 15*s.* 3*d.*

**Burgage
Lands.**

Item, they say that Henry Robyn holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 19½*d.* Item, Thomas Fader holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Nicholas Fader holds 1½ burgage tenements containing 3 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, William Walter holds a burgage tenement with 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, Roger Gouñ holds 2

¹ David Fitzgerald, 1148-1176.

ac̃ Et redd p annū iij̃s. iij̃d. cisd̃ t̃. Iť Wills Taldu t̃j j burġ ʔ dī
 conf̃ iij̃ ac̃ j stanġ ʔ redd p a^m xxjd. ob q^a cisd̃ t̃. Iťm Phus Fader
 t̃j j burġ conf̃ iij̃ ac̃ ʔ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob cisd̃ t̃. Iťm
 Walfus Raynold t̃j iij burġ conf̃ . x . ac̃ ʔ dī j stanġ. Et redd p
 a^m iij̃s. vd. q^a cisd̃ t̃. Iťm Iohanna Mosselwyk t̃j iij burġ conf̃ .
 xv. ac̃ dī Et redd p annū vs. iij̃d. p omī Juicio. Et teñ p car̃
 ut p̃j in Registr̃. Iťm Willm̃s Reymond t̃j ij burġ conf̃ ix . ac̃ dī.
 Et redd p annū iij̃s. iij̃d. cisd̃ t̃. Iťm Daud̃ Drym t̃j j burġ conf̃
 iij̃ ac̃ dī Et redd p annū xixd. ob cisd̃ t̃. Iťm relict̃a Iohis le
 Taillouf t̃j j burġ conf̃ iij̃ ac̃ dī ʔ j stanġ. Et redd p annū iij̃s. vd.
 q^a cisd̃ t̃. Iťm Willm̃s Wal̃ t̃j j burġ conf̃ iij̃ ac̃ dī Et redd p
 annū . xixd. ob cisd̃ t̃. Iťm Iohnes Markethult t̃j ij burġ conf̃
 ix ac̃. Et redd p a^m iij̃s. iij̃d. cisd̃ t̃. Iťm Dñs Walfus Cotlond t̃j
 j burġ dī conf̃ v ac̃ dī Et redd p annū iij̃s. jd. ob. cisd̃ t̃. Iťm
 Iohnes Cotlond t̃j j burġ conf̃ iij̃ ac̃ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob.
 cisd̃ t̃. Iťm Walfus Tomelyñ t̃j ij burġ conf̃ . ix ac̃. Et redd p
 annū iij̃s. iij̃d. cisd̃ t̃. Iťm Andreas Laurans t̃j j burġ conf̃ iij̃ ac̃
 dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob. cisd̃ t̃. Iťm Iohnes Heñ t̃j ij burġ
 conf̃ v ac̃ dī Et redd p annū . iij̃s. iij̃d. ob q^a cisd̃ t̃. Iťm Petrus
 Fort t̃j j burġ conf̃ iij̃ ac̃ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob. cisd̃ t̃.
 Iťm Ieuⁿ Gille t̃j j burġ conf̃ iij̃ ac̃ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob
 cisd̃ t̃. Iťm Phus Lyttelmoñ t̃j j burġ conf̃ iij̃ ac̃ dī. Et redd p
 annū xixd. ob. cisd̃ t̃. Iťm Wal̃ Carpeñ t̃j j burġ conf̃ iij̃ ac̃ dī
 Et redd p a^m xixd. ob. cisd̃ t̃. Iťm Ros la Port̃ t̃j j burġ conf̃ iij̃
 ac̃ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob. cisd̃ t̃. Iťm Heñ Gaunt t̃j j
 burġ conf̃ iij̃ ac̃ dī. Et redd p annū xvij̃d. ob. cisd̃ t̃. Iťm Phus
 Roche t̃j j burġ conf̃ iij̃ ac̃ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob cisd̃ t̃.

burgage tenements containing 9 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 3*d.* Item, William Taldu holds 1½ burgage tenements containing 4 acres and 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times 21¼*d.* Item, Philip Fader holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Walter Raynolds holds 3 burgage tenements containing 10½ acres and 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 5¼*d.* Item, Johanna Mosselwyk holds 4 burgage tenements containing 15½ acres, and pays yearly for all services 5*s.* 3*d.*, and holds by deed as appears in the register. Item, William Keymond holds 2 burgage tenements containing 9½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 3*d.* Item, David Drym holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, the widow of John le Tailour holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres and 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 5¼*d.* Item, William Walter holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, John Markethult holds 2 burgage tenements containing 9 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 3*d.* Item, Master Walter Cotlond holds 1½ burgage tenements containing 5½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 1½*d.* Item, John Cotlond holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Walter Tomelyñ holds 2 burgage tenements containing 9 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 3*d.* Item, Andrew Laurans holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, John Henry holds 2 burgage tenements containing 5½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 3¾*d.* Item, Peter Fort holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Ieuan Gille holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Philip Lyttelmon holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Walter Carpenter holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Ros. la Porter holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Henry Gaunt holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 18½*d.* Item, Philip Roche holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the

35 Iſm relictā Th. Page t3 j burġ conġ ij acġ. Et redd p annū xijd. eiſd ĩ. Iſm Elem^a lakke t3 j burġ conġ iiij acġ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob eiſd ĩ. Iſm Aliċ Keyneſh^m t3 j burġ conġ ij acġ. Et redd p annū xijd. eiſd ĩ. Iſm Iohes Textor t3 j burġ conġ ij acġ. Et redd p annū xijd. eiſd ĩ. Iſm Phus Gaunt t3 j burġ conġ ij acġ. Et redd p annū xijd. eiſd ĩ. Iſm David Hochecek t3 ij burġ conġ viij acġ dī 7 j ſtanġ. Et redd p a^m iijſ. ix^d. eiſd ĩ. Iſm Phus Billy t3 j burġ conġ iiij acġ 7 dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob eiſd ĩ. Iſm Rogus le Deaⁿ t3 ij burġ conġ vj acġ. Et redd p a^m ijs. eiſd ĩ. Iſm Iohes Decanus 7 Iohnes Bowemoⁿ tenent j burġ conġ ij acġ. Et redd p annū xijd. eiſd ĩ. Iſm Nichus le Gardiⁿ t3 ij burġ conġ iiij acġ. Et redd p annū ijs. eiſd ĩ. Iſm Thom^as le Porter t3 j burġ conġ ij acġ. Et redd p annū xijd. eiſd ĩ. Iſm Thom^as Bache-cote t3 j burġ conġ ij acġ. Et redd p annū xijd. eiſd ĩ. Iſm Iohnes Plubel t3 j burġ. Et redd p annū. xijd. eiſd. 8is. Iſm Iohnes Gibbe t3 j burġ conġ ij acġ. 7 redd p a^m xijd. eiſd ĩ. Iſm Went Gogh t3 j burġ conġ. iiij acġ dī. Et redd p a^m xixd. ob eiſd ĩ. Iſm Iohnes Tho^m t3 j burġ conġ. iiij acġ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob eiſd ĩ. Iſm Aliċ le White t3 j burġ conġ iiij acġ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob eiſd 8is. Iſm Willm^s Egremont t3 j burġ conġ iiij acġ dī. Et redd p a^m xixd. ob eiſd ĩ. Iſm Iohnes Fab t3 iiij burġ conġ xiij acġ dī. Et redd p annū vs. iiij^d. eiſd ĩ. Iſm heredes Iohnes (*sic*) Chapmoⁿ tenent iiij burġ conġ xj. acġ dī. Et redd p a^m iiijſ. iiij^d. eiſd 8is. Iſm Iohnes Carpenta^r t3 j burġ conġ ij acġ. Et redd p a^m xijd. eiſd ĩ. Iſm Iohnes Hlendy t3 ij burġ conġ. vj.

same times $19\frac{1}{2}d$. Item, the widow of Thomas Page holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times $12d$. Item, Elena lakke holds a burgage tenement containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same times $19\frac{1}{2}d$. Item, Alice Keynesham holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times $12d$. Item, John Textor holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times $12d$. Item, Philip Gaunt holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times $12d$. Item, David Hochecok holds 3 burgage tenements containing $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres and 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times $3s. 9d$. Item, Philip Billy holds a burgage tenement containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same times $19\frac{1}{2}d$. Item, Roger le Deaŋ holds 2 burgage tenements containing 6 acres, and pays yearly at the same times $2s$. Item, John Decanus and John Bowemoŋ hold a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pay yearly at the same times $12d$. Item, Nicholas le Gardiner holds 2 burgage tenements containing 4 acres, and pays yearly at the same times $2s$. Item, Thomas le Porter holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times $12d$. Item, Thomas Bachecote holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times $12d$. Item, John Plubel holds a burgage tenement and pays yearly at the same times $12d$. Item, John Gibbe holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times $12d$. Item, Wenllian Gogh holds a burgage tenement containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same times $19\frac{1}{2}d$. Item, John Thoŋ holds a burgage tenement containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same times $19\frac{1}{2}d$. Item, Alice le White holds a burgage tenement containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same times $19\frac{1}{2}d$. Item, William Egremont holds a burgage tenement containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same times $19\frac{1}{2}d$. Item, John Fab holds 4 burgage tenements containing $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same times $5s. 4d$. Item, the heirs of John Chapmoŋ hold 3 burgage tenements containing $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pay yearly at the same times $4s. 3d$. Item, John Carpentār holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times $12d$. Item, John Hlenny holds 2 burgage tenements containing $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same times $2s. 7\frac{1}{2}d$.

ac̃r. dī. Et redd p annū . iij. vjđ. ob. eisd̃ t̃. IŃm Iohnes Moris t̃j
j plac̃ t̃ j burġ cont̃ ij ac̃r. Et redd p annū . xvd. eisd̃ t̃. IŃ
Robertus Sutor t̃j j burġ cont̃ iiij ac̃r. Et redd p a^m xijđ. eisd̃ t̃. IŃ
Ric̃us Gome t̃j iij burġ cont̃ xvij ac̃r. Et redd p a^m vjs. eisd̃m Vis.
IŃm Willm̃s CopineŃ t̃j j burġ cont̃ iiij ac̃r dī p Car̃t ut p̃j in
Registro Et redd p annū xixđ. ob eisd̃ t̃. IŃm Rogerus Hohecok
t̃j j plac̃ cū j burġ cont̃ iiij ac̃r dī Et redd p a^m xxijđ. ob eisd̃ t̃.
IŃm Rogerus Faunt t̃j ij burġ cont̃ . ix ac̃r. Et redd p annū
iijs. iijđ. eisd̃ t̃. IŃm Willm̃s Cementar̃ t̃j j burġ cont̃ ij ac̃r Et
redd p annū . xijđ. eisd̃ t̃. IŃm Thom̃s ToukeŃ t̃j iij burġ cont̃ .
viiij ac̃r dī Et redd p a^m iij. vjđ. eisd̃ t̃. IŃm Isabella SauceŃ t̃j
vj burġ cont̃ xxij ac̃r. Et redd p a^m viijs. vjđ. eisd̃ t̃. IŃm Thom̃
Moris t̃j iij burġ cont̃ ix ac̃r dī Et redd p annū iijs. jđ. ob eisd̃ t̃.
IŃm Iohnes Vele t̃j j burġ cont̃ iiij ac̃r dī. Et redd p annū xixđ. ob
eisd̃ t̃m̃is. IŃm Iohnes Hunt t̃j j burġ cont̃ iiij ac̃r dī. Et redd p
annū xixđ. ob. eisd̃ t̃. IŃm Iohnes Martyñ t̃ Isabella Palm̃ tenent
j burġ cont̃ iiij ac̃r dī. Et redd p annū xixđ. ob. eisd̃ t̃. IŃm
Robtus Rys t̃j j burġ cont̃ iiij ac̃r dī. Et redd p annū xixđ. ob
eisd̃ t̃. IŃm Galfridus le BotilleŃ t̃j j burġ cont̃ iiij ac̃r dī. Et redd
p annū xixđ. ob eisd̃ t̃. IŃm id̃m Galfrid^s t̃j j burġ cont̃ iiij ac̃r dī t̃
j ac̃r p se concess̃. Et xvj ac̃r dī in campo qui vocat̃ Rog̃ishoke.
Et viij ac̃r More ibid p car̃t ut p̃j Registrū. Et redd p annū . xs.
xjđ. eisd̃ t̃. IŃm id̃m Galfridus t̃ Iohnes filius suus tenent . xl ac̃r
apud Cotlond p car̃t ad t^m vite eoꝝ ut p̃j p Registrū. Et redd p a^m
. xiijs. iijđ. eisd̃ t̃. IŃm Martyñ t̃ Iohnes filius eius tenent v burġ
cont̃ x ac̃r. Et redd p annū . vs. eisd̃ t̃. IŃm Rog̃us Tandy t̃j iij
burġ cont̃ . xiiij ac̃r dī Et redd p annū . iijs. xd. ob eisd̃ t̃. IŃm
Iohnes Row t̃j j burġ cont̃ . ij ac̃r. Et redd p annū xijđ. eisd̃ t̃.

Item, John Moris holds 1 plot and 1 burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 15*d.* Item, Robert Sutor holds a burgage tenement containing 4 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Richard Gome holds 3 burgage tenements containing 17 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 6*s.* Item, William Copineŕ holds by deed a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, as appears in the register, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Roger Hohecok holds a plot with a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 22½*d.* Item, Roger Faunt holds 2 burgage tenements containing 9 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 3*d.* Item, William Cementaŕ holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Thomas Toukeŕ holds 3 burgage tenements containing 8½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 7*d.* Item, Isabella Saucēŕ ^{fol. 13} holds 6 burgage tenements containing 22 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 8*s.* 6*d.* Item, Thomas Moris holds 3 burgage tenements containing 9½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 1½*d.* Item, John Vele holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, John Hunt holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, John Martyñ and Isabella Palmer hold a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pay yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Robert Rys holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Geoffrey le Botilleŕ holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, the same Geoffrey holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and an acre granted by itself, and 16½ acres in the field which is called "Rogerishoke," and by deed, 8 acres of the moor there, as appears by the register, and pays yearly at the same times 10*s.* 11*d.* Item, the same Geoffrey and John his son hold 40 acres at Cotlond, by deed, for the term of their lives, as appears by the register, and pay yearly at the same times 13*s.* 4*d.* Item, Martyn and John his son hold 5 burgage tenements containing 10 acres, and pay yearly at the same times 5*s.* Item, Roger Tandy holds 4 burgage tenements containing 13½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 10½*d.* Item, John Row holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times

Iſm Willm̃s Iorūeth t3 j burġ conſ iiij acſ dī. Et redd p annū
 xixd. ob eiſd t̃. Iſm Henſ Fab t3 j burġ dī conſ iiij acſ j ſtanġ.
 Et redd p annū xixd. ob q^a eiſd t̃ Iſm Willm̃s Tandy t3 ij burġ
 conſ vj acſ dī t̃ redd p annū ijs. vijđ. ob eiſd t̃. Iſm Daudi Gaunt
 t3 j burġ conſ iiij acſ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob eiſd t̃. Iſm
 Elena Downynġ t3 j burġ 9ſ iiij acſ dī Et redd p a^m xixd. ob eiſd
 t̃. Iſm Riĉus Knaue t3 j burġ conſ v acſ j ſtanġ Et redd p a^m ijs.
 eiſd t̃. Iſm Iohnes Vyſe t̃ Cristina Gough tenent j burġ conſ iiij
 acſ dī. Et redd p a^m xixd. ob eiſd t̃ Iſm Riĉus Haſpald t3 ij burġ
 conſ. ix acſ Et redd p annū. ijs. iijđ. eiſd t̃. Iſm Agnes uſ
 Henſ Horloſ t3 j burġ conſ. ij acſ Et redd p annū xijđ eiſd t̃.
 Iſm Iohnes Cocus t3 dī burġ conſ ij acſ j ſtanġ. Et redd p a^m
 ixđ. ob q^a eiſd t̃. Iſm Iohnes Rychard t3 ij burġ conſ iiij acſ Et
 redd p annū ijs. eiſd t̃. Iſm Stephus Knethilt t3 ij burġ conſ iiij acſ.
 Et redd p a^m ijs. eiſd t̃ Iſm Walſus Howtoñ t3 j burġ conſ ij
 acſ. Et redd p annū xijđ. eiſd t̃. Iſm Stephus le Bakeſ t3 j burġ
 conſ ij acſ. Et redd p annū xijđ. eiſd t̃. Iſm Iohnes Wylym t3 j
 burġ conſ. ij acſ. Et redd p a^m xijđ. eiſd t̃. Iſm Walſus Rey-
 mond t3 ij burġ conſ. vj acſ dī. Et redd p annū ijs. vijđ. ob eiſd t̃.
 Iſm Iohnes Robyn t3 j burġ. Et redd p annū xijđ. eiſd t̃. Iſm
 Ieu'n ap Ph t3 j plaĉ p burġ. Et redd p a^m xijđ. eiſd t̃ Iſm
 Thom's Herny t3 ij burġ conſ iiij acſ. Et redd p a^m ijs. eiſd t̃. Iſ
 Wilts Martyn t3 ij burġ conſ iiij acſ. Et redd p a^m ijs. eiſd t̃. Et

12*d.* Item, William Joruerth holds a burgage tenement containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19*½d.* Item, Henry Fab holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ burgage tenements containing 4 acres and a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 19*¾d.* Item, William Tandy holds 2 burgage tenements containing $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 7*½d.* Item, David Gaunt holds a burgage tenement containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19*½d.* Item, Elena Downynȝ holds a burgage tenement containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19*½d.* Item, Richard Knave holds a burgage tenement containing 5 acres and a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, John Vyse and Christina Gough hold a burgage tenement containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pay yearly at the same times 19*½d.* Item, Richard Haspald holds 2 burgage tenements containing 9 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 3*d.* Item, Agnes, wife of Henry Horloȝ, holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John Cocus holds half a burgage tenement containing 2 acres and a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 9*¾d.* Item, John Rychard holds 2 burgage tenements containing 4 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Stephen Knethill holds 2 burgage tenements containing 4 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Walter Howtoñ holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Stephen le Baker holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John Wylym holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Walter Reymond holds 2 burgage tenements containing $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 7*½d.* Item, John Robyn holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Philip holds a plot by burgage tenure, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Thomas Herry holds 2 burgage tenements containing 4 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, William Martyn holds 2 burgage tenements containing 4 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Kenefeȝ holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Walter Roppert holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Adam Textor holds 2 burgage tenements containing 4 acres, and pays

cisd. t. Iſ Iohna Cleuteſ t3 j burġ eiusdm tenure Et redd p annū
 xijd. cisd. t. Iſ Riċus Was t3 j burġ eiusdm tenuſ ut s^a. Et redd p
 annū xijd. cisd. t. Iſ Ieu^an Voile t3 j burġ ut sup^a. Et redd p
 annū xijd cisd. t. Iſ Iohnes Bras t3 j burġ ut s^a. Et redd p annū
 xijd. cisd. t. Iſ Phus Molend t3 j burġ. Et redd p annū xijd.
 cisd. t. Iſ Wills Montayne t3 j burġ. Et redd p am xijd. cisd. t.
 Iſ Iohnes Pyrot t3 j burġ. Et redd p annū xijd. cisd. t. Iſ Willms
 Molend t3 j burġ Et redd p am xijd. cisd. t. Iſ Adam Seys t3 ij
 burġ. Et redd p am ijs. cisd. t. Iſ Iohnes Adam t3 j burġ. Et
 redd p annū xijd. cisd. t. Iſ Llewelt Capellanus t3 ij burġ Et redd
 p annū ijs. cisd. t^{is}. Iſ Elena Watkyñ t3 j burġ. Et redd p annū
 xijd. cisd. t. Iſm Iohnes Routh t3 ij burġ. Et redd p annū ijs.
 cisd. t. Iſm Daudi Ithel t3 j burġ Et redd p annū xijd. cisd. t. Iſ
 Wenlt Korneſ t3 j burġ. Et redd p annū xijd. cisd. t. Iſ Ieu^an ap
 Morgañ t3 j burġ Et redd p annū xijd. cisd. t. Iſ Iohnes Kede-
 welly t3 j burġ. Et redd p annū xijd. cisd. t. Iſ Adam Molend t3 j
 burġ. Et redd p annū xijd. cisd. t. Iſ Walſus Cole t3 j burġ. Et
 redd p annū xijd. cisd. t. Iſ Aliċ Iakys t3 j burġ. Et redd p annū
 xijd. cisd. t. It Thomas Robyñ t3 j burġ. Et redd p am xijd. cisd. t.
 Iſ Iohnes Walt t3 j burġ Et redd p annū xijd. cisd. t. Iſm Wenlt
 3 Amabiſt tenent j burġ. Et redd p annū xijd. cisd. t. Iſ Agnes
 la Blake t3 j burġ. Et redd p annū xijd. cisd. t. Iſm Wenlt Ouerey
 t3 di burġ. Et redd p annū vjd. cisd. t. Iſ Daudi Clicus t3 j burġ.
 Et redd p am xijd. cisd. t. Iſ Rogus Hochecoċ t3 j burġ. Et redd

yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Johanna Cleuteſ holds a burgage tenement of the same tenure, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Richard Was holds a burgage tenement of the same tenure as above, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Ieuan Voile holds a burgage tenement as above, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Bras holds a burgage tenement as above, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Philip Miller holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, William Montayne holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Pyrot holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, William Miller holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Adam Seys holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, John Adam holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Llewellyn the Chaplain holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Elena Watkyn holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Routh holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, David Ithel holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Wenllian Korneſ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Ieuan ap Morgan holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Kedewelly holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Adam Miller holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Walter Cole holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Alice Jakys holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Thomas Robyn holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Walt holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Wenllian and Amabilla hold a burgage tenement, and pay yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Agnes la Blake holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Wenllian Overey holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, David the Clerk holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Roger Hochecok holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item,

p am xijd. eisd t. Iſm Dñs Iohñes Gome t3 j plac t ij burġ cont . viij acf j stanġ. Et redd p am iij3. viij3. Et t3 p Carf ut p3 p Registrũ. Iſ Henf Crokker t3 j burġ Et redd p annũ xijd. eisd t. Iſ Phus Nicolſ t3 ij burġ. Et redd p annũ i33. eisd t. Iſ Robtus Hancock t3 ij burġ. Et redd p annũ i33. eisd t. Iſ Wilts Moylyũ t3 j burġ. Et redd p annũ xijd. eisd t. Iſ Iohñes fit Phi t3 j burġ. Et redd p annũ xijd. eisd t. Iſ Adam ap Wilt t3 j burġ. Et redd p am xijd. eisd t. Iſ Cristiana Fillath t3 j burġ. Et redd p annũ xijd. eisd t. Iſ Rogus le Taillour t3 j burġ. Et redd p annũ xijd. eisd tñis

Sma Burgag—clxxiiij dñ

Sma in denaf—xijti. x33. vijd. ob

Sma acra3 ve. xx. acf.

Burg' in
man' Dñs.

Iſm dicunt qd est in manu Dñi unũ burġ quond de le Crouther sine terra qd reddere solebat xijd. Iſm j curtist quond Galfri le Wayte in manu eiusd.

Sma.

Seruela.

Et omes pñci Burgens pñ illos qui tenent p cartã

dabunt p releuio xijd. siue pta burġ siue unũ teneant.

Et semel arare dent p diem qui hent carruũ in equis vel bob3 arare dent p unũ diem qui dimid hent eod modo . qui minus hent idem opus facient put huerint in equis t bob3 ad cibũ dñi semel pñ cuiuslit opis ijd. Iſ hciare dent p dñ diem sine cibo pñ cuiuslit opis ob. Et nisi dñs carruũ tenuit nec arrauit nich facient nec quicqam redd in pecunia ut dicunt. Iſ mefe dent p j diẽ ad uniẽ repast dñi pñ opis . jd. Et pñca messio debetur de quolz burġ. Et dabũt pñ

Master John Gome holds a plot and 3 burgage tenements containing 8 acres and a stang, and pays yearly 3*s.* 8*d.*, and holds by deed as appears by the register. Item, Henry Crokker holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item Philip Nicoll holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Robert Hancok holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, William Moylyñ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John, the son of Philip, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Adam ap William holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Christiana Fillath holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Roger le Taillour holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Total burgage tenements, 174½.

Total in money, £12 11*s.* 7½*d.*

Total acreage, 520 acres.

**Burgage
Tenements in
the Hands of
the Lord.**

Item, they say that there is in the Lord's hands a burgage tenement formerly belonging to "le Crowther" without any land, which was accustomed to let for 12*d.* Item, in the Lord's hands a curtilage formerly of Godfrey le Wayte.

Total,

Services.

And all the aforesaid burgesses, except those who hold by deed, give 12*d.* as a relief whether they hold several burgage tenements or only one; and those who have an entire burgage tenement and ploughs with horses or oxen ought to plough for a day, and those who hold half a burgage tenement should plough for a day in the same way, and those who hold less render the same service according as they have horses or oxen, the Lord finding food, and the value of each service is 2*d.*; and they ought to harrow for half a day without food, and the value of each service is ½*d.* And unless the Lord has plough teams, they do no ploughing nor pay anything in money, so they say. Item, they ought to reap for a day, the Lord finding one meal, and the value of this service is 1*d.* And also harvesting is due from each burgage tenement; and they give prisage of beer, namely, out of each

Quic vij de qualz brasiatra . xiiij laḡ. Et dñs dabit p qualz p̃c vjd. Iť dabunt collecť bid quolz iij anno in Klñ Maii vidz ubi sunt . xx bid vel pluřs j bid et si min⁹ q^m xx huerint nichil dabūt. Et fač secť Molendñ dni. Et purgare dent inclusū 7 gurgitē ei⁹ si necce fuit p dñ diem quolz a^o. Et p cariaḡ molař de quolz fouente larem q^a in subsidiū Et facient secť hundř de quindenā in quideñ p suñ j noctis. Et est cōc aniciamenť eoř p simpt t^{ansgr} . xijđ. Et si aliquis felo fugit ad eccliam custodire dent eund p j nocť pičlo eoř. Et tēpe guerre custodire dent p̃riam Et si Epus tempore guerre t^{ansitū} fecit p epatū cū reliquiis bti Daudid sequi dent cum (*sic*) usqz villam de Kernidyñ. Et om̃ia arcua (*sic*) 7 dubia negocia 7 minari dent in alta Cuř loci. Et quilīt tēpe Nund p suñ tenet p iij noctes vigilare p custodia cađm sumptibz suis.

Sm^a opū yemat . clxj. Et valz in denař xvjs. xd.

Sm^a opū autūpnat . clxxij. Et valz in deñ xiijs. iiijđ. ob.

Burg' de Iťm dicūt qđ Iohnes Howel dat dno p libtař burg p
venta. am xijđ. ad Pasch 7 fm sēi Mich. Iť Alič la Toukeř dat dno p ead xijđ. eisd 7. Iť Thomas Hount dat dno p ead xijđ. eisd 7. Iť Wadyñ Denemore dat dno pro ead xijđ. eisd 7.

Sm^a iiij.

Serucia. Et om̃es p̃dci si residiant sup 7ram dni facient om̃ia 7ucia ut p̃dci Burgenses.

Sm^a opū . iiij. Et valent . iiijđ.

Chens'. Iť dicunt qđ Willñs Marchald dat dno p aduoč ville hend ijd. ad fin sēi Mich. Iť Robertus ¹ dat dno p ead hend ijd. eod 7io. Iť Margeria la Hay dat dno p ead ijd. eod

¹ Blank in the MS.

brewing 13 gallons, and the Lord gives 6*d.* for each prisage. Item, they give collection of sheep in every third year on the Kalends of May, that is, when there are 20 or more sheep one sheep, and if they have less than 20 they give nothing; and they do suit at the Lord's mill, and they ought to clean out his sluices and fish traps—when it is necessary, for half a day in each year, and instead of carriage of millstones each person having a hearth pays a farthing as a composition; and they do suit at the hundred Court from 15 days to 15 days at summons of one night. And they have a common fine for a simple transgression, 12*d.*; and if anyone charged with felony escape to the church they ought to keep him for one night at their own risk. And in the time of war they are accustomed to guard the country; and if the Bishop in a time of war shall make a progress through his Bishoprick with the relics of the Blessed David, they ought to follow him to the town of Kermerdyñ; and all difficult and doubtful business ought to be dealt with in the High Court of the place. And each one at the time when the fair is held is to watch for 3 nights at his own cost.

Total number of winter services 161, and they are worth in money 16*s.* 10*d.*

Total number of autumn services 172, and they are worth in money 14*s.* 4½*d.*

Burgesses in gross. Item, they say that John Howel gives to the Lord for the liberty of a burgess at Easter and Michaelmas 12*d.* a year. Item, Alice la Touker gives to the Lord for the same at the same times 12*d.* Item, Thomas Hount gives to the Lord for the same at the same times 12*d.* Item, Wadyñ Denemore gives to the Lord for the same at the same times 12*d.*

Total, 4*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid, if they reside upon the land of the Lord, do all the same services as the aforesaid burgesses.

Total services 4, and they are worth 4*d.*

Payments. Item, they say that William Marchald gives to the Lord for having the protection of the town, at Michaelmas 2*d.* Item, Robert ——— gives to the Lord for having the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Margaret le Hay gives to the

Ƴio. Iſ Iohes Crotelot dat dno p ead ijd. eod Ƴio. Iſm Iuliana
 Adaf da' dno p ead ijd. eod Ƴio. Iſ Isabelt Brewyġ p ead. ijd. eod
 Ƴio. Iſ Thomas Bole p ead ijd. eod Ƴio. Iſ Iſ Goly p ead ijd. eod
 Ƴio. Iſ Willm̄s Baret p ead ijd. eod Ƴio. Iſ Kytyñ fit Iohis Elym
 p ead ijd. eod Ƴio. Iſ Margeria Davy p ead ijd. eod Ƴio. Iſ Isabelt
 Daup p ead ijd. eod Ƴ. Iſ Aliċ Wilcok p eadm ij eod Ƴ. Iſ Isabella
 la Brewysſ p ead ijd. eod Ƴio. Iſ Isabella Ieuan p ead ijd. eod Ƴ
 Iſ Robtus Gagil p ead ijd. eod Ƴio. Iſ Willm̄s Methelan p ead ijd.
 eod Ƴio. Iſ Cristina Hychecoċ pro ead ijd. eod Ƴ. Iſ Willm̄s
 Heweles p ead ijd. eod Ƴ. Iſ Iohnes le Taillouſ p ead ijd. eod
 Ƴio. Iſ Elena Donynwald p ead ijd. eod Ƴ. Iſ Iohna le Kemesſ
 p ead ijd. eod Ƴ. Iſ Elena Hancoċ p ead ijd. eod Ƴ. Iſ Iohnes
 Bole p ead ijd. eod Ƴio. Iſ Robtus Saysmelyñ p ead ijd. eod Ƴio
 Iſ Iohna Nutrix p ead ijd. eod Ƴ. Iſ Iohnes le Wayte pro ead ijd.
 eod Ƴio. Iſ Angarad Duy p ead ijd. eod Ƴm̄io.

Sm̄a iiijſ. viijd.

Sule'. Et om̄es p̄d̄ci collige dent ſenū p j diem ſine cibo
 p̄c opis jd. Iſ meſc debent p j diem ad cibū dñi p̄c
 opis jd.

Sm̄a opū autūpnat. lvj
 Et valent—iiijſ. viijd.

Terra locat'. Iſ Daudid Ithel t3 iij acſ 7 ſtanġ Ƴre. Et reddt p
 annū. ixd. ob q^a ad ſm̄ ſc̄i Mich. Iſ Ad^m le Webbe
 27b. t3 dī acſ 7 reddt p annū jd. ob eod Ƴ. Iſ Robtus Hancock t3 iij acſ
 dī 7 reddt p annū ixd. ob eod Ƴ. Iſ Ad^m Will t3 j acſ j ſtanġ Et
 reddt p annū iijd. ob q^a eod Ƴ. Iſ Iohes Adaf t3 dī acſ j ſtanġ 7

Lord for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, John Crotelot gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Juliana Adaf gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Isabella Brewyſſ for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Thomas Bole for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Isabella Goly for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, William Baret for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Kytyñ, son of John Elym, for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Margery Davy for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Isabella Davy for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Alice Wilcok for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Isabella la Brewyſter for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Isabella Ievan for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Robert Gagil for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, William Methelan for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Cristina Hyhecock for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, William Heweles for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, John the Tailour for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Elena Donynwald for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, John le Kemester for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Elena Hancock for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, John Bole for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Robert Saysmelyñ for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Johanna Nutrix for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, John le Wayte for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Angarad Duy for the same at the same time 2*d.*

Total, 4*s.* 8*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid ought to make hay for a day finding their own victuals, and the value of this service is 1*d.*; and they ought to mow for one day, the Lord finding victuals, and the value of this service is a penny.

Total autumn services, 5*s.*

And they are worth 4*s.* 8*d.*

Lands Let. Item, David Ithel holds 3 acres and a stang of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 9¼*d.* Item, Adam le Webbe holds half an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 1½*d.* Item, Robert Hancock holds 3¼ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 9½*d.* Item, Adam Will holds an acre and a stang, and pays yearly at the same time 3¼*d.* Item, John Adaf holds half an

redd p annū ijd. q^a eod ē. Willm̃s Budryñ t₃ j acf Et redd p annū iijđ. eod p̃io. Iť Ieuan ap Morgañ t₃ dī acf Et redd p annū jd. ob eod ē. Iť Thom̃s Moris t₃ dī acf Et redd p annū jd. ob eod ē. Iť Ieuan Seysmelyñ t₃ dī acf Et redd p annū jd. ob eod ē.

Sma non notat^r hic q₃ tansit sup⁹ cū dnico

Terra locata. Iť dicunt qđ Iohnes Martyñ t₃ j acf dī Et redd p annū iijđ. ob eod ē. Iť Iohnes Kybbe t₃ iij stanġ. Et redd p annū ijd. q^a eod ē. Iť Wilt Wal⁹ t₃ iij stanġ. Et redd p annū ijd. q^a eod ē. Iť Riċus Haspald t₃ dī acf. Et redd p annū jd. ob eod ē. Iť Thom̃s Fader t₃ ij acf Et redd p annū vjd. eod ē.

Sma tansit sup⁹ cū dnico

Sma valoř ville p extenť—xxxvijti. xiiijđ. ob.

LANGERUGGE.

P^{re}ca. Iťm dicūt qđ edificia lignea ibm valent p annū iijš. Iť est ibm j hagard. Et valet p annū vjd.

Sma—iijš. vjd.

D^{ale} d^{al}. Iť dicūt qđ dñs het ibm in dnico tam in terra arabli q^m in mora 7 in bosco cclxiiij acf. Et val₃ acf ad loċ p am iijđ. Et debet semiař sup acf ut sup^a. Et řnd ad granū ut s^a. Et dñs potest here ibm j caruē 7 sustineř. xxx grossa allia. Et cc biđ. Et val₃ pastuř cuiuslīt gross aiat p annū jd. Et pastuř x biđ jd.

Sma—lxvjš.

acre and a stang, and pays yearly at the same time $2\frac{1}{4}d$. Item, William Hudryñ holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time $3d$. Item, Ieuan ap Morgan holds half an acre, and pays yearly at the same time $1\frac{1}{2}d$. Item, Thomas Moris holds half an acre, and pays yearly at the same time $1\frac{1}{2}d$. Item, Ieuan Seysmelyn holds half an acre, and pays yearly at the same time $1\frac{1}{2}d$.

Total not noted here, as it is entered above with the demesne.

Lands Let. Item, they say that John Martyn holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same time $4\frac{1}{2}d$. Item, John Kybbe holds 3 stangs, and pays yearly at the same time $2\frac{1}{4}d$. Item, William Walter holds 3 stangs, and pays yearly at the same time $2\frac{1}{4}d$. Item, Richard Haspald holds half an acre, and pays yearly at the same time $1\frac{1}{2}d$. Item, Thomas Fader holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same time $6d$.

Total entered above with the demesne.

Total value of the vill by the extent, £37 $14\frac{1}{2}d$.

LANGERUGGE.

Profits. Item, they say that the wooden buildings there are worth yearly 3s. There is there a haggard, and it is worth yearly $6d$.

Total, 3s. $6d$.

The Lord's Demesne. Item, they say that the Lord has there in demesne, both in the arable land, the moor, and in the wood, 264 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let $3d$. And they ought to sow upon each acre as above, and answer for quantity as above. And the Lord is able to have there a plough, and keep 30 great beasts and 200 sheep, and the pasture of each great beast is worth yearly $1d$, and the pasture of each 10 sheep $1d$.

Total, 66s.

Iť Maġr Daudid Fraunceys Cantuť Meneű t3 iťm j plač 7 iij
acť 7re ad 7minű vite sue p Carť ut p3 p Registr^m Et redd p a^m
xiiij. ob ad fm sči Mich

Sm^a t^{ensit} supius cum dnico

Sm^a valoť p extenť—lxix.

PATRIA DE LAWHADEN.

Feod' milit' Iť dicunt iurati iťm vid3 Howel ap Gronowe, Gť ap
no diuidend'. Ieu^an, Lewet ap Henť, Wadyň Baret, Daudid Vach^aun ap
Dd ap Traharne, Ieu^an ap Ph, Wilt Taldu, Ieu^an ap Ltin, Iohű
Knaytho, Iohnes Tankard, Ianyň Takue 7 Dűs Walđus Cotland qđ
Willűs de Rupe t3 Lysurane in capite de Dno Eűo p j feod. Iť
Dna Iohna de Pauntoň t3 vij carruű 7re apud Hosűle. Iť dicunt
qđ Kilbth Frowlynchirch. Scanetoň 7 Hethoke p j feod que
quond fuerűt Guidonis de Bryaň nunc sűt in manu dni. Et p
Kilbth Iohnes Symond redd p a^m jđ. ad fm sči Mich pű alia 7uiű.
Iť dicűt qđ Iohnes Laundry, t3 Landethauk p dű feod p 7uiű
infrascipű Iť Willűs Harald t3 apud Woűan ij carruű 7re p scruiű
ut testat' in extenť apud Lantefey. Iť Dűs Iohes Gome t3 apud
Kilmayň alias vocat' Monketoň j carruű 7re. Iť hedes Riűi Stakpol
tenent j carruű 7re iux^a Cuť de Lantefey put testat' in extenť de
Lantefey. Iť fraű Willűs Pior de Lawhaden t3 dű carruű 7re apud
Kylmayň. Iť Dűs Roűus de Mortuo Mari ten3 7ram de Lys-
praust 7 Newhous p ij carruű 7 dű 7re. Et redd p annű viij Marű
ad Pasche 7 fm sči Mich Iť Iohnes Cotlond t3 apud Cotlond dű
carruű 7re Iť fraű Willűs Pior de Lawhaden t3 apud Cotlond x acť
7re. Iťm Daudid Dryň t3 apud Cotlond x acť 7re. Iť Ianyű Bole
t3 apud Cotlond v acť 7re. Iť Iohnes Hendy t3 v acť 7re in eod
tenť de Cotlond. Et Dűs Eűus [habet] in manu sua de 7ra de
Cotlond xl acť. Et dicűt qđ dicű 7ra tenet' p legem Angliű 7 est

Item, Master David Fraunceys, Chantor of St. Davids, holds there by deed 1 plot and 4 acres of land for the term of his life, as appears by the Register, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 13½*d.*

Total entered above with the demesne.

Total value by the extent, 69*s.*

COUNTRY OF LAWHADEN.

Undivisible
Knights'
Fees.

Item, the Jurors there, that is, Howel ap Gronowe, Gŕ ap Ieuan, Lewellyn ap Henry, Wadyñ Baret, David Vaughan ap David ap Traharn, Ieuan ap Philip William Taldu, Ieuan ap Lewellyn, John Knaytho, John Tankard, Janyñ ^{and 2d.} Takuc and Sir Walter Cotland, say, that William de Rupe holds Lysurane in capite from the Lord Bishop as 1 fee. Item, Dame Joanna de Pauntoñ holds 7 carucates of land at Hosple. Item, they say that Kilbth, Frowlynchirch, Scanctoñ, and Hethoke are counted 1 fee, which formerly was held by Guy de Bryan, but is now in the hands of the Lord, and for Kilbth John Symond pays yearly at Michaelmas 1*d.*, besides all the aforesaid services. Item, they say that John Laundrey holds Landethauk as half a fee for the services written below. Item, William Harald holds at Woveran 2 carucates of land by service, as appears in the extent at Lantefey. Item, Sir John Gome holds at Kilmayñ, otherwise called Monkeston, 1 carucate of land. Item, the heirs of Richard Stakpol hold 1 carucate of land outside the Court of Lantefey, as appears by the extent of Lantefey. Item, Brother William, Pryor of Lawhaden, holds half a carucate of land at Kylmayñ. Item, Sir Roger de Mortimer holds the land of Lyspraust and Newhouse as 2½ carucates of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 8 marks. Item, John Cotlond holds at Cotlond half a carucate of land. Item, Brother William, Prior of Lawhaden, holds at Cotlond 10 acres of land. Item, David Dryñ holds at Cotlond 10 acres of land. Item, Janyñ Bole holds at Cotlond 5 acres of land. Item, John Hendy holds 5 acres of land in the same tenement at Cotlond, and the Lord Bishop has in demesne 40 acres of land in Cotlond; and they present that the aforesaid land is held by the law of England, and is indivisible, for the heirs [of each tenant] ought to succeed to the whole [inherit-

indiuisibit q3 hedes succedere dent in totū. Itē dicunt qđ David de la Roche tenj apud Hendref Cradoc ij carruc ĩre p' suic inferiorius

Sm^a feod iij dī . ij carruc dī j bouat

Sm^a bidenē . xvijj.

Sm^a reddiē in denar—cvijj. ob.

Seruela.

Et omēs p̄dci facient homagiū dno. Et dñs hebit wardū ĩ releuiū cū acciderit. Et faē secē Cuī de xv^{ma} in quindeñ. Et suic gurre facient viz sequi ferretrū bti David p j diem Ita qđ illa nocte domi rediē pōint. Et quolit iij anno dabūt collect ouū viz de quolit feod . x . oues. Et si aliquis sit attachiat^s sup feod eo3 in absencia balti ad secē alicuius eundem custodire debent p j noctē ĩ duce apud Lawhaden. Ex^r qđ tenentes Guidonis de Bryañ viz de Kilbth ĩ ē quiet sunt a collect bidenē Et Iohnes Laundry quiet^s est ab eod collect Et heřes Riči de Stakpol qui faē secē ad iij Cuī p annū. Et Iohnes Gome eodm modo p iij secē Cuī p omī suic Et Pior de Lawhaden ext^a collect bidenē ad quā tenent. Et dñs Rogus de Mortuo Mari quiet^s est a collect bidenē. Et faē iij secē Cuī p annū nec het aliqua p̄lita dēminare ap̄ Lyspraust nisi de simplici transḡr s3 in Cuī de Lawhaden. Et tenentes de Cotlond quieti sunt collect bidenē. Et nichilomⁱ sequi dent bedell dni sumptib3 pp̄is ad suū faciend viz apud Wouan ĩ omib3 locis eiusdm tenuē ceřa omīa suic facient ut p̄dicē. Et dicūt qđ dñs het annuatⁱ de quod Molend apud Blethistoñ . viijj. ad fm s̄ci Luce Euangeliste Et de Molend de Postu viijj. eodm t̄mino

Sm^a in denar—xvjjs.

*Feod' milit'
h'it' diuid'
de tenura
Wall'.*

Itē dicunt qđ Phus Brouñ t3 apud sonnoñ Keyng ĩ Castelkymeř ij carruc ĩre. Et redd p annū iiijj. ad Pasē ĩ fm s̄ci Mich dno de Lawhaden. Et dēa ĩra tenet de feod Noue Mote ĩ aliud suic non faē de Lawhaden nisi

ance]. Item, they present that David de la Roche holds at Hendref Cradoc 2 carucates of land by the services mentioned below.

Total fees, $3\frac{1}{2}$; carucates, 2 ; bovates, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Total sheep, 18.

Total rents in money, 107s. $\frac{1}{2}d$.

Services.

And all the aforesaid do homage to the Lord, and the Lord has wardship and relief when it occurs, and they do suit of court from xv days to xv days, and they do service in war, namely, follow the shrine of the blessed David for a day, so that they are able to return home on the same night; and they give in every third year collection of sheep, namely, 10 sheep for each fee. And if any are arrested on their land at the suit of any one, in the absence of the bailiff, they ought to keep the person arrested in custody for one night and convey him to Lawhaden. The tenants of Guy de Bryan, however, namely, at Kilbth and elsewhere, are free from collection of sheep, and so is John Laundry. The heirs of Richard de Stakpol also only do suit at 3 courts a year, and John Gome in the same way does 3 suits of court instead of the other services. And the Prior of Lawhaden is free for all his tenements except for collection of sheep, and Sir Roger de Mortimer is free from collection of sheep, but does 3 suits of court yearly, and at Lyspraust has only to decide pleas of simple trespass, but all others, in the court at Lawhaden. And the tenants of Cotlond are free from collection of sheep, but nevertheless they ought to follow the boadle of the Lord at their own cost on summons, namely, to Woveran, and all places of the same tenure, and they ought to do all the other services as aforesaid. And they present that the lord has yearly from a certain mill at Bletheristoñ 8s. at the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, and for the mill of "Postu" 8s. at the same time.

Total in money, 16s.

**Hereditary
Knights' Fees
divisible
according
to Welsh
Tenure.**

They also present that Philip Brouñ holds at Fonnon Keyñg and Castelmymeŕ 2 carucates of land, and pays yearly to the Lord of Lawhaden at Easter and Michaelmas, 4 shillings. And the aforesaid lands are held of the fee of New Mote and they give none other of the services of Law-

dēm redd. Iť dicunt qđ Iohnes Tankard fit Tankard Wilt. Iohnes Tauke filius Daud, Adam Bole, Iohes Knaytho Kediur ap Ricard Aliť fit Wilti 7 Mabilt soror eius tenent dī feod apud Blethistoi. Iť Howelt ap Gronou, Daud Bole, Iohes Cicus 7 Daud ap Ricard tenent apud Idostu j carruē 7re Et redd p a^m vs. ad fm sēi Mich. Iť Howelt ap Gronou, Daud ap Adam, Ieuⁿ ap Roppt tenent apud Berygondoġ j carruē 7re sine redd. Iť dicūt qđ heredes Gf ap Henf, Ieuⁿ ap Daud ap Howelt, Ieuⁿ ap Gf 7 alii libi tenentes p stipites tenent ap Landesiliau dī feod sine redd.

Sma feod j 7 iiij carruē

Sma bidenf . xiiij.

Sma redd in denaf . ix.

Serucia. Et omēs 7dēi dabunt releuiū vij p qualīt acf jđ.

Et hes cuiuslīt post mortem 7ris cuiuscumq; etatis fuit ingredi debet hereditatem suā tanqam plene etatis absq; aliqua alia warda. Et in gurra fať 7uic ut dēi libi. Et dabūt collecti ouī quolīt iij anno in Kalh Maii de quolīt domo j . de custodia psonū facient ut 7dēi. Et fať secť Cuř de xv^a in xv^{nam}. Et post mortem cuiuslīt 7ra est diuidend in 7 hedes. Et facta diuisione quilīt capiet seisinam 7 fať fidelitatem dno p se.

Condref

libi libm.

Iť qđ hedes Ieuⁿ ap Wilt tenent apud Condref 7 Keuerthawayñ j carruē 7 dī 7re Et redd p annū . iiij. ijd. ad fm sēi Mich Et dabunt releuiū. Et fať secť Cuř 7 7uic gurre ut tenentes p feod ut s^a.

Nagoyr

Ayth'a

Iť dicūt qđ hedes Ieuⁿ ap Wilt 7 Willim ap Ieuⁿ tenent ibm dī caruē 7re sine redd. Et dabūt releuiū. Et fať secť Cuř 7 gurf ut s^a.

Trefwynio

7 Meyron'.

Iť dicunt qđ Rogus Deañ t3 ibm dī caruē 7re. Et redd p annū ijs. ad festum sēi Mich. Iťm Willm̄s Montayñ t3 apud Tyrmeyroñ xiiij acf 7re. Et redd p annū ijs. iiij. ad fm sēi Mich.

haden except the said rent. Item, they present that John Tankard, son of Tankard William, John Tauke, son of David, Adam Bole, John Knaytho, Kedivor ap Ricard, Alič, daughter of William, and Mabel, her sister, hold half a fee at Bletheriston. Item, Howell ap Gronou, David Bole, John Clericus, and David ap Richard, hold at Idostu a carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 5s. Item, Howell ap Gronou, David ap Adam, Ieuan ap Roppert, hold at Berygondog a carucate of land without rent. They also present that the heirs of Gŕ ap Henry, Ieuan ap David ap Howell, Ieuan ap Gŕ, and the other free tenants at Landesilian hold "per stirpes" half a fee rent free.

Total fees 1, and 4 carucates.

Total sheep, 14.

Total rents in money, 9 shillings.

Services. And all the aforesaid give relief, namely, for each acre 1d., and each heir, on the death of his father, whatever the heir's age may be, ought to enter on his inheritance as if he was of full age without any other (payment for) wardship. And in war they do service as the aforesaid free tenants, and they give collection of sheep every third year on the Kalends of May, a sheep for each house. As to the custody of prisoners they do as aforesaid, and they do suit of Court from 15 days to 15 days; and upon the death of anyone the land is to be divided among his heirs, and on such division each personally takes seisin and does fealty to the Lord.

Condref' Freemen there. Item, that the heirs of Ieuan ap William hold at Condref and Keuerthawayñ 1½ carucates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 4s. 2d.; and give relief and do suit of Court and service in war like the tenants for the fees above mentioned.

Magoyr' Ayth'n. Item, they present that the heirs of Ieuan ap William and William ap Ieuan hold there half a carucate of land without rent, and give relief and do suit of Court and service in war as aforesaid.

Trefwynto and Meyron'. Item, they present that Roger Dean holds there 6d. 3s. ½ a carucate of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 2s. Item, William Montayñ holds at Tyrneyroñ 14 acres of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 3s. 4d.

Serulc'.

Et dabūt p hietto melius aīal si residentes sūint sup
 ȳr dñi. Et si alibi resideant vs. Et p leyrwitȳ ijs. Et
 faē secȳ Cuȳ de xv^{ma} in xv^{iam}. Et faē secȳ molend dñi ȳ quolīt
 iij anno dabunt collecȳ bidenē vȳ de quolīt domo j ubi sūint x.x.
 Et si infra xx n^o dabunt. Et licȳ plures sūint q^{am} xx non dabunt
 nisi j biȳ Et cariare dent nleñ vȳ cuidulas p turri ȳ stablis.
 Et cariare dent nleñ Molend de Lawhaden de Foresta de
 Loydarth ex^{to} Wiltmo Montayñ qui quiet⁹ est ab hietto dabȳ ȳn
 Releuiū ȳ ce^a. omīa faciet ut dēus Rogerus.

Sm^a redd in denaȳ—vȳjs. vd.

Castru'**Bygelyn.**

Iȳ dicunt qȳ hedes Walȳi ap ȳynoñ ȳ Lewet
 capellani tenent apud Castrū Bugelyñ . xl . acȳ ȳre.
 Et redd p annū xxd. ad fm sēi Michis. Et non plus qȳ viij acȳ
 sunt in manu dñi que reddere solebant iijjd. Iȳ dicūt qȳ Gilbertus
 ap Ieu^{an} ȳ comporē sui tenent apud Rossodyñ xxxix acȳ ȳre. Et
 redd p a^m ijs. iijjd. q^a ad fm sēi Mich. Et non plus qȳ viij acȳ sūt
 in manu dñi que reddere solebant iijjd. q^a. Iȳ dicunt qȳ Rogȳs
 Deañ ȳ comporē sui tenent apud Mayrnoblet ij bouaȳ ȳre. Et
 redd p annū xijd. ad fm sēi Mich. Et dabunt collecȳ biȳ p
 domicilia.

Sm^a redd vs. q^a.

Serulc'**Karrenny****Terra Wall'. Trefwynt.**

Et omēs ȳdȳci facient omīa sūiȳ ut ȳdȳci tenentes de
 Iȳ dicūt qȳ Lewet ap Hlenȳ ȳ omēs comporē de consanguinitate
 tenent ibm j caruē ȳre. Iȳ tenent ibm . xliij . acȳ ȳre que vocantȳ
 Stflood p qua redd vȳjs. viijjd. ad fm sēi Mich ȳ sēi Andree.

Sm^a vȳjs. viijjd.

Serulcia.

Et omēs ȳdȳci dabūt p hietto melius aīal cul⁹cūqȳ
 geñis sūit. Et si aīal non sūit . vs. Et p lerewite ijs.
 Et p comorth quolīt a^o in Klñ Maii j vacē cū viȳlo ȳē dī marē. Et

Services.

And they give for a heriot the best beast if they are resident upon the Lord's land, and if resident elsewhere 5s., and for leyrwynt 2s.; and they do suit of Court from 15 days to 15 days, and suit at the Lord's mill, and give every third year collection of sheep, namely, a sheep for each house when they have 20 sheep, and if under 20 they give nothing; and although they have more than 20 they only give a sheep. And they ought to carry materials, namely, boards for the tower and for the stables, and they ought to carry materials for the mill at Lawhaden from the Forest of Loydarth. William Montayñ, however, is free from heriots, but gives relief and does all other services as the said Roger.

Total rents in money, 7s. 5d.

**Castle
Bygelyn.**

Item, they present that the heirs of Walter ap Eynon and Llewelyn the Chaplain hold 40 acres of land at Castle Bugelyñ, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 20d., and no more, as 8 acres are in the Lord's demesne, which used to pay 4d. They also present that Gilbert ap Ieuan and his co-owners hold at Roffodyn 39 acres of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2s. 4¼d. and no more, as 8 acres are in the Lord's demesne, which used to pay 4¼d. They also present that Roger Dean and his co-owners hold at Mayrnoblet 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 12d., and give collection of sheep for their houses.

Total rents, 5s. 0¼d.

**Services
Karronny
Welsh Land.**

And all the aforesaid render all services as the aforesaid tenants of Trefwynt.

Item, they also present that Llewelyn ap Henry, and all his co-owners in blood, hold there one carucate of land. They also hold there 44 acres of land which is called Stiffond, for which they pay at Michaelmas and St. Andrew's Day 6s. 8d.

Total, 6s. 8d.

Services.

And all the aforesaid give for a heriot their best beast of whatever kind it may be, and if they have no beast 5s., and for leyrwynt 2s., and for a commorth each year on the Kalends of May a cow with a calf, and the value is half a mark.

om̃ia alia ſuiç faç ut p̃dçi tenentes de Trefwynt. Et ſi latrones ſũint vel p̃dones in terra Dni Epi omnes de tenura Walt tenent inuenire ſatellites custodientes p̃riam ſũptibz eoꝝ in eſculentis ⁊ poculentis dũ nec̃ie ſũit Et dent duçe p̃ſones de Cuř ad Caſtrũ. Et de caſtro ad Cuř. Et ſi dampnati ſũint ad ſec̃ĩ dni leuato cornu in Cuř Walt coſdm ſuspendere ſi ad ſec̃ĩ alioꝝ p̃ſequentes idem facient.

L. 23d.

Sm^a j vaç.

Llandenayth. Iſm dicũt qđ hedes Walſi ap Eynoñ hedes Wilti
leg. Penwerñ ⁊ eoꝝ compořẽ tenent ibm j caruç ȝre.

Seruicia.

Et om̃es p̃dçi dabũt p hietto melius aĩal ut ſ^a. Et p comorth quolĩt anno in Klñ Maii unam vacẽ cũ viřlo p̃c vjſ. viiĩd. Et ceřa om̃ia ſuiç facient ut tenentes de Trefwynt

Sm^a vacẽ j.

Presklegyn

Iſ dicunt qđ Daudi Vaghan, Howel Vaghan, Rogus Brymayloc. Dean et compořẽ ſui tenent j carruç ȝre ibm. Et om̃es p̃dçi dabũt j vacẽ cũ viřlo in Klñ Maii p comorth p̃c vjſ. viiĩd. Et ceřa oĩa ſuiç facient ut tenentes de Trefwynt

Sm^a j vacẽ

KEVYN'.

L. 24-
127d.

P̃Beua.

Iſ dicunt qđ dñs het ibm Forestā que vocat' Lloyd-arth ⁊ continj ccc. acř. Et valj fructus eiũdm ut in glandibz ⁊ nucibz p annũ ijs. Et ſustineri poſſunt ibm xx iũmenta in equicio. xl. groſſ aĩalia ⁊ cc bidenř. Et valj pastura cuiũlĩt groſſi aĩalis jd. ⁊ pastura x bid jd. Et valent p̃ficua in m̃em tam p domibz Molend ⁊ aliis nec̃ariis p annũ xxvjſ. viiĩd.

Sm^a xxxvjſ. iiiĩd.

And they render all other services as the aforesaid tenants in Trefwynt. And if there are robbers or depredators on the lands of the Lord Bishop, all who hold by the tenure of Wales should find assistants to guard the country at their own cost, in eating and drinking, as long as necessary. And they ought to escort prisoners from the court to the castle, and from the castle to the court. And if any are condemned at the suit of the Lord, these tenants are bound at the sound of a horn in the Welsh court to hang them. But if at the suit of any others the Plaintiffs do it.

Total, 1 cow.

fol. 29

**Landenayth' and
tag'.** They also present that the heirs of Walter ap Eynon, the heirs of William Penwerth, and their co-owners, hold there one carucate of land.

Services. And all the aforesaid give for a heriot the best beast as above. And for a commorth each year, on the Kalends of May, a cow with a calf worth 6s. 8d. And they do all other services as the tenants of Trefwynt.

Total, 1 cow.

**Presklogeyn
and
Brymayloe.** Also they present that David Vaughan, Howel Vaughan, Roger Dean and his co-owners, hold one carucate of land there. And all the aforesaid give one cow with a calf on the Kalends of May for a commorth, worth 6s. 8d., and do all other services as the tenants of Trefwynt.

Total, 1 cow.

KEVYN'.

Profits. Also they present that the Lord has there a forest, which is called Lloydarth, containing 300 acres, and the fruit there, both in acorn and nuts, is worth yearly 2 shillings. And they are able to keep there 20 mares in foal, 40 great beasts and 200 sheep, and the grazing of each great beast is worth 1d., and of every 10 sheep 1d. And the profits are worth yearly in timber, whether for houses, mills, or for other necessities, 26 shillings and 8 pence.

Total, 35s. 4d.

Libri libm. Iſm dicunt qđ Howelt ap Gronou . Iankyň Tankard
Mⁱeduth Vaghⁿ ⁊ compoſe ſui tenent ibm iij carruē ſre
ſine redd.

Serucia. Et omēs pđci dabūt . iij vacē cū viſlis quolīt anno in
Klñ Maii pē xxx. Et ceſa omia ſuit facient ut pđci
tenentes de Trefwynt ex^{to} caſ nleñ ad Molend

Sm^a vacē iij.

Terra arrentat. Iſm dicunt [blank].

Terra in manu d'ni. Iſ dicūt qđ ſunt in manu dñi de terr quond Riči
Gogh in Roſſodeñ . v . acſ. Iſ de ſra quond Sutoris
j acſ ⁊ ſtañg. Iſ de ſra apud Caſtrū Bugelyň v acſ. Iſ de ſra
quond (sic) ſuit in manu Mⁱeduci ap Gourwaređ . xij acſ. Iſ de
ſra quond Walſi Wyth apud Roſſodeñ ij acſ dñ.

Sm^a acſ . xxv . dñ

Sm^a in denaſ . iiijſ. iiijđ.

Sm^a valoſ p extenſ p^o vacē de cōmorth xxxixſ. viijđ.

LANTEFY.

Pſena. Daid Kynġ, Iohes Kyft, Cadogy Gogh, Daid
Swetemon, Thoñ Fort, Pet' de la Lake, Radus le Porſ,
Iohnes le Webbe, Daid Lewel, Daid Robt, Daid Fort, ⁊
Robtus le Heyward iurati dicūt p ſacſm eoꝝ qđ in Mañlio ibm
capli aiſiamenē domoꝝ lapid infra muros porte valent p annū
ſcdm verū valorem . c s. Et edificia lapidea ext^a portā valent p
annū . xs. Iſ dicunt qđ iij ſunt ponlia quoꝝ fructus cū fructu
curtilaġ in pomis oleribꝫ porrect ⁊ aliis hbagiis viꝫ (sic) p annū
xiijs. iiijđ. Iſ hbaġ eoꝝ viꝫ p annū . vjs. viijđ. Iſ ſunt ibm iij
viuaria. Et valent p annū vs. ſcdm verū valorē. Iſ eſt ibm j

Freemen there. They also present that Howell ap Gronou, Jankyñ Tankard, Mereduth Vaughan and his co-owners, hold there 3 carucates of land rent-free.

Services. And all the aforesaid give 3 cows with their calves each year, on the Kalends of May, worth 20 shillings, and render all other services as the aforesaid tenants of Trefwynt, except carrying materials to the mill.

Total, 3 cows.

Land arrented. They also present [blank].

fol. 32.

Demesne Land. They also present that there are in demesne of the lands formerly of Richard Gogh in Roffoden 5 acres ; also of the land formerly of Sutor, an acre and a stang ; also of the land at Castle Bugelyñ, 5 acres ; also of the land formerly in the demesne of Meredith ap Gourward 12 acres ; also of the land formerly Walter Wyth at Roffoden, 2½ acres.

Total, 25½ acres.

Total in money, 4s. 3d.

Total value by the extent, except the cows for the commortha, 39s. 7d.

LANTEFEY.

Profits. David King, John Kyft, Cadogy Gogh, David Swetemon, Thomas Fort, Peter de la Lake, Ralph le Porter, John le Webbe, David Llewelyn, David Robert, David Fort and Robert le Heyward, the jurors, present on their oaths, that in the manor there the principal assize of the stone houses within the walls of the gate are worth yearly, according to their true value, 100s., and of the stone buildings without the gate are worth yearly 10s. They also present that there are three orchards, the fruit of which with the fruit in the curtilage, in apples, cabbages, leeks, and the other produce, is worth yearly 13s. 4d. ; also the herbage is worth yearly 6s. 8d. There are also 4 vivaries there, and they are worth yearly according to their true value 5s. And

columbar. Et vj p annū . ijs. Iſ sunt ibm ij Molend aquat ⁊ j vendic. Et valent p annū iiijti. scdm vej valorē. Iſ est ibm j p̄cus qui continet . cxliij . acf de quibz xlvij acf sūt bosci. Et dicūt qd Remale eiusdem bosci vij sine distrucōne p am xxx. Iſ diē qd sustineri possunt in dco pco lx aūia grossa p̄t fera aīalia. Iſ diē qd pastura cuiuslīt acf exta boscū in eodm vij ad loē p am vjd. Iſ pastur cui⁹līt acf infra boscū vij p annū vjd. ad loē. Et vj pastur cuiuslīt aīalis in pco p annū viij. Et possūt falcari p annū in eodm pco nisi destruant. xxx carrect Ruscaz. Et vj carrect vjd. Et . xl . carrect feuge. Et vij carrect iij. Iſ dicūt qd est ibm j mora p turbis ⁊ Beneto. Et vij p annū xs. Iſ dicūt qd pta ⁊ pquis ibid valent p annū xxx. Iſ est ibm j capella anneā p̄bend. Et vj p annū xxli.

Sma xxli. ijs. iij. ob.

Iſm dicūt qd dñs het ibm in dnico in campo qui
D'ale d'nl.

vocat Kalenge . cxxvij acf ⁊ xj ptiē ſre arrabit. Iſ in Campo qui vocat Walschtoñ xxj acf dī ⁊ j rod. Et in campo qui vocat Bontyngesfeld cum scopulis ⁊ maiore pte ſre quond Eue xxxij acf dī ⁊ j rod ⁊ vj ptiē ſre arrabit. Et in campo qui vocat Newepark xvij acf. Et in campo qui vocat Psonyslond ⁊ Marchaldislond cū quad pte ſre dce Eue. ⁊ cū campo ex utaqz pte vie iuxa Croftam Philippi Henry . cxlij acf ⁊ xvj ptiē . ſre. De quo campo locat erant diūse tenentibz ante istam extenē fact. xxvij . acf dī vīg ⁊ vj ptiē ſre ut p3 infra. Et in campo sub villa versus Cuī . xij acf. Et vj acf tocius p̄dce ſre ad locand p annū . xij. Iſ dicunt qd seīari debz sup acf grossi f̄ri vel calui iij bz. Et f̄ri hirsuti ij bz dī. Et r̄ndeb ad iij ganū grossi

ere is a dovecot which is worth yearly 2s. And there are two
 ater mills and one windmill, and they are worth yearly accord-
 g to their true value £4. And there is there a park which
 ntains 144 acres, of which 48 acres are wood. They also
 resent that the underwood of the same wood is worth yearly,
 ithout destroying it, 20s. They also present that there can
 e kept in the said park 60 great beasts, as well as the wild
 nimals. They also present that the feed of each acre outside
 ie wood is worth yearly to rent 7d.; and that each acre of
 ie said pasture within the wood is worth yearly to rent 6d.; and
 ie pasture of each beast in the park is worth yearly 8d. And
 ey can mow yearly in the same park, unless they are destroyed,
 o loads of rushes, and each load is worth 6d., and 40 loads of
 rn, and each load is worth 3d. They also present that there
 ere one bog for turf and ben-net,¹ and it is worth yearly 10s.
 hey also present that the pleas and perquisites there are worth
 early 20s. There is also there a chapel annexed to a prebend,
 nd is of the yearly value of £20.

Total, £20 2s. 3½d.

Lord's They also present that the Lord has there in de-
Demesne. mesne, in a field called "Kalenge," 127 acres and 11
 erches of arable land. Also in a field called "Walschton" 21
 cres 1 rood, and in a field which is called "Bontyngesfeld," with
 he rocks and the greater part of the land formerly Eva's, 32½ acre
 rood, and 6 perches of arable land: and in the field which is
 alled "Newepark" 18 acres; and in the field which is calle
 Psonyslond," and "Marchaldislond," with a certain part of the lan
 f the said Eva, and with the field on both sides the road alongside
 he croft of Philip Henry, 142 acres and 16 perches of land. From
 which field there was let to various tenants before this extent was
 made, 27 acres, ½ a virgate, and 6 perches of land as appears below
 nd in the field below the town against the court 13 acres, and each
 cre of the said land is worth yearly to let 12d. They also presen
 hat there should be sown upon each acre of coarse [*i.e.*, autum
 own] wheat or fallow 3 bushels, and of bearded wheat 2½ bushels
 nd he shall answer for 4 measures of coarse wheat, and of light
 [*i.e.*, spring sown] wheat for 3 measures. And there should be sow

¹ A coarse grass, which is still cut and used for litter for cows, etc.

fri. Et minuī fri ad iij granū. Et seīari d3 sup acf sab. vj b3. Et fndeb ad iij granū. Et seīari d3 sup acf grossa3 pi3 iij b3. Et fndeb ad iij granū. Et sup acf minuī pi3 seu vesf ij b3 dī. Et fnd ad iij granū. Et sup acf ord vj b3. Et fnd3 ad iij granū. Et sup acf aucn. vij b3. Et fnd3 ad iij granū omīb3 annis.

Sma acf ccccxxvj dī. j rod 7 xv ptiē

Sma valoř in pecunia. xxj.li. vij3. vijđ.

**Prata 7
pastur.** Iē dicunt qđ dñs het ibm. xxxiiij acf pati. Et v3 possūt sustineri ad tempus aī xx gross aūia. Et v3 pastura cui3 lit - ijd. Iē diē qđ est ibm j acf in Thorris que seīari non potest sup quā sustineri possūt xij aūia gross. Et v3 pastuř cuiuslit p añ vjd. Et qādo locat v3 p am v33. Iē in pastuř warecti sustineri possūt ccc oues in yeme. Et p estatē cc oues. Et val3 pastuř cuiuslit ijd. Iē sup pastuř de Porthllu possūt sustineri. ccc bidenē. Et val3 pastuř ad locand. xx3.

Sma valoř. viij.li. xii3. iiijđ.

Lib1 tenent. Iē dicūt qđ Wyot de Lawrenny t3 p carf dī carruē 7re de dno in capite. Et redd p annū i33. ad Pasch 7 fm sēi Mich equali porcione. Et dñs habebit wardū 7 releuiū cū acciderit. Iē hēd Riči de Stakepol tenet (sic) j carruē 7re iuxa Cuř de Lantefey p qua faē iij secf Cuř apud Lawhaden. Iē Willm3 Harald t3 ij carruē 7re apud Wouaā. Et redd quolīt. iij anno i33. vel ij bidenē p elecōne dñi in Klā Maii. Et faē secf Cuř de Lawhaden de xvna in xvnam.

Sma iij3.

Sēuariu. Iē dicūt qđ Thom3s Wal3 de Porthllu t3 j bouař 7re de sēuario. Et redd p annū v33. ad Pasē 7 fm sēi Mich. Iē Isaute la Proute t3 j bouař 7re 7 redd p annū. v33.

on each acre of beans 6 bushels, and he shall answer to 4 measures. And there should be sown on each acre of great peas 3 bushels, and he shall answer to 4 measures, and upon an acre of lesser peas or vetches $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, and he shall answer for 4 measures; and upon an acre of barley 6 bushels, and he should answer for 4 measures; and upon an acre of oats 7 bushels, and he shall answer for 3 measures in every year.

Total, $426\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 1 rood and 15 perches.

Total value in money, £21 7s. 7d.

Meadows and Pastures. They also present that the Lord has there 34 acres of meadow, and each acre is worth yearly to let 2s. 6d.; and after mowing they can at that time of year keep 20 great beasts, and each pasture is worth 2d. And they present that there is one acre in "Thorris" that cannot be sown, but upon which 12 great beasts can be kept, and each pasture is worth yearly 6d.; and when it is let by the year it is worth yearly 6s. Also, the pasture on the fallows can feed 300 sheep in winter and 200 through summer, and thus pasture for each is worth 2d. Also on the pasture of Porthllu 300 sheep can be kept, and the pasture is worth to let 20s.

Total value, £8 13s. 4d.

Free Tenants. They also present that Wyot de Lawrenny holds by deed from the Lord in capite half a carucate of land, and pays yearly in equal portions at Easter and Michaelmas 2s., and the Lord has wardship and relief when it occurs. Item, the heirs of Richard de Stakepol hold one carucate of land adjoining the court of Lantefey for which they do suit of Court three times at Lawhaden. Item, William Harald holds 2 carucates of land at Woveraŋ, and pays in every third year on the Kalends of May 2s., or 2 sheep at the option of the Lord, and does suit of Court at Lawhaden from 15 days to 15 days.

Total, 4s.

Sanctuary. They also present that Thomas Walter de Porthllu holds one bovat of land from the Sanctuary, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 6s. Item, Isaute la Proute holds one bovat of land, and pays yearly at the aforesaid times 6s. Also

ſis ut ſup^a. Iſ Dauid Mayo t3 j plač cum curtilt 7 j bouaſ 9re . 7 redd p annū vjs. viijđ. ſis ut ſa^a. Iſ Ričus Swetemon t3 j plač 7 curſ cū j bouaſ 9re. Et redd p annū vjs. viijđ. eiſđ ẽ. Iſ Iohnes Ruſſell t3 j plač 7 curſ cū ij bouaſ acſ (*ſic*) 9re 7 dī Et redd p annū . xvijđ. eiſđ ẽ. Iſ Dauid Fort t3 j plač 7 curtilt cū viij acſ 9re. Et redd p annū . iijjs. viijđ. eiſđ ẽ. Iſ Thomas Gwyñ t3 iijj acſ 9re. Et redd p annū ijs. eiſđ ẽ. Iſ Iohna Page t3 dī bouaſ 9re 7 redd p annū iijjs. eiſđ ẽ. Iſ Iohnes Cole t3 j plač 7 curſ cū dī bouaſ 9re. Et redd p annū iijjs. viijđ. eiſđ ẽ. Iſ Wyot de Laurennys t3 j plač 7 curſ cū j bouaſ 9re Et redd p am vjs. viijđ. eiſđ ẽ. Iſ Walſus Thom^as t3 vj acſ 9re Et redd p annū iijjs. eiſđ ẽ. Iſ Robtus Swetemoñ t3 vj acſ 9re. Et redd p am iijjs. eiſđ ẽ. Iſ Elena Row t3 dī bouaſ 9re. Et redd p annū iijjs. eiſđ ẽ. Iſ Iohnes le Proute t3 dī bouaſ 9re. Et redd p am iijjs. eiſđ ẽ. Iſ Phs Henry t3 j plač 7 curſ cū viij acſ 9re. Et redd p am vjs. viijđ. eiſđ ẽ. Iſ dñs Gregorius Capellan^o t3 ij acſ 9re. Et redd p am xijđ. eiſđ ẽ. Iſ Dauid Fenil t3 j plač 7 curtilt. Et redd p am xijđ. eiſđ ẽ. Iſ Roys Swynnoğ t3 j curtilt. Et redd p am iijđ. eiſđ ẽ. Iſ dič qđ est quedam porč eiſđ ſcuar in manu dñi. Et extendit^r ſup^a in dñico, quot acſ ẽn ignorant.

Sm^a carruē . j carruē

Sm^a redd in denaſ . lxixs. vđ.

Et omēs pđci dabūt p hictē melius aīal. Et p mor-
Serualia. tuaſ ſcdm melius vel ſupiorē meliorem veſtem qua
 .a. cōit^r utunt^r ſi aīal non fuit. Et fač ſecē Cuſ p ſuū j noctis ad
 voluntatem dñi. Et est cōe anīciamentē eoꝝ xs. Et poſt mortem
 cuiuſlit 9ra est capiēda in manu dñi. Et conſueſ fuit ab antiquo
 qđ ux defuncti redēpcōi eiſđ 9re eſs3 ppinquior 7 hoc de grā dñi

David Mayo holds one plot with the curtilage and one bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 6s. 8d. Item, Richard Swetemon holds a plot and curtilage with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 6s. 8d. Item, John Russell holds one plot and a curtilage, with 2 bovates and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 17d. Item, David Fort holds 1 plot and curtilage with 8 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. 8d. Item, Thomas Gwyñ holds 4 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Johanna Page holds $\frac{1}{4}$ bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. Item, John Cole holds 1 plot and curtilage with $\frac{1}{2}$ bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. 8d. Item, Wyot de Laurenny holds 1 plot and curtilage with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 6s. 8d. Item, Walter Thomas holds 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. Item, Robert Swetemoñ holds 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. Item, Elena Row holds $\frac{1}{2}$ bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. Item, John le Proute holds $\frac{1}{2}$ a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. Item, Philip Henry holds 1 plot and curtilage with 8 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 7s. 8d. Item, Master Gregory the Chaplain holds 2 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, David Fenil holds 1 plot and a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Roys Swynnoğ holds 1 curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4d. Item, they present that there is a certain part of the Sanctuary in the Lord's hands, and it is entered above in the demesne, but they cannot say how many acres.

Total carucates, 1 carucate.

Total rents in money, 69s. 5d.

Services.

And all the aforesaid give for a heriot the best beast, and for a mortuary the second best or the bettermost upper garment, which they usually use, if there is no beast. And they do suit of court by summons of one night at the will of the Lord, and they have a common fine of xs. And after the death ^{of} of any of them, his land is seized into the Lord's hand. And it was formerly the custom that the land should be re-granted to the

s̄puali. Et si u^o non huerit heres eius preferri consuevit g^{ro}se ut s^a. Et si vidua post redempcionem p^{re} ut sup^a maritū accipit terram amittet ⁊ tunc p^{ro} hēdem ut s^a redemi debet.

Colon ap'
Porthillu'.

I^o diē q^{uo}d Iohna Kyft t^{er} j boua^o Et redd^o p^{ro} a^m xxjd. ad Pasch ⁊ fm s^{an}c^{ti} Mich. I^o Iohna Page t^{er} j boua^o p^{re} Et redd^o p^{ro} a^m xxjd. eisd^o ē. I^o Iohnes Wallens t^{er} ij ac^o sine s̄uiē ⁊ j boua^o p^{re} cū s̄uiē. Et redd^o p^{ro} a^m ijs. vd. eisd^o ē. I^o Peīr de la Lake t^{er} j boua^o dī ⁊ iij ac^o p^{re} sine s̄uiē ⁊ j boua^o cū s̄uiē Et redd^o p^{ro} a^m ixjs. jd. eisd^o ē. I^o Harry Kyft t^{er} j boua^o cū s̄uiē ⁊ unā boua^o sine s̄uiē. Et redd^o p^{ro} annū vs. ixjd. eisd^o ē. I^o Daud Kyn^g t^{er} j boua^o dī p^{re} sine s̄uiē. Et redd^o p^{ro} annū ixjs. ixjd. eisd^o ē. I^o Aliē relictā Daud Iowan t^{er} j boua^o p^{re} s̄uiē. Et redd^o p^{ro} a^m ijs. vd. eisd^o ē. I^o Iohnes le Proute t^{er} dī boua^o p^{re} sine s̄uiē ⁊ j boua^o p^{ro} s̄uiē Et redd^o p^{ro} a^m iijjs. ixjd. eisd^o ē. I^o Elena Eynōn j ac^o p^{re} sine s̄uiē ⁊ j plac^o ⁊ cur^o cū s̄uiē. Et redd^o p^{ro} a^m xvjd. eisd^o ē. I^o Daud Iewan t^{er} iij ac^o sine s̄uiē ⁊ j boua^o p^{re} s̄uiē. Et redd^o p^{ro} a^m iijjs. eisd^o ē. I^o Iohnes Cras t^{er} j boua^o ⁊ dī p^{re} sine s̄uiē ⁊ j boua^o p^{re} cū s̄uiē. Et redd^o p^{ro} a^m ixjs. ixjd. eisd^o ē. I^o Isabella Huet t^{er} j boua^o p^{re} s̄uiē. Et redd^o p^{ro} a^m xxjd. eisd^o ē. I^o Res Wiston t^{er} j ac^o p^{re} s̄uiē. Et redd^o p^{ro} a^m vijjd. eisd^o ē. I^o Thom^{as} Fort t^{er} j ac^o p^{re} sine s̄uiē ⁊ j boua^o p^{re} s̄uiē. Et redd^o p^{ro} a^m ijs. jd. eisd^o ē. I^o Thomas Whityn^g t^{er} vj ac^o p^{re} sine s̄uiē ⁊ j boua^o p^{re} s̄uiē. Et redd^o p^{ro} a^m iijjs. ixjd. eisd^o ē. I^o Daud Robt t^{er} ij ac^o sine s̄uiē ⁊ j boua^o p^{re} s̄uiē. Et redd^o p^{ro} a^m ijs. vijjd. eisd^o ē. I^o Daud Fort t^{er} j

widow of the deceased as of the nearest [to the deceased in blood]; and this by the favour of the spiritual Lord. But if he had no widow, his heir was accustomed to be preferred by favour as above. And if the widow, after taking the land as above, married, she lost the land, which should then be re-granted to the heir as above stated.

Farmers at Porthollan. They also present that Johanna Kyft holds one bovatē, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 21*d*. Item, Johanna Page holds a bovatē of land, and pays yearly at the same times 21*d*. Item, John Wallenſ holds 2 acres without services, and 1 bovatē of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 5*d*. Item, Peter de la Lake holds one and a half bovates and 4 acres of land without services, and one bovatē with services, and pays yearly at the same times 9*s*. 1*d*. Item, Henry Kyft holds one bovatē with services and one bovatē without services, and pays yearly at the same times 5*s*. 9*d*. Item, David Kynġ holds one and a half bovates of land without services, and pays yearly at the same times 9*s*. 9*d*. Item, Alice, widow of David Iowañ, holds one bovatē of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 5*d*. Item, John le Proute holds half a bovatē of land without services and a bovatē with services, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. 9*d*. Item, Elena Eynoñ holds 1 acre of land without services and one plot and a curtilage with services, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*. Item, David Iewañ holds 4 acres without services and 1 bovatē of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, John Cras holds one and a half bovates of land without services and one bovatē with services, and pays yearly at the same times 9*s*. 9*d*. Item, Isabella Huet holds 1 bovatē of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 21*d*. Item, Res Wistoñ holds 1 acre of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 7*d*. Item, Thomas Fort holds 1 acre of land without services and one bovatē of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 1*d*. Item, Thomas Whitynġ holds 6 acres of land without services and 1 bovatē of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. 9*d*. Item, David Robert holds 2 acres without services and 1 bovatē of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 7*d*. Item, David Fort holds 1 bovatē of land with-

bouaſ ſre ſine ſuič ʒ j bouaſ ſre per ſuič. Et redd p annū vs. lxd.
eiſd ʒm̄is.

Sma Carruē ſre iij dī . ix acf

Sma reddiſ in denaſ—lxviijſ. iijd.

Coloni de
Lantefey.

Iſ diē ʒd Iohnes Merlynḡ t3 j plač ʒ j curtill cū j
bouaſ ſre p ſuič. Et redd p am̄ ijs. ad Paſch ʒ ſm̄ ſēi
Mich. Iſ Iohnes Stedemoñ t3 j bouaſ ſre. Et redd p am̄ xiiijd.
eiſd ʒ. Iſ Ričus Page t3 j bouaſ ſre. Et redd p am̄ xijd. eiſd ʒ.
Iſ Maiota la White t3 j plač ʒ curī cū j bouaſ ſre. Et redd p am̄
xijd. eiſd ʒ. Iſ Willm̄s Swetemoñ t3 j bouaſ ʒ iiij acf ſre ſine ſuič
ʒ j bouaſ ſre [per] ſuič ʒ tenet p carī. Et redd p am̄ vs. xd. eiſd ʒ.
Iſ Amabilla la Ferouſ t3 iij acf ſine ſuič ʒ j bouaſ ſre p carī cū
ſuič. Et redd p annū ijs. vjd. eiſd ʒ. Iſ Sara la White t3 j bouaſ
ſre ſine ſuič ʒ j bouaſ ſre p ſuič. Et redd p annū vijs. vjd. eiſd ʒ.
Iſ David Swetemoñ t3 j plač ʒ j curī cū j bouaſ ſre p ſuič. Et
redd p am̄ xijd. eiſd ʒ. Iſ Ioha relicī Phi Henry t3 plač ʒ curī cū
j bouaſ ſre p ſuič. Et redd p am̄ xijd. eiſd ʒ. Iſ David Moris t3
j plač ʒ j curtill cū j bouaſ ſre p ſuič. Et redd p annū xijd. eiſd ʒ.
Iſ Thomas Res t3 j plač ʒ curī cū j bouaſ ſre p ſuič. Et redd p
am̄ xvijjd. eiſd ʒis. Iſ David Ruſſell t3 j plač ʒ curī cum dī bouaſ
ſre p ſuič. Et redd p annū . vjd. eiſd ʒ. Iſ Thomas Page t3 j
acf ſre ʒ dī ſine ſuič. Et redd p annū xvijjd. eiſd ʒ. Iſ Amabill
Swetemoñ t3 j plač ʒ curī cū j bouaſ ſre. Et redd p annū xiiijd.
eiſd ʒm̄is. Iſ Iohes Molend t3 j plač cū j bouaſ ſre. Et redd p
annū xijd. eiſd ʒ. Iſ Cadogy Gouth t3 j croſtū j plač ʒ curī cū j
bouaſ ſre p ſuič. Et redd p am̄ iiijſ. eiſd ʒ.

Sma carruē . ij caruē dī ij bouat dī ʒ viij acf dī

Sma reddiſ in denaſ—xxxiijs. vjd.

out services and 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 5s. 9d.

Total carucates of land, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 acres.

Total rents in money, 68s. 3d.

Farmers of
Lantefey.

Item, they present that John Merlyng holds 1 plot and 1 curtilage with 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 2s. Item, John Stedemoñ holds 1 bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 14d. Item, Richard Page holds 1 bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Maiota la White holds 1 plot and curtilage with 1 bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, William Swetemoñ holds 1 bovate and 4 acres of land without services and 1 bovate of land with services, and holds by deed, and pays yearly at the same times 5s. 10d. Item, Amabella la Ferouñ holds three acres without services, and 1 bovate of land by deed with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. 6d. Item, Sara la White holds 1 bovate of land without services, and 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 7s. 6d. Item, David Swetemoñ holds 1 plot and 1 curtilage with 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Johanna, the widow of Philip Henry, holds a plot and curtilage with 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, David Moris holds 1 plot and 1 curtilage with 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Thomas Res holds 1 plot and curtilage, with 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, David Russell holds 1 plot and curtilage with $\frac{1}{2}$ bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 6d. Item, Thomas Page holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land without services, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, Amabilla Swetemoñ holds 1 plot and curtilage with 1 bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 13d. Item, John Miller holds 1 plot with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Cadogy Gouth holds 1 croft, 1 plot, and curtilage, with 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 4s.

Total carucates, $2\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bovates, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Total rents in money, 33s. 7d.

Seruicia.

Et omēs p̃dēi coloni de Lantefey ⁊ Porthllu dabūt p
hietf melioř eqū vel melius aīal Et p mortuař scdm
melius aīal vel supiořē meliorem vestem qua cōit utunt̃ . si aīal
non huerint. Et p lerwit si mulier sit maritař ex^a poch ijs. Et si
maritet̃ infra nichil dabūt. Et bis arař dent ad cibū dñi p̃c
cuiuslit opis jd. Et bis hciař dent ad cibū dñi p̃c opis ob. Et
sarcularē dent p dī diem sine cibo Et si dñs volūit p totā diē ad
cibū dñi p̃c opis ob. Et colligē dent totū fenū dñi in p̃to ad
custū ppiū ⁊ idm dēm cariare ad cibū dñi p̃c opis jd. Iř meŕe
debent p iii dies ad cibū dñi p̃c jd. Iř cariare dent blađ dñi p j
diem eiusđ p̃c cuiuslit opis jd. Iř cariař dent mēi domoř ⁊
molend sumptibz ppiis de Loydarth, Lauhađ, Tenebia, Penbrochia,
Carrew ⁊ Slebochia usqz Lantefey p̃c opis in cōi scdm verū valorem
. vjs. viijđ. Et sic erunt xxvj opa p̃c cuiuslit opis iijđ. Iř cariare
dent carbones p calce faciend quociens opus fūit. Iř cariare dent
tegulas p domibz manerii ibm nc̃cias quociens opus fuerit. Iř
fače dent stagnū molend sumptibz suis competent̃. Iř fače dent
pietes luteos molend aquatič ad cibū dñi. Iř cariare dent molares
⁊ coopire molend cum stramine dñi sumptibz ppiis. Iř dabunt
tholloñ de empcōibz et vendicōibz vidz de equis bobz ⁊ aliis
aūiis quibuscūqz ⁊ de bidend (*sic*). Iř cariare dent frumentū ⁊
panem furnatū de dnico loci apud Lawhadeñ ⁊ apud Burtoñ ⁊
bras capitle quociens opus fūit de s̃ro t̃m ad cibū dñi Et sedebūt
in aula ad mappā in area. Iř dabūt collecť ouīū quolit iij anno
vij ubi sunt . xx vel ptres j. Et ubi non sunt . xx nichil dabūt.

And all the aforesaid Farmers at Lantefey and **Services.** Porthllu give for a heriot their best horse or their best beast ; and for a mortuary their second best beast or their best outer garment which they usually use, if they have no beast ; and for leyrwyf, if the woman is married out of the parish 2s. ; and if she is married within, they give nothing. And they ought to plough twice, the Lord finding food, and the value of each service is 1*d.* And they ought to harrow twice, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is a halfpenny. And they ought to hoe half a day without food ; but if the Lord wants them for the whole day the Lord should find food ; the value of this service is a halfpenny. And they ought to gather all the Lord's hay in the meadow, finding their own food, and also carry it on the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* And they ought to reap for three days, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* Item, they ought to carry the corn of the Lord for one day, and the value of this service is 1*d.* Item, they ought to carry the materials for the houses and mills at their own cost from Loydarth, Lawhaden, Tenby, Pembroke, Carrew, and Slebeece to Llantefey, and the value of this joint service is, according to its true value, 6*s.* 8*d.* And there are 26 of the aforesaid services, and the value of each is 3*d.* Item, they ought to carry coal for making lime as often as necessary. Item, they ought to carry tiles for the houses in the Manor whenever necessary. Item, they ought to keep in repair the mill-pond at their own cost. Item, they ought to make mud walls for the water mill, the Lord finding food. Item, they ought to carry mill stones, and thatch the mill with the Lord's straw at their own cost. Item, they pay a toll on buying and selling, that is to say, on horses, oxen, and all other beasts whatever, and on sheep. And they ought to carry the corn for the bread to the place where it is baked on the demesnes at Lawhaden and Burton, and also for the Lord's brewing from the granary as often as necessary, the Lord finding food.¹ And they sit in the Hall at the tablecloth in the area. And they give collection of sheep in every third year, namely, when there are 20 or more a sheep, and when there are not 20 they give nothing.

¹ This seems to be the service known as "Furnagium", referred to in the "Assize of Bread and Ale", 51 Henry III.

Et si quis cōuict⁹ vel capt⁹ sit p feloniam libari debz eis dñs tenentibz ⁊ custodire dent eund ⁊ dūcē apud Lawhadeñ piçlo ⁊ sumptibz suis Et ibm de eod iudm reddere It oñare dent carecī ⁊ plaustra dñi querenī vinū apud Tenebiam. Penbī ⁊ Carrew ⁊ ead saluo dūcē ad celaī dñi sūptibz ppiis sup stallagiū. Et faç secī Cuī p suū j noctē p libito dñi. Et est cōe amīciamentē eoꝝ . xss. Et sequi dent exēit in guerra geñali p defensione ĩre dñi Epi. Et dicūt qđ omēs tenentes de . Porthllu ead ſuicia faç exʷ sumağ in blad. Et dicūt qđ de aūiis ⁊ aliis bonis vend ubi ſiunt nīcatores apud Pembī ⁊ Tenebiā nē alibi in Epaī Tholloñ non dabūt alicui dño nī dño Epi ubicumq; hui⁹ vendicōes facte ſiunt. Et cariare dent aucē venientes de manūis dñi de Pēbid usq; Lantefey de Bortoñ p prebend ad cibū dñi.

Sm⁹ opū yemaī ⁊ estuat . ciiijʷ. xj.

Et valet xvjs. iij di ob.

Sm⁹ opū autūpnat . cxxxij Et val; xijs. iiijd. ob.

Coloni alt⁹
tenure.

Iñm dicunt qđ Willm̄s Copmeī t3 j stanğ ĩre Et redd p aṃ ijs. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sēi Mich. Iñ Riçus Walp t3 j stanğ ĩre. Et redd p annū ijs. eisđ ĩ. Iñ Henī Cticus t3 dī acī ĩre. Et redd p anñ iijs. eisđ ĩ. Iñ Wilts Robyñ t3 j stanğ ĩre. Et redd p annū ijs. eisđ ĩs Iñ Robtus le Hayward ten3 j stanğ ĩre. Et redd p annū ijs. eisđ ĩ. Iñ idem Robtus t3 j stanğ. Et redd p annū xijd. eisđ. ĩ. Iñ Riçus Walwayne t3 j stanğ ĩre. Et redd p annū ijs. eisđ ĩs. Iñ Dñs Riçus Symond t3 j stanğ ĩre. Et redd p annū ijs. eisđ ĩ. Iñ Iohnes Melyñ t3 j stanğ ĩre. Et redd p annū ijs. eisđ ĩ. Iñ Iohnes Iewañ t3 j stanğ ĩre. Et redd p annū ijs. eisđ ĩ. Iñ Daudid Lewet t3 j acī dī p j tenī. Et redd p

And if any one is convicted or arrested for felony he ought to be delivered to the said tenants, and they ought to keep him and take him to Lawhaden, at their risk and at their own cost, and there give judgment on the case. And they ought to load the waggons and carts of the Lord going for wine to Tenby, Pembroke, and Carrew, and convey the same safe to the Lord's cellar at their own cost in addition to the stallage. And they do suit of Court on summons of one night at the will of the Lord, and there is a common fine of 10s. And they ought to follow the army in a general war for the defence of the land of the Lord Bishop. And they present that all the tenants of Porthllu do the same services except the corn services.¹ Item, they present that beasts and other goods sold when there are merchants at Pembroke and Tenby, but nowhere else in the Bishoprick, should not pay toll to any Lord but the Bishop wherever these sales were made. And they ought to carry oats coming from the manors of the Lord at Pebidawke to Lantefey or Borton, for the prebends, the Lord finding food.

Total winter and summer services, 191.

Total value, 16s. 3½d.

Total autumn services, 132, total value 12s. 4½d.

Farmers of another Tenure. Item, they present that William Copmeŕ holds a stang of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 2s. Item, Richard Walter holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Henry Clericus holds ½ an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. Item, William Robyñ holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Robert le Hayward holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, the same Robert holds 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item Richard Walwayne holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Master Richard Symonds holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, John Melyñ holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, John Iewañ holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, David Llewelyn holds 1½ acres for 1 tenement, and pays yearly at the

¹ "Summagium" seems to have here the meaning that Spelman gives to it: "onus integrum vel completum".

annū xixd. eisd t. It Daudt Sauage t3 j stanġ Ħre. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t. It Isabella Matheu t3 dī stanġ Ħre. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t. It Riċus Cocus t3 j stanġ Ħre. Et redd p a^m ijs. eisd t. It Roys la Frenssh t3 j stanġ Ħre. Et redd p a^m ijs. eisd t. It Radus le Porġ t3 j stanġ Ħre. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t. It Iohnes Hugelyn t3 j stanġ Ħre. Et redd p a^m ijs. eisd t. It Riċus Laurance t3 j stanġ Ħre. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t. It Riċus Russell t3 j stanġ Ħre. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t. It Amabilla Broun t3 dī stanġ Ħre. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t. It Lewet Crowe t3 j stanġ. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t. It Willms Rowe t3 j stanġ. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t. It Iohnes Kyft t3 j stanġ Ħre. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t̄mis.

Sm^a acf. vij.

Sm^a redd in denař. xliiij. vijđ.

Seruietia. Et omēs p̄dci dabūt p mortuař supiorem vestem ut s^a.

Et mefe dent p iij dies p quolz tencimento p̄c opis ut sup^a. Et quodly teñ cont3 j stanġ preġ teñt Daudt Lewet quod plus cont3. Et faċ secċ Cuř ut p̄dci coloni. Et dicūt qđ elegi non debent in p̄positū inġ Colones. Et est cōc anċiamenċ eo3 ut s^a. Et ūiciū guerre facient ut supra.

Sm^a opū. xxiij. Et val3 in peċ: ijs. xd. ob.

It diċ qđ Wilts de Irlaund ten3 j plaċ cū curf. Et

Cotar'.

redd p a^m. xijd. ad Pasch t fm sēi Mich. It Riċ Swetemoñ t3 j plaċ cū curf t redd p annū vjd. eisd t. It Iohna Molend t3 j plaċ cū curf. Et redd p a^m. xvijđ. eisd t. absq3 ūicio It Henř Fab t3 j plaċ cū curf. Et redd p a^m xvijđ. eisd t absq3 ūiċ. It Elena Rowe t3 j plaċ cū curf. Et redd p a^m iijđ. cū ūicio. It Iohna Page t3 j curf. Et redd p a^m iijđ. cū ūicio eisd t. It Wilts Molend t3 j curf. Et redd p a^m iijđ. eisd t cū ūicio.

same times 19*d*. Item, David Savage holds a stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Isabella Matheu holds $\frac{1}{2}$ a stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Richard Cocus holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Roys la Frenssh holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Ralph the Porter holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, John Hugelyñ holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Richard Lawrance holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Richard Russell holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Amabilla Brown holds $\frac{1}{2}$ a stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Llewelyn Crowe holds 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, William Rowe holds 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, John Kyft holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*.

Total acres, 7.

Total rents in money, 44*s*. 7*d*.

Services.

And all the aforesaid give as a mortuary their outer garment as above, and they ought to reap for three days for each tenement; the value of this service is as above, and each tenement contains a stang, except the tenement of David Llewelyn, which contains more. And they do suit of Court as the aforesaid farmers; and they present that they ought not to elect a reeve from among the farmers. And there is a common fine as above, and they do service in time of war as above.

Total services, 24, and they are worth in money, 2*s*. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.

Cottagers.

Item, they say that William de Irlaund holds 1 plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 12*d*. Item, Richard Swetemoñ holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, Johanna Miller holds 1 plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly, without services, at the same times 18*d*. Item, Henry Fab holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times, without services, 18*d*. Item, Elena Rowe holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly, with services, 3*d*. Item, Johanna Page holds a curtilage, and pays yearly, with services, at the same times 3*d*. Item, William Miller holds a curtilage, and

Iſ Iohna Page t3 j plaē cū curf. Et redd p am xvjd. eisd f. cū
 ſuiē. Iſ Robtus le Hayward t3 j plaē cū curf. Et redd p am xijd.
 eisd f. Iſ Robtus Philpkyñ t3 j plaē cū curf. Et redd p am xijd.
 eisd f. Iſ Thomas Gweyruylt t3 j plaē cū curf. Et redd p am
 xijd. eisd f. Iſ Roos la Proute t3 j plaē cū curf. Et redd p am
 xijd. eisd f. Iſ Robtus le Taillouf t3 j plaē cū curf. Et redd p
 annū xijd. eisd f. Iſ Iohnes Moris t3 j plaē cū curf. Et redd p
 annū . xijd. eisd f. Iſ Dñs Gregorius Capellanus t3 j plaē. Et
 redd p annū . xijd. eisd f. Iſ Daudid Petre t3 j plaē cū curf. Et
 redd p am xijd. eisd f. Iſ Riēus Rowe t3 j plaē cū curf. Et redd p
 am iiijd. eisd. f. Iſ Phus Robyñ t3 j plaē cum curf. Et redd p am
 iiijd. eisd f. Iſ Amabilla la Feror t3 j plaē cū curf. Et redd p am
 iiijd. eisd f. Iſ Phus Herry t3 j plaē cū curf. Et redd p annū
 iiijd. eisd f. Iſ Ros Gwennoſ t3 j plaē cū curf. Et redd p am iiijd.
 eisd f sine ſuiē. Iſ Riēus Dawe t3 j plaē cū curf. Et redd p am
 xijd. eisd f. Iſ Robtus ſab t3 j plaē. Et redd p am xijd. eisd f.
 sine ſuiē. Iſ Amabill Michel t3 j plaē cū curf. Et redd p am iiijd.
 eisd f. Iſ Iohna Page t3 j plaē cū curf. Et redd p am iiijd. eisd f.
 Iſ Wadyñ Thom's t3 j plaē cū curf. Et redd p am iiijd. eisd f.
 Iſ Iohnes Bowemoñ t3 j plaē cū curf. Et redd p am vjd. eisd f.
 Iſ Robtus Cole t3 j plaē cū curf. Et redd p am ixjd. eisd f. Iſ
 Phus Freyñ t3 j plaē. Et redd p am viijd. eisd f. Et sunt in manu
 dñi j plaē edificē cū curf que fuit Willi Molend. Et reddere con-
 ſueuit p am xijd. cū ſuiē. Et j plaē cū curf que fuit Capellani poch
 que nūqam reddere conſueuit reddi nec ſuiē.

Sm^a xxj^a.

pays yearly at the same times, with services, 3*d*. Item, Johanna Page holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times, with services, 16*d*. Item, Robert le Hayward holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Robert Philpkyñ holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Thomas Gweyruylt holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Roos la Proute holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Robert le Taillouř holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Moris holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Master Gregory the Chaplain holds a plot, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, David Petre holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Richard Rowe holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d*. Item, Philip Robyñ holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d*. Item, Amabilla la Feror holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d*. Item, Philip Herry holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d*. Item, Ros Gwennoř holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times, without services, 4*d*. Item, Richard Dawe holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Robert Fab holds a plot, and pays yearly at the same times, without services, 12*d*. Item, Amabilla Michel holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d*. Item, Johanna Page holds 1 plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d*. Item, Wadyñ Thomas holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d*. Item, John Bowemoñ holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, Robert Cole holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 9*d*. Item, Philip Freyñ holds a plot, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d*. And there are in the Lord's hand a plot with buildings with a curtilage which was William Miller's; and it was accustomed to pay yearly, with services, 12*d*. And a plot with a curtilage which was the Chaplain's of the parish, which was never accustomed to pay either rent or services.

Total, 21*s*.

Serulcia.

Et om̃es p̃d̃ci dabunt hiet̃tū ⁊ leyrwiſ ⁊ om̃ia ſuič
facient ſic d̃ci coloni de Lantefey ex' cariaḡ cum equis
⁊ carec̃i ⁊ ex' Elena Hopkyñ que faciet d̃i ſuič ⁊ ex' Robto fabro,
Iohna Molend, Henr fabr ⁊ Ros Gwennoſ qui nullū ſuič faciunt.
Et ex' Robto le Hayward, Robto Phipkyñ, Thoñ Gweruyt, Roys
la Proute, Robto le Taillour, Iohne Morys, Dno Gregoř Caſilto qui
hiet̃t ⁊ leyrwiſ dabunt. Et meſte debent p [blank]

Sma opū yemaſ ⁊ eſtiuaſ . cxvj. .

Sma opū autūpnaſ . cxxxv. Et valent in peccunia in
toto—xxvſ. iiijd. ob.

34- *Tec' de
d'nles (iz)
arrentat'.*

Iſm dicūt q̃d Radus la Potſe t̃j iij acf̃ ſre. Et redd
p am̃ vjſ. ſis ſupadic̃. Iſ Iohnes le Webbe t̃j ij acf̃ ſre.
Et redd p am̃ iiijſ. eiſd̃ t̃. Iſ Iohnes le Marchaund t̃j j acf̃ ſre. Et
redd p am̃ iijſ. eiſd̃ ſis. Iſ Laurenci⁹ Bowemoñ t̃j j acf̃ ſre. Et
redd p am̃ iijſ. eiſd̃ ſis. Iſ Daid Robt t̃j j acf̃. Et redd p am̃ iijſ.
eiſd̃ t̃. Iſ Adam le Gardyn t̃j ij acf̃. Et redd p am̃ iiijſ. eiſd̃ t̃.
Iſ Robtus le Tailloř t̃j iij acf̃. Et redd p am̃ vſ. eiſd̃ t̃. Iſ Rogerus
le Barboř t̃j ij acf̃. Et redd p annū iiijſ. eiſd̃ t̃. Iſ Wilts Copineſ
t̃j ij acf̃. Et redd p am̃ iiijſ. eiſd̃ t̃. Iſ Ričus Cocus t̃j ij acf̃ j
ſtanḡ ⁊ xvj vigaſ ſre. Et redd p am̃ iiijſ. viijd. ob. eiſd̃ t̃. Iſ Henr
fab t̃j j acf̃ d̃i. Et redd p am̃ iijſ. eiſd̃ t̃. Iſ Robtus le Hayward
t̃j ij acf̃ d̃i. Et redd p am̃ vſ. eiſd̃ t̃. Iſ Iohna Page t̃j j acf̃. Et
redd p annū iijſ. eiſd̃ t̃. Iſ Henr Crank t̃j j acf̃ d̃i. Et redd p am̃
iiijſ. eiſd̃ t̃. Iſ Ričus Ruſſelt t̃j d̃i acf̃. Et redd p am̃ xijd. eiſd̃ t̃.
Iſ Iohnes Cole t̃j xx vigaſ ſre. Et redd p am̃ iijd. eiſd̃ t̃. Iſ
Thoñs Page t̃j vij acf̃ d̃i ſre. Et redd p am̃ viijſ. vjd. eiſd̃ t̃.
Iſ Iohna Page t̃j vij acf̃ ij ſtanḡ. Et redd p am̃ viijſ. vjd. eiſd̃ t̃.
Iſ Robtus le Hayward t̃j x acf̃. Et redd p am̃ viijſ. vjd. eiſd̃ t̃. Iſ
Daid Lewel t̃j ij acf̃. Et redd p am̃ iijſ. eiſd̃ t̃. Iſ Iohnes Ruſſelt

Services. And all the aforesaid give a heriot and leyrwyt and do all services as the aforesaid farmers of Lantefey, except carriage with horses and carts, and except Elena Hopkyñ who does half services; and except Robert Faber, John Miller, Henry Fab̄ and Ros Gwennoñ, who do no services; and except Robert the Hayward, Robert Phipkyñ, Thomas Gweruyt, Roys la Proute, Robert the Tailor, John Morys, Master Gregory the Chaplain, who give heriots and leyrwyt; and ought to mow for [blank].

Total services, winter and summer, 116.

Total autumn services, 135; and they are worth in money, in the whole, 25s. 4½d.

Demesne Lands Arrented. Item, they present that Ralph the Porter holds 3 acres of land, and pays yearly at the times above said, 6s. Item, John le Webbe holds 2 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. Item, John le Marchaund holds an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Laurence Bowemon holds an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, David Robert holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Adam the Gardener holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. Item, Robert the Tailor holds 3 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 5s. Item, Roger le Barbor holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. Item, William Copineñ holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. Item, Richard Cocus holds 2 acres, a stang, and 16 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. 8d. Item, Henry Fab holds 1½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. Item, Robert the Hayward holds 2½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 5s. Item, Johanna Page holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Henry Crank holds 1½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. Item, Richard Russell holds ½ an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, John Cole holds 20 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3d. Item, Thomas Page holds 7½ acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 7s. 6d. Item, Johanna Page holds 7 acres and 2 stangs, and pays yearly at the same times 7s. 6d. Item, Robert the Hayward holds 10 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 7s. 6d. Item, David Llewelyn holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, John Russell holds 7½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 7s. 6d.

t3 vij acf dī Et redd p am vijs. vjd. eisd ī. Iē Henr Brank t3 j acf. Et redd p am xijd. eisd ī. Iē Iohnes Wallens t3 xiiij acf j stanḡ. Et redd p anī xiiij. vjd. eisd ī. Iē Wilts Molend t3 j acf j stanḡ. Et redd p am xvd. eisd ī. Iē Iohnes le Proute t3 xij acf. Et redd p am xijs. eisd ī. Iē Dñs Gregorius Capellanus t3 ij acf 7 lx vigat pre. Et redd p annū ijs. iiij. ob eisd ī. Iē Daud Kynḡ t3 ij acf dī et j stanḡ pre. Et redd p am ijs. ix. ob eisd ī. Iē Roys Proute t3 j acf. Et redd p am xijd. eisd ī. Iē Iohes Cole t3 dī acf j stanḡ 7 xx viḡ pre. Et redd p am xd. ob eisd ī. Iē Phus Fraunceys t3 j acf Et redd p am xijd. eisd ī. Iē Iohnes Stedemoñ t3 ij acf. Et redd p am ijs. eisd ī. Iē Thomas Walḡ t3 j acf. Et redd p am xijd. eisd ī. Iē Ričus Lawrence t3 j acf. Et redd p am xijd. eisd ī. Iē Phus Henr t3 j acf. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd ī. Iē Wilts Swetemoñ t3 dī acf. Et redd p annū vjd. eisd ī. Iē Sara la White t3 j acf dī Et redd p annū xvij. eisdm ŷm̄is.

Sm^a acf. ciij acf

Sm^a in denar—vjli. vijs. ix. ob

red. **Serulcia.** Et omēs p̄dci dabūt mortuār vij supiorem meliorē vestem qua cōit utunt Et leyrwite put dicī Cota. Et secī Cuī put dēi coloni p oībz aliis ŷuiciis.

Aduocac. Iē dicunt qd Wilts Kynḡ dat dno p aduocac hend p annū vjd. ŷm̄is sup̄dictē. Iē Iohes Peytevyñ dat dno pro eadm. vjd. eisd ī. Iē Phus Reallañ p ead iiij. eisd ī. Iē Moris Bowemoñ p ead ijd. eisd ī. Iē Alicia Bowemoñ p ead ijd. eisd ī. Iē Matild Fort p ead ijd. eisd ī. Iē Susanna Molend p ead ijd eisd ī. Iē Daud Molend p ead ijd. eisd ŷis.

Sm^a ijs. ijd.

Item, Henry Brank holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Wallens holds 13 acres and 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times 14*s*. 7*d*. Item, William Miller holds an acre and a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 15*d*. Item, John le Proute holds 12 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*s*. Item, Master Gregory the Chaplain holds 2 acres and 60 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 4½*d*. Item, David Kyng holds 2½ acres and a stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 9*d*. Item, Roys Proute holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Cole holds ½ an acre, 1 stang, and 20 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 10½*d*. Item, Philip Fraunceys holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Stedemoñ holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Thomas Walter holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Richard Lawrence holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Philip Henry holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, William Swetemoñ holds ½ an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, Sara le White holds 1½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*.

Total acres, 104.

Total in money, £6 7*s*. 9½*d*.

Services.

And all the aforesaid give a mortuary, namely, the best outer garment which they usually use, and leyrwynt as the aforesaid cottagers, and suit of Court, as the aforesaid farmers, in lieu of all other services.

Protections.

Item, they present that William Kyng gives to the Lord yearly at the aforesaid times, for holding a protection, 6*d*. Item, that John Peytevyñ gives to the Lord for the same, at the same times, 6*d*. Item, Philip Reallañ for the same, at the same times, 4*d*. Item, Moris Bowemoñ, for the same, at the same times, 2*d*. Item, Alice Bowemoñ for the same, at the same times 2*d*. Item, Matilda Fort for the same, at the same times, 2*d*. Item, Susanna Miller for the same, at the same times, 2*d*. Item, David Miller for the same, at the same times, 2*d*.

Total, 2*s*. 2*d*.

WOUERAN'.

P'ficua.

Dñs Iohñes Capellanus, Gilbert⁹ Laurence ⁊ Iohñes
Bole iurati ibm dicunt p sacrm eoꝝ qđ dñs hiet ibm
unam gangiā ⁊ j plač p hagdardo. Et valent p annū ad lōē xijđ.
Iť diē qđ est ibm una Capella anneā p̄bend dñi Iēpi. Et valet p
annū . xxli.

Sm^a xijđ.

Gabular'.

Iťm dicūt qđ Iohñes Capellanus poch ibm tȝ j plač
edificē cū j curř ⁊ vj acř dī ĩre computat dicř plač que
quond fuit dñi Gilberti Capelti. Et redd p a^m vijs. vjd. ad Pasch ⁊
fm sēi Mich equali porcōe. Iť Gilbertus Laurence tȝ j plač cū curř.
Et redd p annū xijđ. eisd ĩ. Iť Iohes Cole tȝ j plač edificač cū curř
ij acř dī ⁊ vj vigař ĩre. Et redd p a^m xxjd. ob. ad Pasch, Et
xxjd. ob q^a ad fm sēi Mich. Iť Adam Ricard tȝ j plač cū curř iij
stang ĩre ⁊ xxviiij vġ. Et redd p a^m ad Pasche xjd. ob. Et ad fm
sēi Mich . xjd. q^a.

Sm^a acř . x . ⁊ iiij vġ.Sm^a redd in denař . xiiij.

Seruicia.

Et omēs p̄dēi tassare dent in autūpno blad dñi in
campo p j diem ad cibū dñi p̄ē cuiuslīt ōpis jd. Et
dabūt p hietto melius aīal. Et si aīal non huerint dabūt sūmā
reddit⁹ j āni Et ĩuic guerre facient ut tenentes de Lantefey. Et
est cōe anīciament p simplici t^an^s ut s^a apud Lantefey. Et fač secř

135. Cuř ubiq ⁊ in arduis neogociis et dubiis ut tenentes de Lantefey
eiusdm tenure. Et si repente vel intestati decedant omīa bona sua
sūt confiscand dño. Et post decessū eoꝝ dñs potest dare vī
vendere cuiq; voluit ad voluntař suā. Dicunt tamen qđ ab

WOUERAN'.

Profits. Master John the Chaplain, Gilbert Lawrence, and John Bole, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord has a grange there and a plot as a haggard, and they are worth yearly to let 12*d*. They also present that there is a chapel there annexed to the prebend of the Lord Bishop, and it is worth yearly £20.

Total, 12*d*.

Taxpayers. Item, they say that John the Chaplain of the parish there holds a plot, building, and curtilage, with 6½ acres of land, as they compute the aforesaid plot, which was formerly the property of Master Gilbert the Chaplain, and he pays yearly in equal portions, at Easter and Michaelmas, 7*s*. 6*d*. Item, Gilbert Lawrence holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Cole holds a plot, buildings, and curtilage with 2½ acres, and 6 virgates of land, and pays yearly at Easter 21½*d*., and at Michaelmas 21¾*d*. Item, Adam Ricard holds a plot with a curtilage, 3 stangs and 28 virgates of land, and pays yearly at Easter 11½*d*., at Michaelmas 11¼*d*.

Total acres, 10, and 4 virgates.

Total rents in money, 14*s*.

Services. And all the aforesaid ought in the autumn to stack the sheaves of corn in the Lord's field for a day, the Lord finding food, and the value of each service is 1*d*. And they give for a heriot the best beast; and if they have no beast they give the amount of a year's rent, and they do service in war time as the tenants of Lantefey. And there is, as aforesaid at Lantefey, a common fine for simple breach, and they do suit of Court fol. 35 generally, and also where there is any difficult or doubtful business, as the tenants of Lantefey, of the same tenure. And if any of them die suddenly or without a will, all his goods are forfeited to the Lord; and after their death the Lord is able to give or to sell them to whoever he wishes at his pleasure. Yet they present that the

antiquo fuit consueſt qđ pximores sanguine (*sic*) pſerent' aliis de grā dñi sp̄ali. Et custodire dñt p̄sones ⁊ eosd duĉe apud Lantefey.

Sma opū . iiij. Et valent . iiijđ.

Sma redd liboꝝ de Lantefey ijs. viijđ.

Sma redd tenenē ĩre sĉuař . lxix.s. vđ.

Sma redd Colonoꝝ de Porthllu . lxviijs. iijđ.

Sma redd Colonoꝝ de Lantefey . xxxiijs. vijđ.

Sma redd tenenē qui vocant' Burgenſ qui tenent . vij acř ĩre . xliiij. vijđ.

Sma reddiř Cotař xxviijs.

Sma redd ĩre de dñico arrenē . vjlī. vijs. ixđ. ob. qui computari non dñt in extenē qđ in dñico . s^a extendunt'.

Sma redd aduocē ijs. iijđ.

Sma redd assis apud Woulan . xiiij.

Sma toci^o reddit^o . xiiijlī. ijs. viijđ.

Sma pficui ut s^a . xxli. ijs. iijđ. ob.

Sma extenē dñici in ĩra arrabili . xxjli. vijs. vijđ.

Sma extenē prati ⁊ pastuř . viijli. xiijs. iijđ.

Sma . lli. iij. iijđ. ob.

Et sunt opa yemař ⁊ estiuat p annū . ccc.vij. Et opa autūpnat . cc.lxxj dī. Et vař in toto p annū scđm mai^o ⁊ mi^o liiij. ob.

Sma valore (*sic*) tocius extenē p annū de dicř Manerio . lxv.li. xix. xjđ.

custom formerly was that the nearest in blood should be preferred to the others, by the special favour of the Lord. And they ought to keep the prisoners, and escort them to Lantefey.

Total services, 4, and they are worth *4d.*

Total rents of the free tenants of Lantefey, *2s. 8d.*

Total rents of tenants of the Sanctuary land, *69s. 5d.*

Total rents of the Farmers of Porthllu, *68s. 3d.*

Total rents of the Farmers of Lantefey, *33s. 7d.*

Total rents of tenants who are called Burgesses, who hold
7 acres of land, *44s. 7d.*

Total rents of cottages, *28s.*

Total rents of the arrented demesne land, *£6 7s. 9½d.*,
which ought not to be counted in the extent, as they
are included above in the demesne lands.

Total rents for protections, *2s. 2d.*

Total rents of assize at Woueran, *14s.*

Total of all the rents, *£13 2s. 8d.*

Total of the profits as above, *£20 2s. 3¼d.*

Total of the extent of ploughed lands of the Lordship,
£21 7s. 7d.

Total of the extent of meadows and pastures, *£8 13s. 3d.*

Total, *£50 3s. 2½d.*

And there are 307 yearly services, winter and summer ; and
271½ autumn services ; and they are worth in the whole by the
year, as they are greater or less, *54s. ½d.*

Total yearly value of the whole extent of the aforesaid
Manor, *£65 19s. 11d.*

Cardiganshire.

VILLA DE LANDEWYBREUY.

P^{re}ca.

Oweyñ ap Lⁱ. Ythel Loyd, G^r ap Ieu^an, Ieu^an Scys, Daid ap Gruff Dun, Ieu^an ap Gwelowe, Ieu^an ap G^r ap Lⁱ, 7 Hō ap Ieu^an iurati ibm dicunt p sac^rm eoꝝ qd dñs het ibm unā domui (*sic*) in villa. Et va^t p annū ad locand ijs. Et valent p^{re}st^r 7 pquis ibm p annū ijs. Et dñs het ibm nund semel in anno vidz in festo Assump^te bte Virginis Et durant p iij dies. Et valent theolloñ 7 p^{re}st^r caꝝ p annū xxs. Et dñs het n^oca^t ibm quolz die Lune p annū. Et valent pquis 7 minu^t theolloñ eiusdm p annū . xxs.

Sm^a

**Burgens^r
de vento.**

I^t dicunt qd Daid Gogh dat dno p libtate ville hend xijd. ad Pas^c 7 fm S^ci Mich. I^t Lewet ap Ieu^an p ead xijd. eisd t. I^t Daid ap Ithel p ead xijd. eisd t. I^t Ieu^an ap G^r p ead xijd. eisd t. I^t Gruff ap Daid p ead xijd. eisd t. I^t Ieu^an ap Lⁱ p ead xijd. eisd t. I^t Annes^t p ead xijd. eisd t. I^t Wen^t Dū p ead xijd. eisd t. I^t Lⁱ ap Gogaun p ead xijd. eisd t. I^t Eua filia Ithel p ead xijd. eisd t. I^t Howelt ap Ricard p ead xij. eisd. t. I^t Dñs Rogerus Captus p ead xijd. eisd. t. I^t Ieu^an Gogh p ead xijd. eisd t. I^t Kenewrik ap Lⁱ p ead xijd. eisd t.

Sm^a xiiij.

Serula.

I^t dicūt t^{em}p o^mes p^{re}d^{ic}i p Releuio duplicabūt redd post decessū eoꝝ Et erga aduentū senescalli facient caria^g in estulent^e 7 poculent^e ubicumqz ncc^{ie} fuit longius seu

Cardiganshire.

TOWN OF LANDEWYBREUY.

Profits.

Owen ap Llewelyn, Ythel Lloyd, Gŕ ap Ieuan, Ieuan Seys, David ap Gruffyd Dun, Ieuan ap Gwelowe, Ieuan ap Gruffyd ap Llewelyn, and Howel ap Ieuan, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord has there a house in the town, and it is worth yearly to let 2s. And the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 2s. And the Lord has a fair there once a year, namely, on the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and it lasts for three days, and the tolls and pleas of it are yearly worth 20s. And the Lord has a market there every Monday throughout the year, and the perquisites and smaller tolls of it are yearly worth 20s.

Total,

**Burgesses
in gross.**

Item, they say that David Gogh gives to the Lord at Easter and Michaelmas, for having the freedom of the town, 12*d*. Item, Llewelyn ap Ieuan for the same at the same times 12*d*. Item, David ap Ithel for the same at the same times 12*d*. Item, Ieuan ap Gŕ for the same at the same times 12*d*. Item, Gruffyd ap David for the same at the same times 12*d*. Item, Ieuan ap Llewelyn for the same at the same times 12*d*. Item, Annesŕ for the same at the same times 12*d*. Item, Wenllian Dŭ for the same at the same times 12*d*. Item, Llewelyn ap Gogaun for the same at the same times 12*d*. Item, Eva, daughter of Ithel, for the same at the same times 12*d*. Item, Howell ap Richard for the same at the same times 2*d*. Item, Master Roger the chaplain for the same at the same times 12*d*. Item, Ievan Gogh for the same at the same times 12*d*. Item, Kenewrik ap Llewelyn for the same at the same times 12*d*.

Total, 14*s*.

Services.

Item, they present that all the aforesaid give for a relief double rent on the death of any of them, and on the visit of the steward they carry his eatables and drinkables wherever it may be necessary, far or near, at their own costs, and

ppinqui⁹ sūptibꝫ eoꝝ. Et Cachepollus ville in aduenē Senesē inuēiet focalia sal ⁊ candelas sūptibꝫ suis. Et faē secē ad Molend dñi. Et faē sect Hundr de xv^a in quindeñ. Et dēus Cachepoll⁹ custodiet p̄sones ibid. Et est cōc am̄ciamentē eoꝝ . xijd. Et valent predicē sūic ⁊ cons p annū ijs.

Sm^a—ijs.

Chens. Iē dicūt qđ Ieu^an ap Dđ dat Dño p aduoē hend iijđ. ad fm sēi Mich. Iē Ederū p ead iijđ. eod̄ ſio. Iē Gř ap Ph p ead iijđ. eod̄ ĩ. Iē Eua Gam p ead iijđ. eod̄ ĩ. Iē Iorūth Gogh p ead iijđ. eodm ſmlo

Sm^a .¹

Aduos. Iē dicunt qđ Eua Gam dat Dno p aduoē hend iijđ. ad fm sēi Mich. Iē Dauid Creth^am p ead iijđ. eod̄ ſio. Iē Ieu^an Wich^an p ead —

Sm^a .

Sm^a valore (*sic*) per extenē

PATRIA DE LANDEWYBREUY.

P^{re}ua. Iē dicunt qđ dñs het in Forestē Crynnenyth . xv edificia lignea unde nulla p̄ficia quia om̄ia in repris. Et dñs het ibm unū Molend aquatiē. Et valꝫ p annū scđm verū valorem x m^arē. Et est valor melt in foresta p annū .¹ Et valent plīt ⁊ pquis ibm p annū . xls. Et dñs het ibid minera plūbi unde p̄ficia sūt rara.

Sm^a .¹

Pastura. Iē dicūt qđ in iij forestis de Crynnenyth possūt sustentari cxxl . vacē. Et valꝫ pastura cuiuslīt p annū . jd.

Sm^a—xijjs. iijđ.

¹ Blank in the MS.

the Catchpoll [the constable], of the vill, on the visit of the steward, finds him fuel, salt, and candles at his own cost ; and they do suit at the Lord's mill ; and they do suit at the hundred court for 15 days to 15 days, and the aforesaid Catchpoll keeps the prisoners there, and there is a common fine of 12*d*. And the aforesaid services and customs are worth yearly 2*s*.

Total, 2*s*.

Taxes.

Item, they present that Ieuan ap David gives to the Lord at Michaelmas, for holding his protection, 4*d*. Item, Ederü, for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Gf ap Philip for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Eva Gam, for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Jorwerth Gogh for the same at the same time 4*d*.

Total,

Protections.

Item, they present that Eva Gam gives to the Lord at Michaelmas for holding a protection, 4*d*. Item, David Cretham for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Ieuan Wichan for the same —.

Total,

Total value by the extent

COUNTRY OF LANDEWYBREUY.

Profits.

Item, they present that the Lord has in the Forest of Crynnenyth 15 wooden houses, from which there is no profit because all are in reprises. And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly according to its real value 10 marcs. And the honey in the forest is of the yearly value of —. And the pleas and perquisites there are yearly worth 40*s*. And the Lord has lead mines there, of which the profits are rare.

Total,

Pasture.

Item, they present that in the four forests of Crynnenyth there can be kept 240 cows, and the pasture of each is worth yearly 1*d*.

Total, 13*s*. 4*d*.

Ihm dicūt qđ sunt ibid viij lecti qui vocant̃r Gwely.
 Libl ten'ť. De pmo Gwely Lt ap Vryeñ, Iorũth Gogh, Iorũth ap
 Gf. 7 descendentes ab eisdm redd dno p annũ . iijš. iiijđ. ad fm s̃ci
 Mich. de s̃do Gwely sunt Kediur ap Cradoc, Gwasmyhangel ap
 Cradoc 7 descendentes ab eisđ redd dno p annũ iijš. iiijđ. eod 7mo.
 De tercio, Gwely sũt Cadogan Capltus Fueř fit Caplti Iorũth
 ap Cradoc. 7 descendentes ab eisđ redd dno p annũ iijš. iiijđ. eod 7mo.
 De quarto, Gwely sũt Gronou ap Duthgu, Daid ap Gwyon,
 Traharñ ap Ithel 7 descendentes ab eisđ redd dno p annũ iijš. iiijđ.
 De quinto, gwely sunt Daid ap Traharñ, Ph ap Cadogañ Eynoi
 Vaghñ, 7 descendentes ab eisđ redd dno p annũ iijš. iiijđ. eod 7.
 De sexto, gwely sunt Ph ap Cadrand Gurgeñ frať eius Daid
 Daid (*sic*) frať eiusdm 7 descendentes ab eisđ redd dno p annũ
 iijš. iiijđ. eod 7. De septimo, gwely sunt Meileř Capltus Daid ap
 Auel Gwas Dewy Vaghñ, 7 descendentes ab eisđ redd dno p annũ
 iijš. iiijđ. eod 7mo. De octavo, Gwely sunt Daid Coyg, Daid ap
 Zosseth. Cadogañ ap Dd 7 descendentes ab eisđ redd dno p annũ
 iijš. iiijđ. eod 7mo. Et om̃es p̃dci tenent p antiquam tenurā vidz p
 Ach 7 Edrid

Sim—xxvjš. viijđ.

Et om̃es p̃dci dabũt p hietť. vijs. vjd. Et dabũt p
 Serule.
 leyrwiť ijs. Et quolz iijº anno p comorth in Klñ Mai
 364 viij vacē. Et sic diuidendo quolz iijº anno est valor dno xvijs. ixđ.
 Et dabũt p pannağ viz ubi vij porci ũl p̃tres fũint j. Et si
 paucores n'. Ita qđ dñs porcoz eligat ij. de uniũso 7 dñs fundi
 řciũ. Et cariare dent grossũ m̃lẽm qđ t̃ahi non potest p j equũ de
 foresta de Atp usq; maneriũ de Landogy p quinq; domibz ibid
 faciend viz aula Cam̃a dni Coquina stablo 7 granğ sumptibz suis.

Free Tenants. Item, they say there are 8 "lecti" (beds) which are called "Gwely." Of the first "Gwely," Llewelyn ap Vryeñ, Jorwerth Gogh, Jorwerth ap Gŕ and their descendants, pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 3s. 4d. Of the second "Gwely," are Kedivor ap Cradoc, Gwasmyhangel ap Cradoc, and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 3s. 4d. Of the third "Gwely," are Cadogan the Chaplain, Eueŕ the son of the Chaplain, Jorwerth ap Cradoc and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord at the same time 3s. 4d. Of the fourth "Gwely" are Gronou ap Duthgu, David ap Gwyon, Traharn ap Ithel and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord yearly 3s. 4d. Of the fifth "Gwely" are David ap Traharn, Philip ap Cadogan, Eynon Vaughan and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 3s. 4d. Of the sixth "Gwely," are Philip ap Cadrand, Gurgeñ his brother, David David his brother and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 3s. 4d. Of the seventh "Gwely," are Meileŕ the Chaplain, David ap Auel, Gwas Dewy Vaughan, and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 3s. 4d. Of the eighth "Gwely," are David Coyg, David ap Zosseth, Cadogan ap David and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 3s. 4d. And all the aforesaid hold by the ancient tenure, that is by Achi and Edrid [kin and descent¹].

Total, 26s. 8d.

Services. And all the aforesaid give for a heriot 7s. 6d.; and they give for leyrwyth 2s.; and in every third year for a commorth, at the kalends of May, 8 cows; and so by dividing up each third year the value to the Lord is 17s. 9d. And they give for pannage, namely, where there are seven or more pigs one pig, and if fewer nothing; so that the owner of the pigs can choose two out of the herd, and the Lord of the land a third. And they ought to carry the heavy materials which cannot be drawn by one horse from the forest of Atp to the Manor of Landogy, for building five houses there, namely the Hall, the chamber of the Lord, his kitchen stable and grange, at their own cost; and they

¹ See Seeböhm's *Wish Tribal System*, p. 49.

Et cariare dent gross nleim p molend quociens opus fuit. Et emendare fossam eiusd. Et molares eiusd cariare sūptibz eoꝝ. Et faē secē ad molend. Et dicūt qđ heredes cui⁹līt cōpelli dent ad recipiend heditatē post mortem penī faciend inde sūic debiī 7 consueī. Et duce dent prisiones apud villā de Landewy Et de villa usq; Lawhad quociens opus fuit sūptibz suis. Et faē secē
 7) Cuī de iij sepē in iij sepē. Et est cōe anīciament eoꝝ vijz. vjd. Et in nund ibid faē clausurā modo 7 locis consueī cū quinq; villis sequē sūptibz suis. Et omēs tenentes liboꝝ de Cardiganshire solūe dent tholloī de rebz 7 aīalibz vend 7 empī. Et valent dicē sūic 7 cons p estimacōem

Sma

Terra in manu D'ni. Iī dicunt qđ sunt in manu dñi j placē 7 j curī in villa de Landewybrey quond leuan ap Lt Du. Et ecīam
 7) dñs het de empōne ab eod leuan ūrā que vocat Vaynalī cū quad g'ua modica ibid. Et porē ūre quond Wledīr Vongā iuxā aquā
 7) que vocat Carnan. Et porcōem ūre quond Itinerth iuxā eand aquā Et porcōem ūre quond Howeli fit Caplti. Et j placē quond
 7) Daud Sayr. Et j placē edificē apud Hendrefgoithel. Et valz in toto p annū ad locand ijs.

Sma

7)

Terra arrent'. Iīm dicunt qđ Oweyñ ap Lewet t3 j acī de ūra leuan ap Lt apud Vaynallt. Et redd p annū xijd. ad fm scī Mich. Iī leuan Lloyd t3 j acī in Foresta Et redd p annū xijd. eod ūro. Iī Gruff ap leuan t3 iij ptiē j acī Et redd p annū iijjd. eodm ūmō

Sma—ijs. iijjd.

Sma valoī p extenī.

ought to carry the heavy materials for the mill, as often as necessary ; and to repair the mill-pond, and carry the mill-stones at their own cost, and do suit at the mill. And they present that the heirs of each are compelled to receive the inheritance after the death of their parent, doing such services as are owed and accustomed. And they ought to escort the prisoners to the vill of Landewy and from the vill to Lawhaden as often as necessary at their own cost. And they do suit of court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks. And there is a common fine of 7s. 6d. And at the fair there they should only make enclosures in the manner and at the accustomed places, with the five following vills at their own cost. And all the free tenants of Cardiganshire ought to pay toll on all goods and animals sold and bought ; and the aforesaid services and customs are valued at

Total,

Land in the Hands of the Lord. Item, they present that there is in the Lord's hand a plot and a curtilage in the vill of Landewybreny, formerly of Ieuan ap Llewelyn Du. And also, the Lord holds by purchase from the same Ieuan the land called "Vaynalŷ," with a certain small wood there ; and a portion of land formerly Wledir Vongā, over against the water which is called "Carnan ;" and a portion of land formerly Ithnerth, against the said water. And a portion of land formerly Howel's, son of the Chaplain ; and a plot formerly of David Sayr ; and a plot with buildings at Hendrefgoithel ; and they are worth in the whole to let yearly 2s.

Total,

Arrented Land. Item, they present that Oweyn ap Llewelyn holds an acre of the land of Ieuan ap Llewelyn at Vaynalŷ, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 12d. Item, Ieuan Lloyd holds an acre in the forest, and pays yearly at the same time 12d. Item, Gruffyd ap Ieuan holds 3 parts of an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 4d.

Total, 2s. 4d.

Total value by the extent,

CARTHELY.

37- P^{ncua}. Iſ dicunt qđ plit̃ 7 pquis ibm valent p annū iijſ.

Lib^l. Iſ dicūt qđ est ibm j lectus qui vocat^r Gwely de quo
sūt Ieuⁿ Vaghⁿ ap Ieuⁿ Wyth Lewet ap Gurgeñ
Gruff Hageſ 7 descendenſ ab eisđ redd̃ dno p annū vjſ. viijđ. ad
fm s̄ci Mich.

Sm^a

Serulo^s. Et om̄es p̄d̄ci dabūt unā vaccā quoly iij^o anno in
Kalñ Maii p Cōmorth. Et valz porcō cuiuslīt anni
ijſ. ijd. Et facient oīa ſuic̃ 7 cons̄ ut d̄ci tenentes de p̄ria de
Landewybreyu

Sm^a

Burgens^o de Iſ dicūt qđ Gruff Hagyr̄ dat dno p libtate hend̄ vjd.
vento. p a^m ad fm s̄ci Mich. Iſ Gruff Du dat p ead vjd. eod
ſio. Iſm Ieuⁿ Tew p ead vjd. eod ſio. It Howet̄ Carthely p
ead vjd. eodm ſio.

Sm^a—ijſ.

NANTGWYNLLE.

P^{ncua}. Iuraſ ibm viz Lewet Clicus, Lewet Lloyd, Gſ ap
dina^s Al^s Ithel, Lewet Gogh, Iorūth ap Gſ, David Wasmyhangel,
Ieuⁿ ap Dd Kethin, 7 Cadogañ ap Lt. dicūt p sac̄m coſ qđ dñs
het̄ ibm iiij domos ligneas. Et valent p annū ad locand̄. xijđ. Et
dñs het̄ ibm unū Molend̄ aquatič 7 viz (sic) p a^m xls. Et valent
plit̄ 7 pquis ibm p annū. xxſ.

Sm^a

CARTHELY.

Profits. Item, they present that the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 3s.

Freemen. Item, they present that there is a "lectus" there which is called "Gwely," of which are Ieuan Vaughan ap Ieuan, Wyth Llewelyn ap Gurgeñ, Gruffyd Hageŕ and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 6s. 8d.

Total,

Services. And all the aforesaid give a cow every third year in the kalends of May as a commorth. And the portion for each year is worth 2s. 2d. And they do all services and customs as the aforesaid tenants of the country of Landewy-breuy.

Total,

Burgesses in Gross. Item, they present that Gruffyd Hagyr gives the Lord at Michaelmas, for having the freedom, 6d. Item, Gruffyd Du gives for the same at the same time 6d. Item, Ieuan Tew for the same at the same time 6d. Item, Howell Garthely, for the same at the same time 6d.

Total, 2s.

NANTGWYNLLE.

Profits. The jurors there, namely, Llewelyn the clerk, Llewelyn Lloyd, Gŕ ap Ithel, Llewelyn Gogh, Jorwerth ap Gŕ, David Wasmyhangel, Ieuan ap David, Kethin, and Cadogan ap Llewelyn, on their oaths present that the Lord has there 4 wooden houses, and they are worth yearly to let 12d. And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly 40s. And the pleas and perquisites are worth yearly 20s.

Total,

Terra de
d'ale.

Iſm dicunt qđ dñs het ibm in dnico xiiij acſ 9re. Et valj acſ ad locand p annū . iijđ. Et ij acſ p^{ati} Et valent p annū . xijđ. Et dñs h₃ ibm unā forestā in cuius pastura sustineri possent xxiiij grossa aūia. Et valj pastura cu⁹lit gross aīalis p a^m jd.

Sm^a

Libl.

Iſm dicūt qđ sunt ibm quinqz lecti qui vocant^r Gwely. De p^{imo} lecto sunt Lewet ap Capelayn . Gadogan ap Gronou ⁊ descendentes ab eisđm redd p annū dno iiij^s. ad fm sēi Mich. Et de sēdo Gwely sunt Adaf Capellanus, Daud Gogh ⁊ descendentes ab eisđ redd dno p annū . iiij^s. cod 9io. Et de 9cio Gwely sunt Lewet ap Hō, Ythel ap Oweyñ ⁊ descendentes ab eisđ redd dno p annū iiij^s. cod 9. Et de iiij^{to} Gwely sunt Madoc Vach^{an}, Ph ap Gurgeñ ⁊ descendent^r ab eisđ redd dno p annū iiij^s. codm 9mio.

Sm^a

Scrule.

Et omēs 9dēi dabunt quolz iij^o anno in klū Maii p Cōmorth iiij . vacē. Et faē omīa 9uic ⁊ consuetudines ut 9dēi tenentes de 9ria de Landewyb^r . ex^u hedibj Lewet ap Capelayñ qui pannag solūe non consueuerunt

BLAYNPENNAL.

Libl.

Iurati ibm viz Iorūth ap Gf Ieu^{an} ap Io⁹ . Cadogañ Vach^{an} ⁊ Eynoñ ap Daud . dicunt p sac^m eo⁹ qđ est ibm un^o lect^o de quo sunt dēi Iurati ⁊ descendentes ab eisđ redd dno p annū . vjs . viijđ. ad fm sēi Mich.

Sm^a

Demesne Item, they present that the Lord has there in demesne
Land. 13 acres of land, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d.* ; and 2 acres of meadow, and they are worth yearly 12*d.* And the Lord has there a forest in which there is pasture to keep 24 great beasts ; and the pasture of each great beast is worth yearly 1*d.*

Total, .

Freemen. Item, they present that there are there five beds ("lecti") which are called "Gwely." From the first bed are Llewelyn ap Capelayn, Gadogan ap Gronow and their descendants, and they pay yearly to the Lord at Michaelmas 4*s.* ; and from the second "Gwely," are Adaf the Chaplain, David Gogh and their ^{heirs} descendants, and they pay yearly to the Lord at the same time 4*s.* ; and from the third "Gwely," are Llewelyn ap Howel, Ythel ap Oweyñ and their descendants, and they pay yearly to the Lord at the same time 4*s.* ; and from the fourth "Gwely," are Madoc Vaughan, Philip ap Gurgeñ and their descendants, and they pay yearly to the Lord at the same time 4*s.*

Total, .

Services. And all the aforesaid give every third year at the kalends of May, for a commorth, 4 cows ; and they do all services and customs as the aforesaid tenants of the country of Landewybreyu except the heirs of Llewelyn ap Capelayñ, who are not accustomed to pay for pannage.

BLAYNPENNAL.

Freemen. The jurors there, namely, Jorwerth ap Gŕ, Ieuan ap Ior, Cadogan Vaughan and Eynon ap David, on their oaths present that there is there a bed ("lectum") from which are the aforesaid jurors and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 6*s.* 8*d.*

Total, .

Serulo'. Et om̃es p̃d̃ci quolz iij^o anno in k̃f̃n Maii dabūt p
Cōmorth j vacē. Et est valor porcois cu^olīt anni .
ijs. ijd. Et faē om̃ia ſuiē ⁊ consuetud ut h̃bi tenentes de Lan-
dewyb̃r . ex^o pannaḡ porcoz q̃d reddere non consueū.

Sma

LANDEWY . AB'ARTII'.

Lib^o. Daud Cap̃tus, Ieu^{an} ap Adaf, Ieu^{an} Vach^{an}un ap
Ieu^{an} ap Adaf, Madoc ap Ieu^{an}, Ieu^{an} ap Ithel, ⁊ Daud
Vach^{an} iuraē ibid dicūt p sac̃m eoꝝ q̃d p̃lita ⁊ pquis ibid valent p
annū . xiijs. iiijd. Iē dicūt q̃d sunt ibm quatuor lecti. De primo
lecto sūt Howel Gogh Ieu^{an} ap Trah^{an} cū sequel ⁊ descendentē ab
eisd redd dno p a^m iijjs. vđ. ob. ad fm s̃ci Mich. De s̃cdo Gwely
sunt Adaf ap Wastewy ⁊ Adaf ap Adaf cū sequela ⁊ descendentē
ab eisd redd iijjs. iiijd. eođ ſio. Et de iij^o Gwely sunt Madoc ap
Dd ⁊ Lewet Voyle cū sequet ⁊ descendentē ab eisd redd dno p
annū . iijjs. iiijd. ob. Et de quarto Gwely sunt Lewet clicus ⁊ Gruff
fit Cap̃li cū sequet ⁊ descendentē ab eisd redd dno p annū .
iijjs. iiijd. eođ ī.

Sma

fol. 38. Serulo'. Et om̃es p̃d̃ci dabunt quolz tercio anno in k̃f̃n Maii
p Cōmorth ij vacē. Et valz porco cuiustit anni iijjs. vđ.
Et faē om̃ia ſuiē ut d̃ci tenentes de Landewybreuy

Sma

Aduoc'. Iēm dicunt q̃d Daud ap Ieu^{an} dat dno p aduoč hend
ibid iiijd. ad fm s̃ci Michis

Sma

Services. And all the aforesaid give every third year on the kalends of May a cow as a commorth, and the value of the portion for each year is 2*s.* 2*d.* And they do all services and customs as the free tenants of Landewybrefy except pannage for pigs, which they are not accustomed to pay.

Total, .

LANDEWYABERARTH.

Freemen. David the Chaplain, Ieuan ap Adaf, Ieuan Vachaun ap Ieuan ap Adaf, Madoc ap Ieuan, Ieuan ap Ithel, and David Vachan, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 13*s.* 4*d.* Item, they present that there are there 4 beds ("lecti"). From the first bed are Howel Gogh, Ieuan ap Traharn with their sequels and the descendants from them, and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 3*s.* 5½*d.* From the second "Gwely," are Adaf ap Wastewy and Adaf ap Adaf, with their sequels and the descendants from them, and they pay at the same time 3*s.* 4*d.* And from the third "Gwely," are Madoc ap David and Llewelyn Voyle, with their sequels and the descendants from them, and they pay to the Lord yearly 3*s.* 4½*d.* And from the fourth "Gwely," are Llewelyn the clerk, and Gruffyd, the son of the Chaplain, and their sequels and the descendants from them, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 3*s.* 4*d.*

Total, .

Services. And all the aforesaid give every third year at the kalends of May 2 cows for a commorth, and the portion for each year is worth 4*s.* 5*d.* And they do all the services as the aforesaid tenants of Landewybrevy. fol. 31

Total, .

Protection. Item, they say that David ap Ieuan gives to the Lord at Michaelmas, for holding a protection there, 4*d.*

Total, .

LLANNON.

Libl. Eynon ap Wylm, Cadogañ ap Ieu^{an} ⁊ Ieu^{an} ap Howel, iurati ibid dicunt p sacrm eoꝝ qđ pñt ⁊ pquis Cuř ibm transeūt cū Cuř de Landewy Aberarth. Iř dicūt qđ est ibm unus lectus qui dicit gwely. de quo sunt dci iurať cū sequela ⁊ descendent ab eisđ redd dno p annū . vjs. viijđ. ad fm sđi Mich.

Sm^a .

Serule. Et omēs pđci dabūt quolz iij^o anno in kññ Maii unā vacē p comorth Et valꝝ porcio cui⁹lit anni . ijs. ijd. Et fač omia žuič ⁊ consuetud ut pđci tenentes de Landewybreuy

Sm^a .

P^{reua}. Iř dicūt qđ dñs het ibm Nund semel in anno vjꝝ in festo sđe Marie Magdalene, et durant p iij dies. Et valꝝ tholloñ ⁊ pquis eaꝝdm p annū . vjd. Et dñs habꝝ ibm nīcatū quolz die sabbi p annū. Et valꝝ minuť tholloñ eiusđ p annū . xijd.

Sm^a .

Terr' in manu d'ni. Iř dicunt qđ est in manu dñi ibm una porcunčla ĩre quond Daid ap Cadogañ felonis dñi p escaeť. Et valꝝ p annū —

Sm^a .

LODREPEDRAN' . DIFFRYNTEYNY.

Res ap Wilt, Cadogañ Vach^{an}, Res ap Gř, Ieu^{an} Ithel, Gruff ap Walf, Daid ap Ieu^{an} Voyaf, Lewet Capltus, Ieu^{an} ap Gř, Ph ap Meyleř, Ieu^{an} ap Richard, Ieu^{an} ap Kenewř ⁊ Howet Vach^{an} iurati ibm dicūt p sacrm eoꝝ qđ in dicť villa sunt duo lecti. Et de pmo lecto sunt Res ap Wilt, Ieu^{an} ap Ithel, Daid ap Ithel, et

LLANNON.

Freemen. Eynon ap Wylym, Cadogan ap Ieuan and Ieuan ap Howell the jurors there on their oaths present that the pleas and perquisites of the Court there go with the Court of Landewy Aberarth. Item, they say that there is there one bed which is called "Gwely," from which are the said jurors with their sequels and the descendants from them. And they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 6s. 8d.

Total, .

Services. And all the aforesaid give every third year in the kalends of May a cow for a commorth, and the portion for each year is worth 2s. 2d. And they do all services and customs as the aforesaid tenants of Landewybrey.

Total, .

Profits. Item, they present that the Lord has there a fair once a year, namely at the feast of St. Mary Magdalene, and it lasts for three days, and the value of the tolls and perquisites at it are yearly 6d. And the Lord has there a market every Saturday throughout the year, and the value of the small tolls at it are yearly 12d.

Total, .

Land in the Lord's Hand. Item, they present that there is there in the hand of the Lord by escheat, a small piece of land formerly belonging to David ap Cadogan, a felon, of the Lord's, and it is worth yearly .

Total, .

LODREPEDRAN'.—DIFFRYNTEVNY.

Rees ap William, Cadogan Vachan, Rees ap Gŕ, Ieuan Ithel, Gruffyd ap Walter, David ap Ieuan, Llewelyn the Chaplain, 6d. 1p. Ieuan ap Gŕ, Philip ap Meyler, Ieuan ap Richard, Ieuan ap Kenewŕ and Howel Vachaun, the jurors there, upon their oaths present that in the said vill are two beds. And from the first bed are Rees ap William, Ieuan ap Ithel, David ap Ithel and their co-

comporçonaŕ sui tenenŕ 7 redd dno p annū vjŕ. viijđ. ad fm sŕi Mich. Et de sŕdo lecto qui vocatŕ Gwely Du sunt tenentes Willms Gogh, Gŕ Varth, Traharn ap Dđ 7 comporçonaŕ sui 7 redd dno per annū vjŕ. viijđ. eod 7mio

Sm^a

Et omēs 7đđi dabūt p hietŕ 7 dare consueverūt
Seruleia. melius aīal. Et dñs Eŕpus concessit eis p tempore suo qđ redd in pecunia . vijs. vjd. ut p3 p tram eiusđ Eŕpi. Et dabūt p leyrwiŕ . ijs. Et dabūt quolz iij^o anno in ktñ Maii ij vacĉ cū vitulis si sūint p cōmorth. Et cariare dent gross nleñ ad molend de Atp qđ trahi non potest p unū eqū. Et faĉ domū molend 7 cand coopire dent sūptib3 suis. Et cariabūt molares sūptib3 suis ad idĉ. Et v3 opus p a^m ijs. Et faĉ secĉ Molend 7 secĉ Cuŕ de . iij . septĉ . 7 iij septĉ. Et dent duĉe aquā ad molend 7 faĉe gurgites 7 inclusiuos eiusđ sūptib3 suis. Et custodire dent psones 7 cosđ duĉe apud Lawhad. Et si qui felones de 7ria sint dāpnati ad secĉ dñi conduĉe dent cosđ usq3 furcas cū ballis dñi. Et custodire dent Nund apud Atpar sūptib3 dñi. Et est cōe anĉiamenŕ co3 p simplici t^{ns}gŕ . vijs. vjd. Et cariare dent gross nleñ qđ cariar non 7t p unū equū de foresta de Atpar usq3 Landogy p v domib3 v3 aula cania dñi Coqina stablo 7 g^{an}g. Et 7te psone quoz nōia subsecuntŕ in 7ie 7 co3 hedes meĉe dent p iij dies bladū dñi si dñs araūit apud Atpar 7m ad cibū dñi semel. Et cariare dent blad dñi ibm p iij dies ad cibū dñi p utroq3 ope 7ĉ cuiuslīt opis jd. Et cedē psone 7 co3 hedes 7 non alie dabūt pannaġ porco3 vid3 ubi sūint vij . 7l ptres j. Et si pauĉores n^o . Phus Voyle, Wenlt Gogh, Gruff ap Dđ, Gŕ ap Io3 ap Gronou, Gŕ ap Lt ap lthel, Ieuⁿ Vachⁿ ap Ieuⁿ Gogh, 7 Duthgu fit Lt Henllañ

Sm^a

owners holding there, and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 6s. 8d. And from the second bed, which is called "Gwely Du," the holders are William Gogh, Gŵ Varth, Traharn ap David and their co-owners, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 6s. 8d.

Total, .

Services. And all the aforesaid give a heriot and are accustomed to give the best animal. And, as appears by the Bishop's book, the Lord Bishop granted them that during his episcopate that they should pay in money 7s. 6d. And they give for leyrrwyd 2s. And they give every third year in the kalends of May for a commorth 2 cows, with the calves if they have any. And they ought to carry the great materials to the mill at Atpar, which cannot be drawn by one horse. And they build the mill house and ought to repair it at their own cost; and they carry the millstones to the same at their own costs, and this service is worth yearly 2s. And they do suit at the mill and suit of court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks; and they ought to supply water for the mill and make weirs and sluices for it at their own cost. And they ought to keep the prisoners and escort them to Lawhaden. And if any felons of the district are condemned at the suit of the Lord, they ought with the Lord's bailiffs to escort them to the gallows. And they ought to protect the fair at Atpar at the cost of the Lord. And there is a common fine for them for a simple fault, 7s. 6d. And they ought to carry the heavy materials for the 5 buildings which cannot be carried by one horse from the forest of Atpar to Landogy namely, for the Hall, the Lord's room, the kitchen, stable and grange; and the persons whose names here follow, for themselves and their heirs, ought to reap the Lord's corn, but only if the Lord grows it at Atpar, for 3 days, on his finding food for one day. And they ought to carry the Lord's corn there for 3 days, he finding food for both the said services; the value of each service is 1d. And the same persons and their heirs and no others, give pannage of pigs, namely, when there are 7 or more, one pig. And if fewer, nothing. Philip Voyle, Wenllan Gogh, Gruffyd ap David, Gruffyd ap Jorwerth ap Gronou, Gruffyd ap Llewelyn ap Ithel, Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan Gogh, and Duthgu the son of Llewelyn Henllan.

Total, .

HENLLAN'.

Iŕm dicunt qđ est iŕm unus lectus de quo sunt tenentes Gruff ap Walf. Iorũth ap Gŕ, Gruff Lloyd, 7 eoꝝ compoŕonaŕ. Et redd p annũ dno vjŕ. viiŕđ. ad ŕm ŕci Mich.

Sma

Seruo. Et om̄es ȝđci p̄x dabũt quott. iiŕo anno in kt̄n Mai unā vac̄ p cōmorth. Et facient om̄ia ȝuič ut đci tenentes de Lodrepedrañ. et Elloyd ap Eynoñ, Wenlt filia Kediur, Hunyth Gogh, Eynō Henllan, Iorũth Gogh, David Goyġ 7 Nesť Vauŕ 7 eoꝝ hedes meŕe đent p iij dies blad dni apud Atpaŕ si dñs araũit ibid ad cibũ dni ȝč opis ȝđ. Et dabũt pannag porcoꝝ vij vi ŕũ.int vij vl ȝtres j. Et si paucōres nichil.

BANGOR.

Pŕeua. Iŕm dicũt qđ dñs het apud Henllan unũ Molend aquatič. Et valȝ cōibȝ annis xxvjŕ. viiŕđ. Et valent ȝlit 7 ȝquis de iij villis ȝđcis xiiŕ. iiiŕđ. p annũ

Sma—xlŕ.

Tenant' lb'm. Iŕ dicũt qđ sunt iŕm iiij^{or} lecti de quibȝ p̄mus vocatŕ Gwely Enewris de quo sunt tenenť Lewet Capŕtus, Gruff ap Ieuⁿ 7 eoꝝ cōporč. Et redd dno p a^m vs. ad ŕm ŕci Mich. Et sčdus lectus vor Gwely Oyroñ redewyth de quo sunt tenentes Yweryth fit Gronou, Ieuⁿ ap Ricard, Res ap Gŕ, 7 eoꝝ compoŕč. Et redd dno p annũ. vs. cod ĩ. Et iiŕ^o lect^o vor Oyroñ cuelyñ de quo sũt tenentes Gruff ap Res, Ieuⁿ ap Adaf 7 eoꝝ compoŕč. Et redd dno p a^m vs. codm t̄mino.

Sma—xxŕ.

HENLLAN'.

Item, they present that there is there one bed ("lectus"), of which the holders are Gruffyd ap Walter, Joruerth ap Gruffyd, Gruffyd ap Lloyd and their co-owners, and they pay yearly to the Lord at Michaelmas 6s. 8d.

Total,

Services. And all the aforesaid last above mentioned give every third year in the kalends of May a cow for commorth; and they do all other services as the aforesaid tenants of Lodrepedran. And Elloyd ap Eynon, Wenllan, the daughter of Kedivor, Hunyth Gogh, Eynon Henllan, Joruerth Gogh, David Goyg and Nesta Vaur, and their heirs, ought to mow the Lord's corn at Atpaſ for 3 days, if the Lord has grown it there, he finding food; the value of this service is 1d. And they give pannage of pigs, namely, if there are 7 or more, 1; and if fewer, none.

BANGOR.

Profits. Item, they present that the Lord has at Henllan one water mill, and it is worth in ordinary years 26s. 8d. And the pleas and perquisites of the aforesaid 3 vills are worth yearly 13s. 4d.

Total, 40s.

Tenants there. Item, they present that there are there 4 beds ("lecti"), of which the first is called "Gwely Enewris," of which the holders are, Llewelyn the Chaplain, Gruffyd ap Ieuan, and their co-owners, and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 5s. And the second bed is called "Gwely Oyrôn Redenyth," of which the holders are Yweryth, the daughter of Gruffyd, Ieuan ap Richard, Res ap Gruffyd and their co-owners, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 5s. And the third bed is called "Oyrôn Cwelym," of which the holders are, Gruffyd ap Res, Ieuan ap Adaf, and their co-owners, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 5s.

Total, 20s.

Sernic'.

Et omnes p̃dēi dabūt quolīt iij^o anno in kl̃n Maii iij
vacē p cōmorth. Et faē om̃ia ſuic ut p̃dēi tenentes de
Lodrepedrañ. Et Ieuⁿ ap Adaf, Ieuⁿ Saer, Lleucu filia Knewrik,
Lleucu filia Ieuⁿ ap Meyler, Eua Hager, Daid ap Ph, Nes̃ fit
Kediuor, ⁊ Ph ap Meyler ⁊ eoꝝ hedes meſe dent blað dni p iij dies
apud Atpar si dñs ibið arauit ad cibū dni p̃c opis . jd. Et cariare
dent blað dni p iij dies ibm ad cibū dni p̃c opis jd. Et dabūt
pannağ porcoꝝ vij ubi ſūint . vij . vl ptres j ⁊ si paucores nich

Sma

ed

Eskeoygard'.

Iē dicūt qđ Daid ap Lt Voyle ⁊ Eynoñ ap Lt
tenent ibm qand ptielam ſre. Et redd dno p annū iijꝝ.
ad ſm ſcī Mich. Et dabūt p cōmorth quolꝝ iij^o anno in kl̃n Maii .
vjꝝ. viijđ. Et faē ſec̃ Cuſ ut ſup^a p om̃ibꝝ aliis ſuiciis ut dicitr.

Sma xꝝ. viijđ.

Aduoc' de
Difryn-
teyny.

Iē diē qđ Ieuⁿ ap Eynon dat dno p aduocacōe hend
iiijđ. ad ſm ſcī Mich. Iē Ieuⁿ Vachⁿ dat dno p ead
iiijđ. eod ſio. Iē Agnarath filia Daid dat dno p ead iiijđ. eod
ſm̃io. Iē Ieuⁿ Sayrhiſ dat dno p ead iiijđ. eod ſm̃io. Iē Ieuⁿ ap
Adaf dat dno p ead iiijđ. eod ſm̃io. Iē Gwaldus fit Gruff dat dno
p ead iiijđ. eod ſio. Iē Madoc Wyth dat dno p ead iiijđ. eod ē.
Iē Leucu fit Garth dat dno p ead iiijđ. eod ē. Iē Mabilla Du dat
dno p ead iiijđ. eod ē. Iē Ieuⁿ Lloyd dat dno p ead iiijđ. eod ē.
Iē Madoc ap M'eduth dat dno p ead iiijđ. eod ſio. Iē Weyruylt
Vammayth dat dno p ead iiijđ. eod ſm̃io.

Sma—iiijꝝ.

Sma valoſ Mañii p extenē . cꝝ. xd. q^a.

Services. And all the aforesaid give every third year on the kalends of May as a commorth 4 cows, and do all the like services as the aforesaid tenants of Lodrepedran. And Ieuan ap Adaf, Ieuan Saeſ, Lleucu, the daughter of Knewrik, Lleucu, the daughter of Ieuan ap Meyler, Eva Hageſ, David ap Philip, Nesta, daughter of Kedivor, and Philip ap Meyler and their heirs, ought to reap the Lord's corn for 3 days at Atpar if the Lord has planted any there, he finding food; and the value of this service is 1*d*. And they ought to carry the Lord's corn there for 3 days, he finding food; and the value of this service is 1*d*. And they give pannage of pigs, namely, where there are 7 or more 1 pig; and if there are fewer, none.

Total, .

Eskerrgard. Item, they present that David ap Llewelyn Voyle and Eynon ap Llewelyn hold there a certain patch of land, and pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 4*s*. And they give for a commorth in every third year, at the kalends of May, 6*s*. 8*d*. And they do suit of Court as above and all other services as aforesaid.

Total, 10*s*. 8*d*.

Protections at Diffrynteyn. Item, they present that Ieuan ap Eynon gives at Michaelmas to the Lord for holding a protection 4*d*. Item, Ieuan Vaughan gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Agnarath, daughter of David, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Ieuan Sayrhiſ gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Ieuan ap Adaf gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Gwaldus, son of Gruffyd, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Madoc Wyth gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Leucu, son of Garth, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Mabilla Du gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Ieuan Lloyd gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Madoc ap Meredith gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Weyruylt Vammayth gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*.

Total, 4*s*.

Total value of the manor by the extent, 101*s*. 10¼*d*.

VILLA DE ATPAR.

Pneus.

Res ap Wilt, Res ap Gf, M¹eduth Gogh, Phus Colle,
 Iohes Textor, Ieuⁿ ap Ithel, Gruff Vachⁿ, Ieuⁿ ap
 M¹eduth, Lewet Lloyd, Gurgen Lloyd, Daid ap Ith 7 Daid
 Voyl. iura¹ ibm dicūt p sacrm eo³ qd dñs het ibm unū Molend
 aquati^c. Et val³ p añ xls. Et valent plit¹ 7 pquis Hund^r ibm p
 annū. xiijs. iiij^d. Et dñs het ibm Nund semel in anno vi³. in festo
 Translacōe (*sic*) [sci Thome]¹ maris Et durant p iij dies. Et
 valent plit¹ 7 pquis eaydm p annū. xij^d. Et het nica¹ ibm qol³ die
 sabbi Et hedes Ieuⁿ ap Howelt dabūt dno quol³ anno. ijs. p
 aqua Molend hend

Sma—lvjs. iiij^d.

Burgens' (*sic*)
 in manu
 d'ni.

I¹ dicūt qd unū Burga^g quond Iohis Gylot est in
 manu dni. Et j bur^g quond Ieuⁿ Cutta Et j bur^g
 quond Th Voyl. Et iiij bur^g quond Ieuⁿ Moytt. Et iij bur^g
 quond Ade ap Tarry. Et dī bur^g quond Agnarad filie Keñ. Et
 j bur^g quond Ade Sutor. Et j bur^g quond Nich Russell Et j
 bur^g quond Ieuⁿ Seys. Et j bur^g quond Iohis Val. Et iij bur^g
 quond Iorūth Tauarn^r. Et j bur^g quond Iohis Combwyñ. Et ij
 bur^g quond Phi fit caplti. Et j ac^r 7re quā Ieuⁿ ap Ithel quond
 tenuit. Et val³ p a^m iiij^d. Et dñs het ibm modicā morā assarta¹
 con¹ j ac^r dī 7 j stan^g. Et val³ p annū. xij^d. I¹ j bur^g quond
 Crath Cregyñ est in manu dni. Et quodl³ bur^g ibm con¹ j ac^r 7 j
 stan^g. Et val³ ac^r ad locand p annū. iij^d.

Sma ac^r. xxix ac^rSma valo^r in pecuniā. viijs. jd.

VILL OF ATPAR.

Predits. Res ap William, Res ap Gruffyd, Mereduth Gogh, Phillip Colle, John Textor, Ieuan ap Ithel, Gruffyd Vachan, Ieuan ap Mereduth, Llewelyn Lloyd, Gurgen Lloyd, David ap Ithel and David Voyl, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly 40s. And the pleas and perquisites of the hundred there are worth yearly 13s. 4d. And the Lord has there a fair once a year, namely, at the feast of the Translation of [St. Thomas] the Martyr, and it lasts for 3 days; and the pleas and perquisites of the same are worth yearly 12d. And he has there a market every Saturday. And the heirs of Ieuan ap Howell give to the Lord every year for having water for the mill 2s.

Total, 56s. 4d.

Burgage Tenements in the Hands of the Lord. Item, they present that a burgage tenement formerly of John Gylot is in the Lord's hand; and a burgage tenement formerly of Ieuan Cutta; and a burgage tenement formerly of Thomas Voyl; and 4 burgage tenements formerly of Ieuan Moyff; and 3 burgage tenements formerly of Ade ap Tarry; and half a burgage tenement formerly of Agnarad, daughter of Keñ; and a burgage tenement formerly of Ade Sutor; and a burgage tenement formerly of Nicholas Russell; and a burgage tenement formerly of Ieuan Scys; and a burgage tenement formerly of John Val; and 3 burgage tenements formerly of Joruerth Tavarner; and a burgage tenement formerly of John Combwyñ; and 2 burgage tenements formerly of Philip, son of the Chaplain; and an acre of land which Ieuan ap Ithel formerly held; and it is worth yearly 4d. And the Lord has a small heath assarted, containing 1½ acres and a stang, and it is worth yearly 12d. Item, a burgage tenement formerly Crath Cregyñ is in the hands of the Lord; and each burgage tenement therein contains an acre and a stang, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3d.

Total acres, 29 acres.

Total value in money, 8s. 1d.

Burgens'.

Iř dicūt qđ M'eduth Gogh t3 vj burġ dī ʔ quol3 (*sic*)

burġ conf j acf ʔ j stanġ. Et redd p annū vj3. vjd. ad
Pasch ʔ fm sēi Mich. Iř Ieu'an ap M'ed t3 burġ dī. Et redd p am
iij3. vjd. eisd ʔ. Iř ap Traharñ Gogh t3 ij burġ. Et redd p am ijs.
eisd ʔ. Iř Iorūth ap Henř t3 iij burġ dī. Et redd p am iij3. vjd.
eisd ʔ. Iř Ieu'an Dun t3 dī burġ. Et redd p am vjd. eisd ʔ. Iř
Ieu'an ap Iorūth t3 dī burġ. Et redd p am vjd eisd ʔ. Iř Howel
ap Ienaf t3 j burġ. Et redd p anñ xijd. eisd ʔ. Iř Lewet ap Ienaf
t3 iij burġ dī. Et redd p am iij3. vjd. eisd ʔ. Iř Ieu'an ap Kenewrik
ap Meyleř t3 ij burġ dī. Et redd p am ijs. vjd. eisd ʔ. Iř Iorūth
Tenev ʔ Daudid ap Willt tenent iij burġ dī. Et redd p am iij3. vjd.
eisd ʔ. Iř Ieu'an Tega t3 x burġ Et redd p am . x3. eisd ʔ. Iř
Ieu'an ap Gwyne t3 iiij burġ. Et redd p am iiij3. eisd ʔ. Iř
Kenewrik Molendinař t3 j burġ. Et redd p annū . xijd. eisd ʔ.
Iř Ieu'an ap Scot t3 j burġ. Et redd p am . xijd. eisd ʔ. Iř Ieu'an
ap Hō ap Henř t3 ij burġ dī. Et redd p am . ijs. vjd. eisd ʔ. Iř
Iorūth Cutta t3 j burġ. Et redd p am . xijd. eisd ʔ. Iř Ieu'an
Penboul t3 iij burġ. Et redd p am . iij3. eisd ʔ. Iř Maruith filia
Ieu'an t3 iiij burġ. Et redd p am . iiij3. eisd ʔ. Iř Thomyñ t3 dī
burġ. Et redd p am . vjd. eisd ʔ. Iř uđ Ieu'an ap Adaf t3 ij burġ.

**Forests and
Pastures.**

Item, they say that the Lord has there a forest containing 40 acres, besides the wood of the common; and each acre with the fruit and herbage [is worth] 3*d*. And if there was no agistment in the forest, the Lord would be able to keep there 12 great beasts, 100 sheep, and 24 pigs.

Total, 20*s*.

Burgesses.

Item, they say that Mereduth Gogh holds 6½ burgage tenements, and each burgage tenement contains an acre and 1 stang, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 6*s*. 6*d*. Item, Ieuan ap Mereduth holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. 6*d*. Item, ap Traharn Gogh holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Joruerth ap Henry holds 3½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. 6*d*. Item, Ieuan Dun holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, Ieuan ap Joruerth holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, Howel ap Ienaf holds 1 burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Llewelyn ap Ienaf holds 3½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. 6*d*. Item, Ieuan ap Kenewrik ap Meyler holds 2½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 6*d*. Item, Joruerth Tenev and David ap William hold 3½ burgage tenements, and pay yearly at the same times 3*s*. 6*d*. Item, Ieuan Tega holds 10 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 10*s*. Item, Ieuan ap Gwyne holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, Kenewrik the miller holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Ieuan ap Scot holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Ieuan ap Hō ap Henry holds 2½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 6*d*. Item, Joruerth Cutta holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Ieuan Penboul holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. Item, Maruith, the daughter of Ieuan, holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, Thomyn holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, the wife of Ieuan ap Adaf holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, David

Et redd p a^m. ijs. eisd t̃. Ið Daud Voyl t₃ vj burġ dī. Et redd p a^m. vjs. vjd. eisd t̃. Ið Kediur ap Adaf t₃ ij burġ. Et redd p a^m. ijs. eisd t̃. Ið Eua fit Ieu^an t₃ ij burġ. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t̃. Ið Eua fit Ieu^an ap Cadoġ t₃ iiij burġ. Et redd p annū iiij. eisd t̃. Ið Iorūth ap Keñ t₃ dī burġ. Et redd p a^m. vjd. eisd t̃. Ið Ieu^an Vach^an ap Ieu^an ap Ithel t₃ ij burġ dī. Et redd p annū iij. vjd. eisd t̃. Ið Leucu fit Adaf t₃ j burġ dī. Et redd p annū xvij. eisd t̃. Ið Angarad fit Daud t₃ ij acī dī. Et redd p a^m. ijs. vjd. eisd t̃. Ið Ieu^an ap Ithel t₃ vj burġ. Et redd p a^m. vjs. eisd t̃. Ið Ieu^an Vachu^an ap Ieu^an ap Ithel ap Wasmyhangel t₃ ij burġ. Et redd p a^m. iij. eisd t̃. Ið Gurgeñ Lloyd t₃ ij burġ. Et redd p a^m. iij. eisd t̃. Ið Nest Gogh t₃ j burġ. Et redd p a^m. xij. eisd t̃. Ið Ieu^an Lloyd ap Meyleř t₃ iiij burġ. Et redd p a^m. iiij. eisd t̃. Ið Lewef ap Dd Vach^an t₃ ij burġ. Et redd p a^m. iij. eisd t̃. Ið Lewef ap Gř t₃ iiij burġ. Et redd p a^m. iiij. eisd t̃. Ið Daud ap Howeř t₃ ij burġ. Et redd p a^m. ijs. eisd t̃. Ið Ieu^an Turnauř t₃ j burġ. Et redd p a^m. xij. eisd t̃. Ið Duthgu filia Ieu^an t₃ j burġ. Et redd p a^m. xij. eisd t̃. Ið Meihad t₃ v burġ dī. Et redd p a^m. vs. vjd. eisd t̃. Iðm Daud Reuel t₃ iiij burġ. Et redd p annū iiij. eisd t̃. Ið Daud Anchorita t₃ ij burġ. Et redd p a^m. ijs. eisd t̃. Ið Iohes Peuerel t₃ iiij burġ. Et redd p annū. iiij. eisd t̃. Ið Duthgu fit Wilti t₃ j burġ dī. Et redd p annū xvij. eisd t̃. Ið Lewef ap Gř t₃ j burġ. Et redd p annū. xij. eisd t̃. Ið Res ap Wilt t₃ j burġ. Et redd p a^m. xij. eisd t̃. Ið Ph Gogh t₃ iiij burġ

Voyl holds $6\frac{1}{2}$ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 6s. 6d. Item, Kedivor ap Adaf holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Eva, the daughter of Ieuan, holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Eva, the daughter of Ieuan ap Cadogan, holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. Item, Jorwerth ap Ken holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6d. Item, Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan ap Ithel holds $3\frac{1}{2}$ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. 6d. Item, Leucu, the daughter of Adaf, holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, Angarad, daughter of David, holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. 6d. Item, Ieuan ap Ithel holds 6 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 6s. Item, Ieuan Vaughan ap Ieuan ap Ithel ap Wasmyhangel holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. Item, Gurgeñ Lloyd holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. Item, Nest Gogh holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Ieuan Lloyd ap Meyler holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. Item, Llewelyn ap David Vachan holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. Item, Llewelyn ap Gŕ holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. Item, David ap Howel holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Ieuan Turnauŕ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Duthgu, daughter of Ieuan, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Meihad holds $5\frac{1}{2}$ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 5s. 6d. Item, David Reuel holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. Item, David Anchorita holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, John Peverel holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. Item, Duthgu, daughter of William, holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, Llewelyn ap Gŕ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Rees ap William holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Philip Gogh holds $4\frac{1}{2}$ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. 6d. Item, Agnes,

dī. Et redd p annū iijȝ. vjd. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Agñ fit Gweythbergam tȝ ij burġ. Et redd p am. iȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ fit Combwyñ tȝ ij burġ. Et redd p am. iȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Gruff ap Medic tȝ iij. burġ. Et redd p annū iijȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Iohnes le White tȝ ij burġ. Et redd p annū iȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Wilts Yrynyñ tȝ j burġ. Et redd p am. xijȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Daid ap Ithel tȝ vij burġ. Et redd p am. viȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Ieuān Seys tȝ iij burġ. Et redd p am. iijȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Eua fit Ianote tȝ j burġ. Et redd p annū xijȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Gŕ Vachān tȝ j burġ. Et redd p am. xijȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Henŕ ap Dd Creth tȝ ij burġ. Et redd p am. iȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Daid Creth tȝ j burġ. Et redd p am. xijȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Phus Vachuān tȝ ij burġ. Et redd p am. iȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Lewet Lloyd ap Cadoġ tȝ . v . burġ. Et redd p am. vs. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Veyruylt Gogh tȝ j burġ. Et redd p am. xijȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Amy
 • Eurech tȝ j burġ. Et redd p am. xijȝ. eisd ȝñis. Iȝ Matild fit Willi tȝ ij burġ. Et redd p annū iȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Daid Vachuān ȝ Adām m̃cator tenent iij burġ. Et redd p am. iijȝ. eisd ȝis. Iȝ Willt ap Lt tȝ iij burġ. Et redd p am. iijȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Daid Capllus tȝ iij burġ dī. Et redd p am. iijȝ. vjd. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Rogus le Long tȝ v burġ. Et redd p am. vs. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Iohes Pecche tȝ j burġ. Et redd p am. xijȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Hugo Aunġ tȝ iij burġ. Et redd p am. iijȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Wilts Cornewale tȝ j burġ. Et redd p am. xijȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Ieuān ap Dd Vachuān tȝ ij burġ. Et redd p am. iȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Iohes Legate tȝ xij burġ. Et redd p annū. xijȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Ieuān ap Bola ȝ fili⁹ suus tenent vij burġ. Et redd p am. viȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ Agñ fit Willi tȝ j burġ. Et redd p am. xijȝ. eisd ȝ. Iȝ G⁹uas Clicus tȝ . xv . burġ. Et redd p am. xvȝ. eisd ȝ.

daughter of Gweythbergam, holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, the son of Combwyn holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Gruffyd ap Medic holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. Item, John le White holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, William Yrynyñ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, David ap Ithel holds 7 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 7s. Item, Ieuan Seys holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. Item, Eva, daughter of Ianote, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Gŵ Vachan holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Henry ap David Creth holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, David Creth holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Philip Vachuan holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Llewelyn Lloyd ap Cadoŵ holds 5 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 5s. Item, Veyruylt Gogh holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Amy Eurech holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Matilda, the daughter of William, holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, David Vachuan and Adam the merchant hold 3 burgage tenements, and pay yearly at the same times 3s. Item, William ap Llewelyn holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. Item, David the Chaplain holds 4½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. 6d. Item, Roger le Long holds 5 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 5s. Item, John Pecche holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Hugo Auger holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. Item, William Cornewale holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Ieuan ap David Vachuan holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, John Legate holds 12 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 12s. Item, Ieuan ap Bola and his son hold 7 burgage tenements, and pay yearly at the same times 7s. Item, Agnes, the daughter of William, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Gervase the cleric holds 15 burgage

Iſ Lewet ap Adaf t3 v burġ. Et redd p am . vs. eiſd t. Iſ Weyruylt Gogh t3 j burġ. Et redd p am . xijd. eiſd t. Iſ Phus Colle t3 iij burġ. Et redd p am . iiij. eiſd t. Iſ Lewet Lloid ap Lt Othnant t3 iij burġ. Et redd p am iij. eiſd t. Iſ Iohes Textor t3 viij burġ. Et redd p annū viij. eiſd t. Iſ p modica ſra idm Iohes redd p am . jd. q^a. Iſ Wilts Sutor t3 j burġ. Et redd p am xijd. eiſd t. Iſ Wilts Wroth t3 ij burgh. Et redd p am . iij. eiſd t. Iſ Iohes Bura t3 j burġ. Et redd p am . xijd. eiſd t. Iſ de eod p modiſ ſra jd. ob. Iſ Mabilla Saysneys t3 j burġ. Et redd p am . xijd. eiſd t. Iſ Weyruyl filia Daud t3 j burġ. Et redd p am xijd. eiſd t. Iſ Resus ap Gſ t3 iij burġ. Et redd p am . iij. eiſd t. Iſ Adaf Du t3 ij burġ dī. Et redd p am . iij. vjd. eiſd t. Iſ Cristina Sayr 7 Hunyth maſ eiſ tenent v burġ. Et redd p am . vs. eiſd t.

Grufſth Vachuⁿ t3 j burġ. Et redd p am . xijd. eiſd t. Iſ Nest fit Lewet t3 j burġ. Et redd p am . xijd. eiſd t. Iſ Wladusa fit Eynoñ t3 ij burġ. Et redd p am . iij. eiſd t. Iſ Howet ap Ieuⁿ Seys t3 j burġ. Et redd p am . xijd. eiſd t. Iſ Ph ap Gſ ap Ph t3 ij burġ. Et redd p am . iij. eiſd t. Iſ Adam Seys t3 j burġ. Et redd p am . xijd. eiſd t. Iſ Ieuⁿ ap Res ap Keñ t3 ij burġ. Et redd p am . iij. eiſd t. Iſ Matild relicta Gweythbgam t3 ij burġ. Et redd p annū iij. eiſd t.

Sm^a — xxiiijti. iij. iij. q^a

Et omēs p̄dci burgens dabūt p Releuio xijd. cū
seruicia. acciderit. Et cachepollus ville custodiet p̄sones p̄clo
 suo. Et fač secſ Molend dñi. Et fač secſ Hundſ de xv^a in

tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 15s. Item, Llewelyn ap Adaf holds 5 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 5s. Item, Weyruylt Gogh holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Philip Colle holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. Item, Llewelyn Lloid ap Llewelyn Othnant holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. Item, John Textor holds 8 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 8s. Item, for a small piece of land the same John pays yearly 1¼d. Item, William Sutor holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, William Wroth holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, John Bura holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, the same man pays for a small piece of land 1½d. Item, Mabilla Saysneys holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Weyruyl, daughter of David, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Resus ap Gf holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. Item, Adaf Du holds 2½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. 6d. Item, Cristina Sayr and Hunyth her mother hold 5 burgage tenements, and pay yearly at the same times 5s. Item, Griffith Vachuan holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Nest, daughter of Llewelyn, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Waldusa, daughter of Eynon, holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Howel ap Ieuan Seys holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Philip ap Gf ap Philip holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Adam Seys holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Ieuan ap Res ap Keñ holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Matilda, widow of Gueythgam, holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2s.

Total, £24 3s. 3¼d.

And all the aforesaid burgesses give for a relief when
Services. it occurs 12d. And the Catchpoll of the vill keeps the prisoners at his own risk. And they do suit at the Lord's mill; and

quindeñ p Suñ j noct. Et quicūq; vendiderit totū quod tenet in burg, dabit dno iiijđ pro tholloñ

Aduoc. Itm dicūt qđ Ian Fox dat dno p aduoč hend iiijđ. ad fm sčī Mich. It dicūt qđ Wenlliañ fit Daud dat dno p aduoč hend iiijđ. ad fm sčī Mich. It Rogus samts Matilda (*sic*) fit Willi dat dno p ead iiijđ. eod ūmio.

Sm^a—xijđ.

Et sciend dñs dabit quolīt anno Eynon ap Dd ū aliis tenentib; Thome ap Lewet . ijs. in festo sčī Mich. p cursu aque hend sup Pram eo; ad Molend de Atpař

Sm^a valor Mañlii pđci p extenť—xviijli. xjs. jd. q^a.

LANDOGY.

P^{re}sentia. Ieu^an ap Madoc Gogh, Ithel ap Adaf, Ieu^an ap Ithel, Hō ap Ieu^an, Ieu^an ap Ph, Ph Gogh, Gruff ap Lt, ū Ieu^an ap Adaf, iurati ibm dicunt p sacřm eo; qđ aisiament edificio; lapideo; ū ligneo; ibm valent p annū ad locand . xlijs. iiijđ. Et est ibi unū gardinū . ū valent fruct^o ū hba eiusd p a^m . iijs. Et dñs het ibm unū Molend aquatič. Et val; p a^m . xxjs. Et vat plit ū pquis Cur ibm p annū xjs. Et dñs het ibm Nund señil in anno vij in festo sčī Mich. Et durant p iij dies. Et vat tholloñ ū pquis eazdm p a^m . vjd.

Sm^a xlvjs. xd.

D^{ist}ric^t d^{ist}ric^t. It dicunt qđ dñs het in campo qui vocatř Talian ū subbosē usq; ad aquā de Teyvy . lx acř. Et vat acř ad locand p ann iiijđ. It het in campo qui vocatř Brynbewayth . lx

they do suit at the hundred Court from 15 days to 15 days at one ^{6d.} night's summons; and whoever sells all he holds in burgage gives to the Lord as a toll 4d.

Protections. Item, they present that Ian Fox gives to the Lord for holding a protection at Michaelmas 4d. Item, they present that Wenllian, the daughter of David, gives to the Lord for holding a protection at Michaelmas 4d. Item, Roger, the servant of Matilda, the daughter of William, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4d.

Total, 12d.

And it is to be noted that the Lord gives yearly to Eynon ap David and the other tenants of Thomas ap Llewelyn at Michaelmas 2s. for having the watercourse on their land to the mill at Atpar.

Total value of the aforesaid manor by the extent,
£18 11s. 1¼d.

LANDOGY.

Profits. Ieuan ap Madoc Gogh, Ithel ap Adaf, Ieuan ap Ithel, Hō ap Ieuan, Ieuan ap Philip, Philip Gogh, Gruffyd ap Llewelyn, and Ieuan ap Adaf, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the assize of the stone and wooden buildings there are worth to let by the year 13s. 4d. And there is a garden there, and the fruit and herbage of it are worth yearly 3s. And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly 20s. And the pleas and perquisites of the Court there are worth yearly 10s. And the Lord has there a fair once a year, namely, at Michaelmas, and it lasts for 3 days, and the tolls and perquisites of it are worth yearly 6d.

Total, 46s. 10d.

The Lord's Demesne. Item, they present that the Lord has in a field which is called "Taluan," and in the underwood as far as the water of Teyvy 60 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 4d. Item, he has in a field which is called "Brynbeuayth" 60 acres,

ac̃ Et val ac̃ ad locand p am . iijđ. Et debet sciã sup ac̃ fri
 iij b3 dī. Et r̃nd iij g̃anū 7 dī. Et sup ac̃ siliġ . iij b3. Et r̃nd3
 ad iij g̃anū 7 dī. Et sup ac̃ sab . vij . b3. Et r̃ndebit ad iij g̃anū
 7 dī. Et sup ac̃ pis . iij b3 7 dī 7 r̃nd ad iij g̃anū. Et sup ac̃
 ordeī vij b3 dī 7 r̃nd ad iij g̃anū. Et sup ac̃ auc̃n viij b3 7 r̃nd ad
 42. iij g̃anū. Et dñs h̃et ibm . vj ac̃ p̃ti. Et val3 ac̃ ad locand p
 annū . ijs. Et dñs h̃et ibid de bosco in duob3 locis . viij ac̃. Et
 val fructus 7 pastũ cuiuslit ac̃ p am . iijđ. Et si dñs aradit ibid
 cū ij carrũ possunt sustineri ibid . xij alia gross 7 cc bident.

Sm^a ac̃ 7re . cxx ac̃

Sm^a in denar—xlixs.

Terra in manu d'ni. It̃ dicūt qđ sunt in manu dñi vj ac̃ 7re quond G̃r ap
 Cadoġ uñ redd̃ consuẽ jđ. Et iij ac̃ dī quond Madoc
 Oythel. Unde redd̃ cons̃ jđ. Et vj ac̃ 7re quond Cadogañ Caplli
 unde redd̃ cons̃ iijđ. Et p d̃ca 7ra redd̃ consueuit quolit iij^o anno
 in klñ Maii xvd. ob. Et dī ac̃ 7re quond Iohis Burcy unde
 redd̃ cons̃.

Sm^a—vjđ.

Lib7. It̃ dicunt qđ p̃ria ibm diuidit̃ in . v . lect̃ 7 dī. De
 ij p̃mis lect̃ qui vocant̃ Gwely Wilt ap Lt 7 Gwely
 Oyroñ Ieu^an sūt . tenentes d̃eus Wilt. Ltin ap Wilt, Howel ap
 Ieu^an Voyle, Ieu^an ap Madoc Gogh, 7 eo3 compor̃ . 7 redd̃ dño
 p annū vij de lecto d̃ci Wilti ijs. in festo sc̃i Mich. 7 de lecto
 Oyroñ Ieu^an iij3. eod. 7io.

Sm^a . v3.

Et om̃es p̃dci dare consueverūt p hietto melius aial

Seruelia.

7 dñs D. Dei ġra Meneū Ep̃us concessit p tempore
 suo qđ reddi d3 i peccunnia nunlã vij vijs. vt p3 p lram suā. Et

and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d.* ; and there ought to be sown upon an acre of wheat 3½ bushels, and answer for 3½ measures ; and upon an acre of buckwheat 4 bushels, and answer for 3½ measures ; and upon an acre of beans 7 bushels, and answer for 3½ measures ; and upon an acre of peas 3½ bushels, and answer for 4 measures ; and upon an acre of barley 7½ bushels, and answer for 4 measures ; and upon an acre of oats 8 bushels, and answer for 3 measures. And the Lord has there 6 acres of meadow, and each acre is worth yearly to let 2*s.* And the Lord has there in two places 8 acres of wood, and the yearly value of the fruit and pasture of each acre is 3*d.* And if the Lord ploughs there with 2 ploughs, 12 great beasts and 200 sheep can be kept there.

Total acreage of land, 120 acres.

Total in money, 49*s.*

Land in the Lord's Hands. Item, they present that there are in the Lord's hands 6 acres of land, formerly of Gryfydd ap Cadog, the accustomed rent was a 1*d.* ; and 3½ acres, formerly of Madoc Oythel, the accustomed rent was 1*d.* ; and 6 acres of land formerly of Cadogan the Chaplain, the accustomed rent was 4*d.* ; and for the the said land they were accustomed to pay in every third year on the Kalends of May 15½*d.* ; and half an acre of land formerly of John Burcy, the accustomed rent was .

Total, 6*d.*

Freemen. Item, they present that the country there is divided into 5½ beds, of which the two first beds that are called "Gwely William ap Llewelyn," and "Gwely Oyroñ Ieuan," the holders are the aforesaid William Llewelyn ap William, Howel ap Ieuan Voyle, Ieuan ap Madoc Gogh and their co-owners, and they pay to the Lord yearly for the bed of the said William at Michaelmas 2*s.* ; and for the bed of Oyroñ Ieuan at the same time 3*s.*

Total, 5*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid are accustomed to give for a heriot the best beast. And the Lord D.¹ by the grace of God, Bishop of St. David's, has granted that during his time half the rents, namely 7*s.*, may be paid in ready money as appears

¹ Probably Bishop David Martin, 1296-1328 ; the previous David was David Fitzgerald, 1148-1176.

dabūt p comorth quolij iij^o anno in klñ Maii . ij . vacē. Et custodire dent p̄sones cap̄t sup ƿram dñi ibid ⁊ eosd duce apud Lawhad. Et faē secē Cuř de iij sep̄t in iij sep̄t. Et est cōc am̄ciamenē eoꝝ . vijs. vjd. Et cariař dent n̄leñ ut sup^a

Sma . iijs. vd. q^a

Iř dicunt qđ de iij^o lecto qui vocatř Gwely Gruff ap Blethyñ sūt tenenē Gř ap Lt. Ieuⁿ ap Ithel, Phs ap Gř . ⁊ eoꝝ comporē . ⁊ redd dño p a^m . ijs. iiijd. ad fm s̄ci Mich. Iř de iija . pte lecti qui vocatř Gwely Blayured viz Oyroñ Kenewř Crath sunt tenenē ⁊ redd dño p annū . xijd. q^a.

Sma—iijs. xd. q^a.

Serucia. Et om̄es ƿd̄ci faē secē ad Molend. Et redd quolij iij^o anno in klñ Maii p comorth j vacē ⁊ iij ƿř j vacē ⁊ om̄ia alia ƿuic faē ut d̄ci tenenē de duobz ƿimis lecē. Et cař n̄leñ ut sup^a

Sma . ijs. xjd. ob.

Iř dicūt qđ de duabz ƿtibz lecti cui⁹ iija ptes (*sic*) est sup^a sūt tenenē Ieuⁿ ap Ph Gogh, Phs Gogh . ⁊ eoꝝ comporē . ⁊ redd dño p annū ijs. ijd. ob. q^a. ad fm s̄ci Mich. Iř de . v lecto qui vocatř Gwely Oyroñ tawel sunt tenenē Ithel ap Adaf, Ieuⁿ ap Adaf, ⁊ coa comporē. Et redd p a^m . iiijd. eod ƿio. Iř de dī lecto ibid qui vor Gwely Canaystref sunt tenenē . Ieuⁿ ap Ph, Ieuⁿ ap Reallan et eoꝝ comporē. Et redd dño p annū . xxd. ad fm s̄ci Mich.

Sma . viijs. ijd. ob. q^a.

Serucia. Et om̄es ƿd̄ci redd hietř ut s^a. Et dabūt p leyrwiř . ijs. Et p comorth quolij iij^o anno in klñ Maii . red viz de lecto Oyroñ Tawel ⁊ de duabz ƿtibz lecti Oyroñ Blayured j

by his letter. And they give for commorth every third year on the Kalends of May 2 cows ; and they ought to keep the prisoners taken there on the Lord's land, and escort them to Lawhaden ; and they do suit of Court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks ; and they have a common fine of 7s. 6d. ; and they ought to carry the materials as above.

Total, 4s. 5¼d.

Item, they present that of the third bed, which is called "Gwely Gruffyd ap Blethyñ," the holders are Gryffyd ap Llewelyn, Ieuan ap Ithel, Philip ap Gruffyd and their co-owners ; and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 3s. 4d. Item, for the third part of the bed which is called "Gwely Blayured," namely, Oyroñ, the holders are Kenewr and Crath, and they pay to the Lord yearly 13¼d.

Total, 4s. 10¼d.

Services. And all the aforesaid do suit at the mill, and pay as a commorth every third year on the Kalends of May a cow and 3 parts of a cow ; and do all other services as the aforesaid tenants of the two first beds ; and they carry materials, as above.

Total, 2s. 11½d.

Item, they present that as to the two parts of the bed of which the three parts are as above, the holders are Ieuan ap Philip Gogh, Philip Gogh and their co-owners, and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 2s. 2¾d. Item, for the fifth bed, which is called "Gwely Oyroñ Tawel," the holders are Ithel ap Adaf, Ieuan ap Adaf and their co-owners, and they pay yearly at the same time 4d. Item, as to the half bed there called "Gwely Canaystref," the holders are Ieuan ap Philip, Ieuan ap Reallan and their co-owners, and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 20d.

Total, 8s. 2¾d.

Services. And all the aforesaid pay a heriot as above, and give for leyrwynt 2s. ; and as a commorth in every third year on the Kalends of May : for the bed "Oyroñ Tawel," and for the bed "Oyron Blayured," a cow and two parts of a cow ;

H H

vacē ⁊ ij ptes j vacē. Et de dī lecto qui vocat^r. Gwely Canaystref iij^s. quolj iij^o anno. Et debūt pannağ vijz ubi sunt vij vl pīres j. Et si infra nich. Et custodire dent pīsones ut s^a. Et façe dent tectū Molend sumptibz suis. Et façe debent stagnū Molend ⁊ purgare fossū eiusd. Et fač secē Molend. Et fač secē Cuī ut sup^a. Et hciare debent p j diem sine cibo pē opis ob. Et meče dent p iij dies ad cibū dñi semel pē opis jd. Et cariare dent bladū dñi p j diem pē opis jd. Et est cōe anīciamentī eoꝝ ut sup^a. Et cariare dent nīcū ut sup^a.

Sm^a. xj^s. iijjd.

Sm^a. valor dēi Mañii p extenē. vjti. xij^s. jd. ob. q^a.

MEYDRYM.

^{P^{re}ca.} Daid ap Gronou, Ieu^an Vagh^an ap Ieu^an ap Gf, Ieu^an ap Gronou ap Gourweth, Wilt ap Lt ap Wilt, Daid ap Grouou ap Cradoc, Llewel Vagh^an ap Ieu^an Crath, Ieu^an Lloyd. ap Gronou ap Campa, Ieu^an ap Wilt, Roppt Weyth, Ieu^an ap Gronou ap Cradoc, iurati ibid dicunt p sacm eoꝝ qd dñs het ibm Molend aquatič. Et valj p annū. xxxiij^s. iijjd. Et vat plīē ⁊ pquis ibm p annū xx^s.

Sm^a. liij^s. iijjd.

^{D^{ne} dⁿⁱ.} Iē dicunt qd het ibm in dnico vij acf ēre ⁊ dī ⁊ non plus qj xxij acf dī tradiē fuerūt in excambiū p xxvj acf ēre apud Kyluayñ tempore Thome Epi Meneū. Et valj qualj acf ad locand p annū iijjd. Et d3 seīar sup acf. ix. b3 aucē. Et řnd3 ij b3 plus de alđo. Iē dicūt qd dñs potest here ibid in cōi past^a xxiiij biđ. Et valj pastuř. x. ouīū ibm p annū ijd. Iē dicūt qd dñs het ibm dī acf p^ati ⁊ valj p annū xijjd.

Sm^a—iij^s. ob.

and for the half of the bed called "Gwely Canaystref," in every third year 3s. And they give pannage, namely, when there are 7 or more, 1; and if less, none. And they ought to keep the prisoners as above. And they ought to make the roof of the mill at their own cost. And they ought to make the mill pool and clear out the channels to it. And they do suit at the mill, and do suit of Court as above. And they ought to harrow for one day without victuals, and the value of this service is a halfpenny. And they ought to mow for 3 days, the Lord finding food for one day, and the value of the service is 1d. And they ought to carry the Lord's corn for a day, and the value of this service is 1d. And there is a common fine for them as above. And they ought to carry materials, as above.

Total, 11s. 4d.

Total value of the said manor by the extent, £6 12s. 13½d.

MEYDRYN.

fol.

Profits.

David ap Gronou, Ieuan Vaughan ap Ieuan ap Gŵ, Ieuan ap Gronou ap Gourweth, William ap Llewelyn ap William, David ap Gronou ap Cradoc, Llewelyn Vaghuan ap Ieuan Crath, Ieuan Lloyd ap Gronou ap Campa, Ieuan ap William, Roppert Weyth, Ieuan ap Gronou ap Cradoc, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly 33s. 4d. And the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 20s.

Total, 53s. 4d.

Lord's
Demesne.

Item, they present that there is there in demesne 7½ acres of land, and no more, because 22½ acres were given in exchange for 26 acres of land at Kyluayñ in the time of Thomas Bishop of St. David's,¹ and each acre is worth yearly to let 3d. And there ought to be sown upon an acre 9 bushels of oats, and answer for 2 bushels more than the other. Item, they present that the Lord is able to have there in the common pasture 24 sheep, and the pasture of every ten sheep there is worth yearly 2d. Item, they present that the Lord has there half an acre of meadow, and it is worth yearly 12d.

Total, 3s. ½d.

¹ Either Thomas Wallensis, 1248-1255, or Thomas Beck, 1280-1293. Probably the last.

**Keuende-
neuyth.**

Iť diť qđ ibm sunt iiij lecti qui vulgo vocanť gwele. Et de pmo gwele est stipes Gruff ap Gilbert. Et de sđdo Gwele est stipes Isac ap Ithna. Et de iijo gwele est stipes Gronou ap Eraylwyň. Et de iiijo gwele est stipes Cadogaň ap Douandr. Et quilít gwele redd đno p am . ijs. ad fm sđi Mich.

Sm^a viijs.

Tfbernoeth.

Iť dicunt qđ est ibm unus stipes de quo descenderūt Gronou ap Thoňi, Henť ap Gronou Ieu^{an} Lloyd ap Gronou 7 compořť sui 7 redd đno p annũ ijs. ad fm sđi Mich.

Sm^a vjs.

Kyllegan.

Iť dicunt qđ ibid sunt iij lecti qui vulgo vocanť gwele. Et de pmo lecto est stipes gwladus fit Daud Vachu^{an}. Et vocatť gwele Gwayh^{an}. Et de sđdo lecto est stipes Walfus ap Gronou. Et de iijo gwele est stipes Roppt ap Ieu^{an}. Et quilít gwele redd đno p annũ ijs.

Sm^a vjs.

Serulcia.

Et omēs pđđi soluent p hietto melius aťal. Et si aťal non fuit dabūt vijs. Et dabūt pannağ porcoř viz ubi sunt vij vel pťres jd. Et si paućores nť. Et dabūt p leyrwiť siue in sponsalibz siue in fornicatōe vl in adulťio ijs. Et đñs hebit de qualz đćař villař j vacť de comorth quolz iijo anno in klň Maii cū tot vitulis. Et valz inde porťo cuiuslít anni viijs. xd. ob. Et si aliqui đćoř tenenť non resideant sup řra đni 7 vacť ibm huerint nisi inť alios vacce pporcionalitť solũint qđ řra in manu đni debz capi nisi alia districtio sup řra inuťiatur. Et fať secť Cuť de quindeň in xv^{am}. p suň j noctis. Et tempore guerre sequi dent

**Kouandene-
uyth.**

Item, they present that there are there four beds which are commonly called "Gwely." And from the first "Gwely" is the stock of Gruffyd ap Gilbert ; and from the second "Gwely" is the stock of Isac ap Ithna ; and from the third "Gwely" is the stock of Gronou ap Eraylwyñ ; and from the fourth "Gwely" is the stock of Cadogan ap Douandf, and each "Gwely" pays yearly to the Lord at Michaelmas 2s.

Total, 8s.

Tfberneth.

Item, they present that there is one stock there from which are descended Gronou ap Thomas, Henry ap Gronou, Ieuan Lloyd ap Gronou and their co-owners, and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 2s.

Total, 6s.

Kyllegan.

Item, they present that there are 3 beds which are usually called "Gwely." And from the first bed is the stock of Gwladus, the son of David Vaughan, and is called "Gwely Gwayhan." And from the second bed is the stock of Walter ap Gronou. And from the third "Gwely" is the stock of Ropert ap Ieuan. And each "Gwely" pays to the Lord yearly 2s. 6d.

Total, 6s.

Services.

And all the aforesaid pay for a heriot their best beast ; and if there is no beast they give 7s. And they give pannage of pigs, namely, when there are 7 or more, 1d. ; and if fewer nothing. And they give for leyrwyt, whether in marriage, fornication, or adultery 2s. And the Lord has from each of the aforesaid vills a cow as a commorth, in every third year on the Kalends of May, with all its calves ; and the portion for each year is worth 8s. 10½d. And if any of the aforesaid tenants do not reside on the land of the Lord, and has a cow there, unless a proportional part is paid from among the others who have cows, the land ought to be taken into the Lord's hand, except some other distress can be found on the land. And they do suit of Court from 15 days to 15 days at the summons of one night. And in time of war they ought to follow the Lord and his men

dñm ⁊ suos p Epatū sūptibꝫ suis. Et duce dent piones de Meydrym vacē aīalia ⁊ oues usqꝫ Lawhad sūptibꝫ suis ⁊ pičlo eoꝝ Et face secē Molend dñi. Et ibm expectať iij noctes ⁊ tunc tolloñ soluent ⁊ non farina si velint ad alia Molend tñsire. Et cariare dent sūmag usqꝫ Lawhad sūptibꝫ dñi vꝫ p quolit sūmag iijđ. Et est cōe anīciamēť eoꝝ vijs. Et omīa ardua negocia ⁊ dubia iudicia pmiari dent in alta Cuř de Lawhad. Et ibm accedere tenentr. Et señ dñi Epi in primo ingressu suo hebit collectē oīiū. Et consē accipiet de qualꝫ seisina p feod suo. vs. Et de bonis cui⁹līt furis conuincti vs. Et bedelt de consueť hebit viz de farina in quocūqꝫ vase attaminať put sūt inuentū Et si vas sūt plenū nichil hebit. Eod modo de carnibꝫ caš stistis (*sic*). Et in gāg garbas inferiores tassoꝝ cui⁹cūqꝫ geñis blad Et si aliquis ibm decedat intestat⁹ dñs hebit omīa bona sua mobilia. Et si sic decedens sit tenens alicui⁹ libi hois ⁊ dñs pueniat occupacōi bonoꝝ baltis (*sic*) dñi heat bona sic occupať absqꝫ calūpnia. Et tardius veñit pdet ea ⁊ dno supiori confiscabuntr. Et vať oīa opa pđca ⁊ sūmag p am. scdm verū valoť xijđ. Et bedelt hebit p feod suo xvijđ. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sēi Mich de consuetudine

Sma valoť opū . xijđ.

Sma Cons—ixs. xjđ. ob.

Penenedon. Iť dicūt qđ est ibm un⁹ stipes de quo descenderūt
 44- Gwladus Vachu^{an}, Gronou ap Thoñ, Dauid ap Ieu^{an} ap Adaf, Ieu^{an} ap Dauid Wañ, Liwelyth fit Blethery ⁊ sunt imunes a soluōne redd anuať ⁊ tenent in toto xxiiij acř ĩre ⁊ tenent p antiquā sergenciam.

Seruid.

Et dēi pxi tenent inuenire debent unū equestrem in exitu guerre p iij dies ⁊ iij noctes sūptibꝫ suis. Et quilit dabit pro hietto scdm porē ĩre quā tenent diuidendo . xs. de

through the Bishoprick at their own expense. And they ought to escort the prisoners, cows, beasts, and sheep, from Meydryn to Lawhaden at their own cost and risk. And they do suit at the Lord's mill; and they wait there for 3 nights; and they pay toll [in money] and not in corn if they want to go to other mills. And they ought to do all carriage to Lawhaden at the cost of the Lord, namely, for each carriage 4*d*. And there is a common fine of 7*s*. And all difficult cases and doubtful cases ought to be determined in the High Court at Lawhaden; and they are bound to attend there. And the steward of the Lord Bishop on his first visit has collection of sheep. And the constable receives from each seisin for his fee 5*s*., and out of the goods of any convicted thief 5*s*.; and the bedell according to custom has the flour from whatsoever vessel it was stolen, just as it was found; but if the vessel was full, nothing; and in the same way as to meat and cheese, and the lower sheaves in the stacks of every kind of corn. And if anyone dies there intestate, the Lord is entitled to all his movable goods. And if the deceased is the tenant of any free man, and the Lord first take possession of the goods, the bailiff of the Lord has the custody of the goods without challenge; but if the goods are already seized, they belong to the superior Lord. And all the aforesaid services are worth yearly, according to the true value by custom, 12*d*. And the bedell has by custom at Easter and Michaelmas for his fee 18*d*.

Total value of services, 12*d*.

Total sum, 9*s*. 11 ½*d*.

Penenedon'. Item, they present that there is there a stock from which are descended Guladus Vachuan, Gronou ap Thomas, David ap Ieuan ap Adaf, Ieuan ap David Wañ, Liwelyth, son of Blethery, and they are free from the payment of annual rent; and they hold in all 24 acres of land; and they hold by ancient serjeanty.

Services. And all the last aforesaid tenants shall find a horseman in times of war for three days and three nights at their own cost. And each gives for a heriot, in proportion to the land he holds, 10*s*., being divided among the whole land; and they

tota ſra. Et dabūt leyrwiſ modo quo ſa. Et fač ſecſ Cuſ 7
molend. Et de bonis inteſtaſ ut ſa.

Sm^a —.

**Lyng-
wareda.** Iſm dicunt qđ eſt iſm unus ſtipes de quo descenderūt
Ieu^{an} Vach^{an} ap Ieu^{an} ap Gŕ, Ieu^{an} ap Gronou ap
Caurda, Daid ap Gronou, 7 tenent xij acŕ ſre. Et redd p a^m
xijd. ad fm ſci Michis

Sm^a xijd.

Serulcia. Et omēs pđci dabūt hietſ 7 leyrwiſ. Et fač ſecſ Cuſ
7 molend ut dci tenenſ de Tſberneueth 7 duče debent
piſones agitare aũia 7 ſumağ fače ut ſupra.

**Terra
arrentat.** Iſ dicūt qđ dñs Bñdictus t3 j plač 7 xj acŕ di ſre in
diuſ locis. Et redd p annũ vſ. jđ. ad fm ſci Mich. Item
idem ten3 modicũ pratũ. Et redd p annũ viijd. eod ſio Sm^a non
notat hic q3 extendit ſupra in dnico.

Redd' plac. Iſ dicūt qđ Ieu^{an} Eueſ Vachu^{an} t3 j plač. Et redd
p a^m iijđ. ad fm ſci Mich. Iſ Wladus fit Daid t3 j
plač. Et redd p annũ iijđ. eod ſio. Iſ Daid ap Gronou t3 j plač
Et redd p a^m iijđ. eodm ſio. Iſ Daid ap Howel t3 j plač. Et
redd p a^m iijđ. eodm ſ.

Sm^a xvjd.

Sm^a valor dict Mañii p extenſ. iijti. ixſ. xd.

ESTRATEWY . ABERGWYLY.

Profoua. Dñs Walſus Fraunceys, Iohes Lipa, Iohes le Rede,
Daid le Longe. Thoñ Wynſ, Henſ ap Eynon, Iohes

Atekyñ 7 Daid Someſ iuſ dicunt qđ dñs het iſm mediampnem in
aqua Tewy conſ j ſtaņg paſtuſ. Et Dñs de Kedwelly het medicſ

give leyrwyt in the way mentioned above, and they do suit of Court and of mill ; and the goods on intestacy are treated as above.

Total,

Item, they present that there is there a stock from Lyngwarode, which are descended Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan ap Gŵ, Ieuan ap Gronou ap Caurda, David ap Gronou, and they hold 12 acres of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 12*d*.

Total, 12*d*.

And all the aforesaid give heriots and leyrwyt, and
Services. do suit of Court and mill as the aforesaid tenants of Trefberneueth. And they ought to escort prisoners, drive beasts, and do all carriage as above.

Item, they present that Master Benedict holds 1 plot
Arrented Land. and 11½ acres of land in different places, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 5*s*. 1*d*. Item, the same man holds a small meadow, and pays yearly at the same time 8*d*.

The total is not noted here, because it is extended above under the demesne.

Item, they present that Ieuan Euef Vachuan holds
Rents of Plots. 1 plot, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 4*d*. Item, Wladus, son of David, holds 1 plot, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d*. Item, David ap Gronou holds 1 plot, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d*. Item, David ap Howell holds 1 plot, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d*.

Total, 16*d*.

Total value of the aforesaid manor by the extent,
 £4 9*s*. 10*d*.

YSTRAD TOWY.—ABERGWILLY.

Profits. Master Walter Fraunceys, John Lipa, John le Rede, David le Longe, Thomas Wynter, Henry ap Eynon, John Atckyn, and David Somers, the jurors, present that the Lord has there in the river Towy an island containing a stang of pasture ; and the Lord of Kidwelly has half of that island ; and w. +

illi^o Med. Et vij (*sic*) porē dni p annū iijđ. Et dñs het ibm j plač infra clausurā ecclie Collegē. Et vať p annū vjd. Et sup istam extenť tradite sūt p tanto redd ut p3 inferius. Et dñs het ibm unū molend aquaticū et vij (*sic*) p annū xxš. Et dñs het ibm ij gurgites sup aquā de Tewy et j gurgit in aqua de Wyly. Et valent p am. xš. Et dñs het ibid Wroķ de bonis que applicūint ȳre sue iux^a formā statuto3 dni Ed Regis. Et vať plit ȳ pquis ibid p am. vijš. Et dñs het ibm nund semel in anno vij in festo sēi Mauť. Et durant p vij dies. Et vať tholloñ ȳ pquis ca3dm vjd. p am. Et het nicať ibid p Carē Dñi Regis semel in sepť p diem Vēñis. Et de reb3 empť ȳ vend in eodm nicať omēs accedentes libi sunt a p̃stacōe tollōñ

Sm^a—xxvijs. ixd.

Iť dicūt qđ Ieuⁿ ap Walē Wyn^o t3 j burġ cū . xxx .

Burgens^r.

acť ȳre. Et redd p am ijs. ad fm Pasch ȳ fm sēi Mich equali porcōe ȳ t3 p Carē p se sine aliquo ȳuicio ex' secť Hundř. Iť Phus ap Dđ t3 iiij burġ ȳ quodlit cont j acť dī stanġ. Et redd p am viijs. eisdm ȳis. Iť idem t3 dī stanġ ȳre burġ. Et redd p am iijđ. eisdm ȳ. Iť Iohnes Lipa t3 v burġ dī ȳ dī stanġ. Et redd p am. xjs. iijđ. Iť Wills ap Aroñ t3 ij burġ. Et redd p am iijs. eisd ȳ. Iť Adam Cocus t3 ij burġ j stanġ dī. Et redd p am iijs. ixd. eisd ȳ. Iť Howel ap Ieuⁿ t3 j burġ dī acť ȳre. Et redd p annū ijs. iijđ. eisd ȳ. Iť Iohes le Rede t3 ij burġ. Et redd p annū iijs. eisd ȳ. Iť Iohes fit Attekyñ t3 j acť dī j stanġ. Et redd p am. iijs. vjd. eisd ȳ. Iť Daudid Gogh t3 j acť. Et redd p am xijđ. eisd ȳ. Iť Iohes Attekyñ t3 j acť. Et redd p am. xijđ. eisd ȳ. Iť Mabill fit Daudid Gogh t3 ij burġ. Et redd p am. ijs. eisd ȳ. Iť Thomas Wyn^o t3 xiiij burġ dī ȳ j stanġ. Et redd p am xxvijs.

the yearly share of the Lord is 3*d*. And the Lord has there a plot within the close of the college church, and it is worth yearly 6*d*. And under this extent are included only such of the rents as appear below. And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly 20*s*. And the Lord has there 2 weirs in the river Towy, and one weir in the river Owyly, and they are worth yearly 10*s*. And the Lord has there the wreck of goods which are cast up on his land, according to the statutes of King Edward; and the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 7*s*. And the Lord has there a fair once a year, namely on the feast of St. Maurice, and it lasts for 7 days. And the tolls and perquisites from it are worth yearly 6*d*. And he has a market there by the King's Charter once a week on Fridays; and as to things bought and sold in the market, all comers are free from the payment of toll.

Total, 27*s*. 9*d*.

Burgesses. Item, they present that Ieuan ap Walter Wynter holds a burgage tenement with 30 acres of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas in equal portions 2*s*.; and holds by his own charter without any services except suit at the Hundred Court. Item, Philip ap David holds 4 burgage tenements, and each contains an acre and half a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 8*s*. Item, the same person holds half a stang of burgage land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d*. Item, John Lippa holds 5½ burgage tenements and half a stang, and pays yearly 11*s*. 3*d*. Item, William ap Aroñ holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, Adam Cocus holds 2 burgage tenements, and 1½ stangs, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. 9*d*. Item, Howel ap Ieuan holds a burgage tenement and half an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 3*d*. Item, John le Rede holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, John, the son of Attekyñ, holds 1½ acres and a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. 6*d*. Item, David Gogh holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Attekyñ holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Mabel, the daughter of David Gogh, holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Thomas Wynter holds 13½ burgage tenements and a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 27*s*.

cisd ƿ. Iƿ Ieuan ap David t3 j burġ j stanġ. Et redd p annū ijs. vjd. cisd ƿ. Iƿ Daid Long t3 ij burġ j stanġ. Et redd p annū iijs. vjd. cisd ƿ. Iƿ Henƿ ap Eynoi t3 j burġ ƿ redd p annū ijs. cisd ƿ. Iƿ Adā m ap Henƿ t3 j burġ. Et redd p a^m. ijs. cisd ƿ. Iƿ Thomās fit Ph Wynŋ t3 vj burġ. Et redd p annū xijs. cisd ƿ. Iƿ Dankyŋ Forch t3 dī stanġ. Et redd p a^m. iijs. cisd ƿis. Iƿ Daid Somⁿ Capellanus t3 ij burġ ƿ dī. Et redd p annū . vs. cisd ƿ. 45 Iƿ Eua fit Aliē t3 dī burġ. Et redd p annū xijd. cisd ƿ. Iƿ Adā m Bertelot t3 ij burġ. Et redd p a^m. iijs. cisd ƿ. Iƿ Pħus fit Walŋi Fraunceys t3 j stanġ ƿ xv vigaŋ ƿre. Et redd p a^m jd. ƿ non plus q3 Thomas soluit p j stanġ sup^a. Iƿ Iohes Corteys t3 j burġ. Et redd p a^m ijs. cisd ƿ. Iƿ Iohnes Matheus t3 ij burġ. Et redd p annū . iijs. cisd ƿ. Iƿ — fƿ dēi Iohis t3 j burġ. Et redd p annū xijd. cisd ƿ. Iƿ Iohnes Heued t3 j plač. Et redd p annū vjd. cisd ƿ.

Sm^a vjti. xxijd.

Seraleia.

Et omēs pđci burġ dabūt releuiū cū acciderit v3 p quol3 burġ xiijs. ob. Et fač secƿ Hundƿ de quindena in quindenā. Et secƿ ad molend dni. Et est cōe anċiamenƿ eo3 xijd. Et omēs tenenƿ dni de Llannogwat, Llannenyth, Lanuarthueŋ ƿ Lanlluan ad Nund ƿ ad nīcaŋ ibid tenenƿ veniƿ alioquin si p fraudē hoc omiserint anċiaŋ dent cōi anċiamenƿ. Et si aliquis tenens dni anċiaŋ corā Iusticiaŋ assign ƿ Epātu Mencū bed dni Regē p eundem Iusticiaŋ assign ingredi consueuit ƿram dni ƿ distrinccionem capē p cod anċiamenƿ ƿm ƿ nulla alia attach seu districciones fieri consueuerūt nec debent de iure consueƿ sup ƿram dni Epi. Et dicunt qđ Iohnes Wynŋ fit Walŋi Wynŋ t3 dicƿ burġ sua absq3 aliquo ƿuicio pƿ secƿ Hundƿ. Iƿ dicunt qđ pƿpositus loci

Item, Ieuan ap David holds 1 burgage tenement and 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. 6d. Item, David Long holds 2 burgage tenements and a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. 6d. Item, Henry ap Eynon holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Adam ap Henry holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Thomas, son of Philip Wynter, holds 6 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 12s. Item, Dankyn Forch holds half a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 3d. Item, David Somer, the Chaplain, holds 2½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 5s. Item, Eva, the daughter of Alice, holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, Adam Bertelot holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. Item, Philip, the son of Walter Fraunceys, holds a stang and 15 virgates of land, and pays yearly 1d. and no more, because Thomas pays as above for a stang. Item, John Corteys holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, John Matheus holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4s. Item, ———, the brother of the aforesaid John, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, John Heued holds a plot, and pays yearly at the same times 6d.

Total, £6 22d.

Services. And all the aforesaid burgage tenants give a relief when it occurs, namely, for every burgage tenement 13½d.; and do suit at the hundred court from 15 days to 15 days, and suit at the Lord's mill; and they have a common fine, 12d. And all the Lord's tenants of Llannogwat, Llannenyth, Llanuarthueñ and Lanlluan are bound to come to the fairs and markets there; otherwise, if they designedly neglect they are fined the common fine; and if any tenant of the Lord is fined before a justice assigned for the Bishoprick of St. Davids, the Beadle of the Lord the King appointed by such justice is accustomed to enter the land of the Lord and distrain, but only for that particular fine; and no other attachment or distress is accustomed to be made, nor could be legally made according to custom on the land of the Lord Bishop. And they present that John Wynter, the son of Walter Wynter, holds his aforesaid burgage tenement without any service except

hebit p feoð suo p a^m ijs. in alloč redd j burġ. Et si qui dcoꝝ burġ bladū crescens sup ȝram dñi vendere vel ducere ext^a ȝram dñi volūint tholloñ inde Molend dñi redere tenent^r.

Pastura Iē dicunt dēi burġ qđ hent de dono Epi p Carē eiusd
col. x acf dī cōis pasture. Et redd p ead dno p annū ijs. ad
fm sēi Mich ȝ Pasch equali porcōne.

Sm^a—ijs.

Lib^l tenent^r. Iē dicūt qđ Wilts ap Aroñ tȝ j acf dī ȝ j stanġ
libi (*sic*) ȝre eadm condicōne. Iē Phus ap Dd tȝ iij
acf j stanġ ead condicōne. Iē M^led ap Dd ȝ iij fres sui tenent
iiij acf ead condicōe. Iē Eynoñ ap Res ȝ fr suus tenent j acf ead
condicōe. Iē Howel ap M^led tȝ v acf eadm condicōe.

Serula^r. Et omēs ȝdēi libi tenent^r dabūt ijs. p hietf cū acci-
derit. Et faē secf Cuř de Lannogwade p suñ j nocte
de iij sepf in iij sepf p omī ſuicio ut dicunt.

45d. Libi alt^rus Iē dicūt qđ Phus ap Dd tȝ ix acf j stanġ. Et redd p
tenure. a^m iijs. ijd. ad fm sēi Mich. Et soluit p cōmorth quolz
iij anno in klñ Maii p porcōe sua xxijd. ob. Iē Eua Hothō tȝ ij
acf ȝre. Et redd p annū ixđ. ȝio ut supra. Et vđ. p cōmorth ȝio
ut sup^a. Iē Ieuan Vach^an ȝ ij fres sui tenent iij acf ȝre. Et redd
p annū . xiijd. ob. ȝio ut sup^a. Et p cōmorth vijd. ob. ȝio ut sup^a.
Item Mabil^t fil Lti Cutta tȝ j acf. Et redd p a^m ijd. ob. ȝio ut
sup^a. Et p cōmorth ijd. ob. ȝio ut s^a. Et Ieuan ap M^led ȝ fr eius
tenent j acf. Et redd p annū iijd. ȝio ut sup^a. Et p cōmorth

suit at the hundred court. Item, they present that the reeve of the place has for his yearly fee 2s., allowed in the rent of a burgage tenement. And if any of the said burgage tenants sell corn growing on the Lord's land, or take it away from the Lord's land, they are bound to pay the toll for it at the Lord's mill.

Common Pasture. Item, they present that the aforesaid burgage tenants hold by the gift of the Bishop, by his charter, 10½ acres of common pasture, and pay yearly for it to the Lord at Michaelmas and Easter, in equal payments, 2s.

Total, 2s.

Free Tenants. Item, they present that William ap Aroñ holds 1½ acres and a stang of free land on the same terms. Item, Philip ap David holds three acres and a stang on the same terms. Item, Meredith ap David and his three brothers hold 4 acres on the same terms. Item, Eynon ap. Res and his brother hold 1 acre on the same terms. Item, Howel ap Meredith holds 5 acres on the same terms.

Services. And all the aforesaid free tenants give 2s. for a heriot when it occurs; and do suit of Court at Lannogwade on the summons of one night from 3 weeks to 3 weeks, in place of all services as they say.

Freemen of other Tenure. Item, they say that Philip ap David holds 9 acres and a stang, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 3s. 2d.; and pays as his share of a commorth every third year on the Kalends of May, 22½d. Item, Eva Hoðhō holds 2 acres of land, and pays yearly at the time above stated 9d.; and 5d. for a commorth at the time above stated. Item, Ieuan Vachan and his two brothers hold three acres of land, and pay yearly at the time above stated 13½d.; and for a commorth at the time above stated 7½d. Item, Mabel, the daughter of Llewelyn Cutta, holds an acre, and pays yearly at the time above stated 2½d.; and for a commorth at the time above stated 2½d. Item, Ievan ap Meredyth and his brother hold an acre, and pay yearly at the time above mentioned 3d.; and for a commorth at the time above mentioned 2½d. Item,

ijđ. ob. ȳio ut sup^a. Iť leu^{an} Vach^{an} ap leu^{an} ap Howel ȳ leu^{an} Res tenent — acf p Carf. Et redd p a^m iȳ. vijđ. ȳio ut sup^a. Et p comorth . xxd. ȳio ut sup^a.

Sm^a viijs. jđ.

Seruleia. Et omēs ȳđđi ȳxi libi solūe dent hiētū vȳ vijs. in ȳcunia. Et custodire dent latrones ȳ ȳsones captos sup ȳram forinsec ȳ ibm ductū p j nocf. Et tenentes de Lannenyth p iij noctes ibid. Et ȳ^oea cosdm simul ȳ semel duce tenent^r usqȳ Meydrym. Et tenent de Meydrym usqȳ Lawhad sūptibȳ ȳ pielo coȳ nisi tradidi (*sic*) sūint ultio supplicio apud Abgwely ȳ iudicialiȳ suspensi ad voluntatē ballioȳ dñi. ȳ fugare dent aīalia ȳ face sumag dñi de Abgwylly usqȳ Meydrym ȳ usqȳ Lannogwade in fo^a tali qđ tenentes de Lannenyth inuenient tres ȳtes ȳuicii ȳ ipi quartā ȳtem sūptibȳ suis. Et facēt secf Cuř ut sup^a. Et cariabūt totū nleim ad Molend dñi. Et cariabunt molarēs ad molend p tribȳ ȳtibȳ et Dñs Eȳus p (*sic*) quarf ȳte ut dicūt. Et est cōe anīciamentē coȳ p simpliē tansg^r. vijs. Et debent reficē domū Molend de bosco dñi quociens opus sūit sūptibȳ suis de nouo. Et qđ dñs postea dū durare pōlit ead refecōe sustineb^t eandē ȳ coopiet sūptibȳ suis. Et purgare dent stagna ȳ fossa Molend semel in anno p j hoīem de qualȳ domo. Et p dicf opibȳ dñs leuare non potest ȳcuniā nī aliqui conducti sūint loco coȳdem ȳ in defcū. Et valent oīa dēa opa p anī . xijđ. Et dent face hirsonas circa domos dñi unacū tenentibȳ de Lannenyth p medietate. Et tenent de Lannarthneu ȳ Lannogwade aliā medietaf sūptibȳ suis quociens opus sūit. Et valent opa p annū iiijđ.

Sm^a—xvjđ.

46.

Aduoc.

Iť Phus ap Lt dat dno p aduoč hend p annū vjđ. ad Pasch ȳ fm sēi Mich. Iť Adam Vach^{an} p ead vjđ. ȳio ut sup^a. Iť leu^{an} Gogh ap Kadiuor p ead vjđ. ȳio ut supra. Iť

Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan ap Howel, and Ieuan ap Res hold — acres by deed, and pay yearly at the time above mentioned *2s. 7d.*; and for a commorth at the time above mentioned *20d.*

Total, *8s. 1d.*

Services. And all the last aforesaid freemen ought to pay a heriot, namely, in cash *7s.*; and keep the robbers and prisoners taken upon the outside land, and brought there for a night, and the tenants of Lannenyth if brought there for 3 nights; and afterwards all of them should escort the prisoners together and at once to Meydryn; and the tenants at Meydryn should take them to Lawhaden at their cost and risk, unless they were handed over for execution at Abergwilly and legally hanged at the option of the Lord's bailiffs. And they ought to drive the animals, and do all carriage for the Lord from Abergwilly to Meydryn and to Llannogwade at their own cost, in such form and manner that three parts of the service is done by the tenants of Llannenyth and the fourth part by them. And they do suit of Court as above; and they carry all the materials to the Lord's mill; and they say they carry the millstones to the mill for three parts, and the Lord Bishop for the fourth part. And there is a common fine for them for a simple breach, *7s.* And they ought to repair the mill house afresh at their own cost from the Lord's wood as often as necessary; and what repairs or thatching the Lord requires afterwards to be done while it lasts he does at his own expense; and they ought to keep clean the mill pond and leats once a year, sending a man from each house. And for the said services the Lord cannot levy money, unless anyone is hired in their place and in their default. And all the aforesaid services are worth yearly *12d.* And they, with the tenants of Llannenyth, ought at their own costs, as often as necessary, to make one half of the enclosures round the Lord's houses, the tenants of Lannarth and Lannogwade doing the other half, and these services are worth yearly *4d.*

Total, *16d.*

Protections. Item, Philip ap Llewelyn gives to the Lord yearly *6d.* for holding a protection at Easter and Michaelmas *6d.* Item, Adam Vachan for the same, at the aforesaid time *6d.* Item, Ieuan Gogh ap Kadivor for the same, at the aforesaid time *6d.*

K K

pweŕ Gogh p ead iijð. ƿio qo . s^a. Iŕ Wenlŕ Gogh p ead iijð. eod
ƿio. Iŕ Dauid ap Ieu^an p ead . vjd.

Sma ijs. ixð.

Sma valoŕ dēi Maŕlii p extenŕ . viijlŕ. xiijs. vjd.

LANNOGWADE.

Pŕeua. Ieu^an ap Glascrath, Ieu^an ap Kadiuor Gogh, Ieu^an
Wellwelth, Ieu^an ap Oythlen, Ieu^an Oythel, dñs Madoc
Caplŕs, dñs Ithel Caplŕs, ƿ Kenañ ap Kenewric iurati ibid dicūt p
sacŕm eoꝝ qđ dñs het ibm unā Forestē que vocatŕ Killardun ƿ
conŕ . xij acŕ Wallenŕ. Et valȝ pannaȝ glandiū eiusð coĩbȝ annis .
ijs. Iŕ diŕ qđ Ieu^an ap Kediur Canañ, Ieu^an Vach^an, dñs Madoc
Caplŕs, ƿ Ieu^an Oythel . hent in ead foresta in excambiū p (*sic*)
iij ptibȝ j acŕ ƿre iux^a Lannogwade ƿpe Riŕi Epi Meñ ut dicunt iij
acŕ ƿre. Et dñs het ibid j Molend aquatiŕ Et valent p a^m sčdm
verū valorē . xxvj. viijð. Et dñs het ibid j gurgit ƿ est in manū
dñi. Et valent plŕŕ ƿ pquis ibm p annū . xiijs.

Sma . xlj. viijð.

Iŕ dicūt qđ Wilŕs ap Aroñ tȝ . x . burȝ ƿ quodlȝ
Burgens'. burȝ conŕ j acŕ dī stanȝ. Et redd p a^m . xxv. ad Pasch
ƿ ad fm sēi Mich equali porŕoe. Iŕ dñs Ithel Caplŕs tȝ ij burȝ . ƿ
iiij ptē j burȝ. Et redd p a^m . iiij. vjd. cisd ē. Iŕ Walŕus ap
Howet tȝ ij burȝ . ƿ j stanȝ. Et redd p a^m . iiij. iijð. cisd ē.
Iŕ Ieu^an ap Kediur Gogh tȝ j burȝ parū min⁹. Et redd p annū .
xxjd. ob. cisd ē. Iŕ Kanañ ap Kenewr . tȝ j burȝ. Et redd p a^m .
ijs. cisd ē. Iŕ Ieu^an ap Kenañ tȝ ij burȝ. Et redd p a^m . iiij.

Item, Pewer Gogh for the same, at the said time 3*d*. Item, Wenllian Gogh for the same, at the said time 3*d*. Item, David ap Ieuan for the same 6*d*.

Total, 2*s*. 9*d*.

Total value of the said manor by the extent, £8 13*s*. 6*d*.

LLANNOGWADE.

Profits. Ieuan ap Glascrath, Ieuan ap Kadivor Gogh, Ieuan Wellwelth, Ieuan ap Oythlen, Ieuan Oythel, Master Madoc the Chaplain, Master Ithel the Chaplain, and Kenafi ap Kenewric, the jurors there, upon their oaths present that the Lord has there a forest which is called "Killardun," and contains 12 Welsh acres; and the pannage of acorns there is worth in ordinary years 2*s*. Item, they also present that Ieuan ap Kedivor Canafi, Ieuan Vachan, Master Madoc the Chaplain, and Ieuan Oythel, hold in the same forest 3 acres of land, in exchange for three parts of an acre of land outside Lannogwade, in the time of Richard, Bishop of St. David's,¹ as they say. And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly according to its true value 26*s*. 8*d*. And the Lord has there a weir, and it is in the Lord's hand; and the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 13*s*.

Total, 41*s*. 8*d*.

Burgesses. Item, they say that William ap Aroñ holds 10 burgage tenements, and each contains an acre and half a stang, and he pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas in equal parts 20*s*. Item, Master Ithel, the Chaplain, holds 2 burgage tenements and four parts of another, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. 6*d*. Item, Walter ap Howel holds 2 burgage tenements and a stang and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. 3*d*. Item, Ieuan ap Kedivor Gogh holds a very small burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 21½*d*. Item, Kanafi ap Kenewric holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Ieuan ap Kenan holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, Philip ap Dd holds 60 virgates of bur-

¹ Richard de Carew, 1256-1280.

cisd. t. Iſ Phus ap Dd t3 lx vigaſ ſre burġ. Et redd p am. viijđ.
 cisd. t. Iſ idem Phus t3 vij acſ t xxxv. viġ ſre iuxta Foreſt dni
 p Carſ p se. Et redd p am. iijſ. iiijđ. cisd. ſis. Item idem Phs t3
 xxvij virġ ſre. Et redd p am. iiijđ. q^a cisd. ſis. Iſ Riĉus Croweſ
 t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. iſſ. cisd. t. Iſ Walter ſroſm t3 j burġ.
 Et redd p am. iſſ. cisd. t. Iſ Madoc Hlſ t3 ij burġ. Et redd p annū
 iijſ. cisd. t. Iſ Angarađ ſit Kediur t3 j burġ. Et redd p annū iſſ.
 cisd. t. Iſ Iohneſ Crach t3 ij burġ. Et redd p annū iijſ. cisd. t.
 Iſ Ieuan Lloid ap Howelt t3 j burġ t dī. Et redd p annū iſſ.
 cisd. t. Iſ Ieuan ap Meilleſ t3 dī burġ. Et redd p am. xijđ. cisd. t.
 Iſ Ieuan ap Adaf Cutta t3 dī burġ. Et redd p am. xijđ. cisd. t. Iſ
 Ieuan ap Wilt t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. iſſ. cisd. t. Iſ Hunyth t3 j
 burġ. Et redd p annū iſſ. cisd. t. Iſ Lewet ap Ieuan t3 iij burġ.
 Et redd p annū. vjſ. cisd. t. Iſ Vachan t3 dī burġ. Et redd p am.
 xijđ. cisd. t. Iſ Madoc Du t3 ij burġ. Et redd p annū iijſ. cisd. t.
 Iſ Phus Cutta t3 j burġ. dī acſ j ſtanġ. Et redd p am. vs. viijđ.
 cisd. t. Iſ Lewet ap Ph t3 j burġ. Et redd p annū. iſſ. cisd. t.
 Iſ Leucu ſit Gſ t3 j burġ. modicū min^o. Et redd p am. xixđ. ob.
 q^a. cisd. t. Iſ Vachuⁿ ap Ieuan ap Howelt t3 dī burġ. Et redd p
 annū xijđ. cisd. t. Et dicunt qđ omēſ pđcī tenent p Cartam.

Sm^a—iiijti. iijſ. ijd. ob.

Et omēſ pđcī burgenſ facient omīa iūicia t con-
 ſuetudineſ put dēi burgenſiſ (*ſic*) de Abgwely. Et eſt
 cōe amīciamentē eoſ p ſimpliē tnaſgſ xijđ. Iſ dicunt qđ ppoſituſ
 ville hebit de conſuetudine p ſeodo ſuo p annū iſſ. Et de omī
 blado creſcente ſup ſrā dni ſiet tholloñ molend ut ſup^a. apud
 Abgwely.

gage land, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d*. Item, the same Philip holds 7 acres and 35 virgates of land outside the Lord's forest by grant to him, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. 4*d*. Item, the same Philip holds 27 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4¼*d*. Item, Richard Croweŕ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Walter Froñi holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Madoc Hiŕ holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, Angarað, daughter of Kedivor, ^{ſw. &c.} holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, John Crach holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, Ieuan Lloid ap Howell holds 1½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. Item Ieuan ap Meillcŕ holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Ieuan ap Adaf Cutta holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Ieuan ap William holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Hunyth holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Llewelyn ap Ieuan holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 6*s*. Item, Vachan holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Madoc Du holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, Philip Cutta holds a burgage tenement, half an acre and a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 5*s*. 8*d*. Item, Llewelyn ap Philip holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Lucu, daughter of Gŕ, holds a burgage tenement hardly full size, and pays yearly at the same times 19¼*d*. Item, Vachuan ap Ieuan ap Howell holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. And they present that all the aforesaid hold by deed.

Total, £4 4*s*. 2½*d*.

And all the aforesaid burgage tenants do all services
Services. and customs as the said burgage tenants of Abergwilly.

And there is a common fine for them for a simple breach, 12*d*. And they present that the Reeve of the town has yearly by custom for his office 2*s*. And from all the corn grown on the Lord's land a toll is due as aforesaid to the mill at Abergwilly.

Libl tenr. Iē dicūt qđ sunt ibm iij lecti qui vulgo voçant'
gwely, de p'mo lecto descendit Gogaun ap Ieu'n cū at
descendentibz ab eod stipite. Et de sēdo gwele descendit Meur
Gogh cū aliis descendē ab eod stipite. Et de t'cio gwele descendit
Clemens cū aliis descendē ab eod stipite. Et quilz gwele redd
dno p am . viijs. xd. ob. ⁊ obel plus in toto in festo sēi Michis.

Sm^a—xxvjs. viijd.

Seruelia. Et omēs p'dēi libi redd p hietf cū acciderit vijs. Et
soluent pannağ vij ubi iij porci sūint vl ptres j porē.
Et si infra n' dabūt. Et p comorth quolz iij^o. anno in klā Maii
iij vacē. Et valz porēo cui^olīt anni vjs. viijd. Et dicūt qđ
consueuerūt meſe p duos dies ad cibū dñi pē opis jd. de quo ope
sunt absoluti p Carē dñi iuxta tenorē eiusd p tpe tunc Epi. Iē
colligere dent senū sine cibo p j diem pē opis jd. Et dabūt p
47. leyrwit. ijs. Iē trahere dent gross nēni qđ t'hi non potest p j
eqū p domibz dñi ibm faciend ⁊ watliare easd domos sūptibz
suis. Et si contingat dñm faē domos lapideas vel alias domos cū
cindulis vel tegulis coopient ap^d Abgwily Lanteylou ⁊ Langadok
idē dēm cariağ faē sūptibz suis ⁊ ead ſuicia faē dēe tres ville. Et
cariare dent molares ⁊ totū nēni Molend. Et de nouo faē domū
molend ⁊ eand coopient sūptibz suis. Et faē stagnū ⁊ foss Molend.
Et faē suñiağ ⁊ agitare dent aūia dñi usqz Abgwily ⁊ Lanteylou
ex alfa pte. Et duēe dent piones de villa ppia usqz Lawhad ⁊
eod domi custodire. Et si sūt (sic) aliūde usqz Abgwily. Et faē
secē ad Molend Et faē secē Cuē de iij sept in iij sept p suñ
j nocte. Et est cōe amciamentē eoꝝ p simplici t'nsgr vijs. Et
si dubia iudicia emiserint t'miari debent apud Lanteilou. Et
dicūt qđ Senesē t're dñi Epi in p'mo ingressu suo hebit semel

Free Tenants. Item, they present that there are three beds which are commonly called "Gwely." From the first bed descends Gogaun ap Ieuan, with other descendants from the same stock. From the second "Gwely," descends Maurice Gogh, with other descendants from the same stock. And from the third "Gwely," descends Clemens, with other descendants from the same stock. And each "Gwely," pays to the Lord yearly 8s. 10½*d.*; and the whole three pay at the feast of St. Michael a halfpenny more.

Total, 26s. 8*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid free tenants pay for a heriot when it happens 7s. And they give pannage, namely, when there are 3 pigs or more 1 pig; and if less they give nothing. And for a commorth, in very third year on the Kalends of May 3 cows. And the value of the portion for each year is 6s. 8*d.* And they present that they are accustomed to mow for two days, the Lord finding food; and the value of this service is 1*d.*, from which service they were freed, according to its tenor, by the Lord's charter during the time of the then Bishop. Item, they ought to gather the Lord's hay for a day without victuals, and the value of this service is 1*d.* And they give for leywyt 2s. And they ought to draw the heavy materials which cannot be drawn by one horse for the Lord's houses; and build and wattle those houses at their own cost. And if it happens that the Lord builds stone houses or other houses roofed with slates or tiles, at Abergwilly Lanteylou and Langadok, he does the carriage at his own cost; and the three towns aforesaid do the same services; and they ought to carry the mill stones and all the materials for the mill, and for building a new mill house; and roof the same at their own cost; and make the mill pond and leat; and do carriage; and drive the Lord's beasts to Abergwilly and Lanteylou from any place. And they ought to escort the prisoners from their own town to Lawhaden, and to guard them at home; but if they are from elsewhere, only as far as Abergwilly. And they do suit at the mill, and do suit of Court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks at one night's summons. And they have a common fine for a simple breach, 7s. And if any difficult litigation arises, it should be tried at Lanteilou. And they present that the steward of the land of the Lord Bishop on

collecti ouiū. Et dicūt qđ p̃positus ⁊ bedelt consueuerūt here de bonis feloñ farinā attanīat ut sup^a. apud Abgwyly ⁊ omīa vasa ferrea ⁊ examina apiū si sūint. Et diē qđ p̃positus patrie erit quietus de redd̃ p̃monii sui tñ dū sūit in offo ⁊ tñ alloē consueuit in Compo suo.

Sm^a. vjs. viijđ.

Aduoc'. Iť dicūt qđ Henř Touke dat dno p aduoē hend p annū . iiijđ. Iť Angarađ fit Cadoğ dat dno p ead aduoē hend iiijđ.

Sm^a viijđ.

Sm^a valoř dēi Mañii p extenť . vijti. xixs. xjd.

LANILLUAN'.

Lib¹. Wills ap Meur^e, Wills Cticus, Ieu^an ap Gř, Ieu^an Gř Vayth^an, Adaf Vach^an iurati ibm dicūt p sačrm eoꝝ qđ sūt ibm tres lecti qui vulgo vocant^r gwele. Et de p^o. gwele descendit Eynō ap bowarth (sic) cū descendentiꝝ ab eod stipite. Et de ij^{do}. gwele descendit Cadogañ ap Lowarth cū descendentiꝝ ab eod stipite. Et de Tercio gwele Gogaun ap Lowarth cū descendēť ab eod stipite. Et quibz gwele redd̃ dno p annū . ijs. ijd. ob ⁊ oboť plus in toto ad fin sēi Mich. Et dicunt qđ est ibid j stipes qui vocat^r Cladoē cū descendēť ab eod qui tenent quandam ūram p̃bendalem et redd̃ dno p a^m. vjs. viijđ. ad fin sēi Mich. Et illa ūra p̃bendalis contj in se . xxj acř. Et valent p̃fīť ⁊ pquis ibm p annū . ijs.

Sm^a—xvjs. iiijđ.

Serulcia. Et omēs p̃dēi libi dabūt p hietť cū acciderit . iijs. vjd.

Et faē secť Cuř vij p iij hoīes de quolꝝ lecto . j ho . nī sūint attach ⁊ tunc omēs venire dent. Et dicūt qđ si dubia iudicia

his first visit, has one collection of sheep. And they present that the reeve and the beadle are accustomed to have from the goods of felons any stolen flour, as at Abergwilly; and all iron vessels and swarms of bees if there are any. And they present that the reeve of the country is freed from the rents of his estate as long as he is in office, as then they are accustomed to be allowed in his account.

Total, 6s. 8*d.*

Protections. Item, they present that Henry Touk gives yearly to the Lord for holding a protection 4*d.* Item, Angarad, the daughter of Cadoḡ, gives to the Lord for holding the same 4*d.*

Total, 8*d.*

Total value of the said manor by the extent, £7 19*s.* 11*d.*

LLANLLUAN.

Free Tenants. William ap Meuric, William the Cleric, Ieuan ap Gŵ, Ieuan Gŵ Vaychan, Adaf Vachan, the jurors there, on their oaths present that there are there 3 beds, which are commonly called "Gwely." And from the first "Gwely" descends Eynon ap Bowarth, with the descendants from the same stock. And from the second "Gwely" descends Cadogan ap Lowarth, with the descendants from the same stock. And from the third "Gwely," Gogaun ap Lowarth, with the descendants from the same stock. And each "Gwely" pays yearly to the Lord 2*s.* 2½*d.*; and for all [the beds] a halfpenny more at Michaelmas. And they present that there is there a stock which is called Cladoḡ, with their descendants, who hold certain prebendal land, and pay the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 6*s.* 8*d.*; and that prebendal land contains 21 acres. And the pleas and perquisites are yearly worth 2*s.*

Total, 15*s.* 4*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid free tenants give for a heriot when it occurs 3*s.* 6*d.*; and do suit of Court, namely, for 3 men, a man from each bed, unless they are attached, and then all ought to come. And they present that if doubtful cases

oriantr si vad datū sūt ſmiari dent p at iiij^{or} villas in Estrategy 7 hoc qñ vadiū dā est contra unam villā . si vad sit contra qñq3 vilt tunc ſmiari dent p Cuī de Lanteylou 7 Langadoķ. Et diē qđ tenenē qui tenent ſram de dñio de Iskennyñ 7 de dno Eþo si subsidiū sit concessū dno vel cōis ransona sit faciend medietatem soluent utriq3 dno et hoc ubi talia sūt impōita saluo iure utriusq3 dñi.

Sin^a valoř Mañlii p extenē . xvš. iiijđ.

LANNARTHUEN'.

Iť dicunt iurati qđ sunt ibid iij lecti qui vulgo vocant^r gwele ; de p^o . gwele descendit Garbont cum descendē ab eod. De sđdo gwele est Endas cū descend ab eod ; de iij^o . gwele est Bengibē cum descend ab eod. Et quitt gwele redd dno p annū . viijs. xđ. ob. ad fm sđi Mich 7 oboť plus in toto. Et dicunt qđ het ibid unū Molend aquatič. Et vat p annū sđm vep valorē . xxš. Et valent plit 7 pquis ibm p annū . xs.

Sm^a—lvjs. vijd. ob.

Et omēs pđci libi dabūt p hietť v3 quitt vijs. Et p

Seuile'.

leyrwiť ijs. Et dabūt pannağ porē v3 si tres sint 7l pľres j. si infra nich dabūt. Et fač sumağ cariağ duče aľia dñi fače domos 7 molend ceľaq3 3uič sicut dēi tenenē de Lannogwade facere dent. Et meľe colliğe senū consueuerūt put dēi tenentes . que messio redempta est sup^a . p Carť dñi ut s^a. Et facient secť Cuī 7 molend put tenentes de Lannoğ. Et est cōe amiciamenť eoğ . vijs. Et valent dēa opa eoğ p annū in sumağ 7 cariağ . xijđ. Et custodire dent psones 7 cosdē duče put dēi tenenē de Lannogwade. Et bedelť hebit de pľria p feod suo p am . ijs. ad Pasch 7 ad fm sđi Michis. Et de collect bíd p Senesc 7 de

occur, if security is given they ought to be determined by the four other villis in Ystradtowy, when the security is given against one of the villis ; but if the security is given against all the five villis, then they ought to be determined by the Courts of Lanteylou and Långadok. And they present that the tenants who hold land of the demesne of Iskennyñ and of the Lord Bishop, if an aid is granted to the Lord or a common ransom is made, should each pay half to each Lord ; and this should be done when such demands are made, saving the right of each Lord.

Total value of the manor by the extent, 15*s.* 4*d.*

LLANNARTHNEY'.

Item, the jurors present that there are there three beds, commonly called "Gwely." From the first "Gwely" descends Garbont, with the descendants from the same ; from the second "Gwely" is Endas, with the descendants from the same ; from the third "Gwely" is Bengibei, with the descendants from the same. And each "Gwely" pays to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 8*s.* 10½*d.*, and a halfpenny more for all. And they say that the Lord has there a water mill ; and it is worth yearly according to its true value 20*s.* And the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 10*s.*

Total, 56*s.* 7½*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid free tenants give a heriot, namely, each 7*s.* ; and for leyrwit 2*s.* And they give pannage for pigs, namely, if there are 3 or more, 1 ; if less, none, and they do all kinds of carriage, lead the Lord's beasts, build houses, and the mill, and all the other services as the aforesaid tenants of Lannogwade are used to do, and they are accustomed to mow and gather hay as the said tenants, which mowing has been released as above by the said grant of the Lord. And they do suit of Court and mill as the tenants of Lannogwade. And they have a common fine of 7*s.* And the value of the said service yearly in all kinds of carriage is 12*d.* And they ought to guard prisoners and escort them as the said tenants of Lannogwade. And the beadle has from the district for his yearly salary at Easter and Michaelmas 2*s.* And as to collection of sheep for the steward,

bonis feloñ p feoð bidelli facient ut tenenē de Lannoğ. Et de omī
blad crescentē sup ƿram ðni fiet tholloñ Molend ðni ut sup^a.

*curtilag' ƿ
cotağ'.* Iƿ dicūt qđ Willm̃s ap Meur^c tȝ j cotağ ƿ curtilağ.
Et redd p annū . xijđ. ad fm s̃ci Mich. Iƿ Ieu^an ap
Cadogañ tȝ ij curtilağ. Et redd p annū viijđ. eod ƿio ut sup^a. Iƿ
Cadogañ Voiaf ƿ s̃res sui tenent j curtillt. Et redd p a^m . iiijđ. ƿio
ut s^a. Iƿ Howel Gogh ƿ frað suus tenent . j curtillt Et redd p a^m .
iiijđ. ƿio ut sup^a.

Sm^a—ijs. iiijđ.

Sm^a valoř Mañlii p extenē—lvijȝ. xjd. ob.

LANNENVYTH'.

Libi. Wilts ap Gf, Lewel ap Gf Daid ap Adaf Vach^an,
Ieu^an ap Adaf, Ieu^an Wyne, Ieu^an ap Wilt, Daid
Wyne, Ieu^an ap Gf, Madoc ap Gronou, Ieu^an ap Lt, Ieu^an Du,
Madoc Voile . iurati ibm dicūt p sacřm eoȝ qđ est ibid unus stipes
qui Canan Elth . de quo stipite descenderūt ƿđci iurati ƿ alii libi
tenenē ibm. Et redd p annū . xxvjȝ. viijđ. ad fm s̃ci Michis. Iƿ
dicūt qđ sūt ibm in ƿra arabli ƿ pastuř montañ spaç uni^o leuce in
longitudie ƿ tantū in latitudine Et contȝ ƿra arrabit ¹

Iƿ diç est ibid j Molend aquatiç. Et valȝ p annū s̃çdm verū
valorem . xxvjȝ. viijđ. Iƿ ibid est j molend fulloñ. Et redd p
annū vȝ. Et valent ƿliř ƿ pquis ibm p a^m . vȝ.

Sm^a—lxvȝ.

Serule'. Et omēs ƿđci ƿxi libi dabūt quolȝ iijo . anno in kñ
Maii iij vacē cū toř vituř p comorth. Et valȝ porço
cui^olit anni . vȝ. viijđ. Et dabūt in cōi p pannağ p . annū siue
heant porcos siue non iijȝ. ad fm s̃ci Martini. Et consueuerūt
meře p ij dies ad cibū ðni ƿc opis . jd. De quo ope sunt absoluti

¹ Blank in the MS.

and as to the goods of felons for the beadle's fee, they do as the tenants of Lannogwade. And for all corn grown on the Lord's land they pay a toll at the Lord's mill as above.

Curtillages and Cottages. Item, they present that William ap Meuric holds a cottage and curtilage, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 12*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Cadogan holds 2 curtilages, and pays yearly at the same time as above 8*d.* Item, Cadogan Voiaf and his brothers hold a curtilage, and pay yearly at the above time 4*d.* Item, Howel Gogh and his brother hold a curtilage, and pay yearly at the above time 4*d.*

Total, 2*s.* 4*d.*

Total value of the manor by the extent, 58*s.* 11½*d.*

LANNENYTH'.

Free Tenants. Item, William ap Griffith, Llewelyn ap Griffith, David ap Adaf Vachan, Ieuan ap Adaf, Ieuan Wyne, Ieuan ap William, David Wyne, Ieuan ap Griffith, Madoc ap Gronou, Ieuan ap Llewelyn, Ieuan Du, Madoc Voile, the jurors there, on their oaths present that there is there a stock which [is called] Canan Elth, from which stock the aforesaid jurors and the other free tenants there are descended. And they pay yearly at Michaelmas 26*s.* 8*d.* They also present that there is there in arable land and mountain pasture a space of 1 league in length and the same in breadth; and the arable land contains

Item, they present that there is there a water mill, and it is worth yearly according to its true value 26*s.* 8*d.* Item, there is there a fulling mill, and it pays yearly 6*s.* And the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 5*s.*

Total, 65*s.*

Services. And all the last aforesaid free tenants give every third year, on the Kalends of May, 3 cows with all their calves for a commorth. And the share for each year is worth 6*s.* 8*d.* And they give yearly in common for pannage, whether they have pigs or not, at the feast of St. Martin, 3*s.* And they are accustomed to reap for two days, the Lord finding food;

p Carſ dñi iux^a formam eiused. Iſ collige dent fenū p j diem sine cibo p̄c opis jd. Et dabūt p leyrwiſ. ijs. Et fač suṃag cariaḡ custodire p̄sones et eosd duče aḷia agitare domos ⁊ molend fače cū stangno ceſaq; ſuič impendere put dēi tenenē de Lannoḡ. Et secē Cuſ put dēi tenenē. Et est cōe anīciamentē coḡ. vijs. Et dič qđ suṃag ⁊ cariaḡ vaſ p annū ijs. sčdm verū valorem. Et de collectē biđ p Senesē. Et de bonis feloñ p scođ bedelt dicūt idem ut sup^a. put tenentes de Lannogwade. Et de omī blado crescente sup ſram dñi fiet tolloñ Molend dñi ut s^a.

Sm^a—xjs. viijd.

Adnocas. Iſ dicūt qđ Wladus fit Eynoñ dat dño p aduoč hend p am ad fm sēi Mich. iiijd. Iſ Wladus Gethyñ dat dño p ead iiijd. ſio ut sup^a. Iſ Perweſ fit Ieu^an dat dño p ead iiijd. ſio ut sup^a. Iſ David Veyñ dat dño p ead iiijd. ſio ut s^a. Iſ Elydeſ dat dño p ead iiijd. ſio ut s^a. Iſ Iorūth ap Madoc dat dño p ead iiijd. ſio ut supra.

Sm^a—ijs. iiijd.

Sm^a valoſ Mañii per extenē. lxxixs.

LANTEYLOWE VAWR'.

P^{reua}. Dñs Madocus Caplts, David ap Henſ, David ap Eynoñ, Gſ ap Kediur, David ap Ieu^an, Rees Payñ, Gruff ap Keneur, David ap Hoythlowe, Mađ Coch, David ap Adaſ, Lewet Moyl, Cadoḡ ap Dđ iurati ibid dicūt p sacſm coḡ qđ dñs het ibid nund semel in anno vj in festo sēi Barnabe Apli, ⁊ durant p iij dies. Et valent tholloñ ⁊ pquis eaḡdm. xijd. Et

and the value of this service is 1*d.*, from which service they are freed by the grant of the Lord according to its tenor. And they ought to gather the hay for a day without food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* And they give for leyrwit 2*s.* And they do all kinds of carriage, keep prisoners and escort them, drive beasts, build houses and mills, with the mill ponds, and do all other services as the aforesaid tenants of Lannogwade. And they do suit of Court as the said tenants. And they have a common fine of 7*s.* And they present that all the kinds of carriage are yearly worth, according to their true value, 2*s.* And they give collection of sheep to the steward. And as to the goods of felons for the beadle's fee, they present the same as above, and as the tenants of Lannogwade. And for all corn growing on the land of the Lord they pay toll at the Lord's mill as above.

Total, 11*s.* 8*d.*

Protections. Item, they present that Waldus, the son of Eynon, gives to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas for holding a Protection, 4*d.* Item, Waldus Gethyn gives to the Lord for the same at the time above mentioned 4*d.* Item, Perweñ, the son of Ieuan, gives to the Lord for the same at the time above mentioned 4*d.* Item, David Veyñ gives to the Lord for the same at the time above mentioned 4*d.* Item, Elyder gives to the Lord for the same at the time above mentioned 4*d.* Item, Jorwerth ap Madoc gives to the Lord for the same at the time above mentioned 4*d.*

Total, 2*s.* 4*d.*

Total value of the manor by the extent, 79*s.*

LANDEILO VAWR.

Profits. Master Madoc the Chaplain, David ap Henry, David ap Eynon, Griffith ap Kedivor, David ap Ieuan, Rees Payñ, Griffith ap Keneurc, David ap Hoythlowe, Madoc Coch, David ap Adaf, Llewelyn Moyl, Cadoc ap David, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord has there a fair once a year, namely, on the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, and it lasts for 3 days, and the tolls and perquisites of it are worth 12*d.* And

valent tollon tñseunciū ibid p am . xiijs. iiijđ. Et valent ptiť 7 pquis Hundř ibm p annū . vijs. Et dñs het ibm nīcatū quolj die đnico.

Sm^a

Burgens'.

Iť dicūt đd Iorūth Vachuan t3 j burġ ad quod iacet j stanġ Ȳre. Et redd p annū . xijđ. ad fm sđi Mich. Iť Tangustel fit Ieu^{an} t3 j burġ cū dī stanġ Ȳre. Et redd p annū xijđ. Ȳio ut s^a. Iť Dñs Madocus Caplts t3 j burġ cū j curť. Et redd p am . xijđ. eod Ȳio. Iť Daud Crath t3 j burġ cū . x . virġ Ȳre. Et redd p annū xijđ. eod Ȳio. Iť Gř ap Kediur t3 j burġ cū . xij virġ Ȳre. Et redd p annū xijđ. eod Ȳ. Iť Daud ap Hoythlou t3 j burġ cū xij virġ Ȳre. Et redd p am . xijđ. e . Ȳ. Iť Gř ap Kenewr t3 j burġ cū . x virġ Ȳre. Et redd p am . xijđ. eod Ȳio. Iť Tanglustel Voyl t3 j burġ cū . x . virġ Ȳre. Et redd p am . xijđ. eod Ȳio. Iť Ieu^{an} ap Dđ ap Cradoc t3 j burġ cū . xij virġ Ȳre. Et redd p am . xijđ. eod Ȳ. Iť Daud ap Eynoň t3 j burġ cū . x virġ Ȳre. Et redd p am . xijđ. eod Ȳio. Iť Wilt ap Iorūth t3 j burġ cū x virġ Ȳre. Et redd p am . xijđ. eod Ȳ. Iť Madocus Coch t3 j burġ cū . x virġ Ȳre. Et redd p am . xijđ. eod Ȳ. Iť Ieu^{an} Vach^{an} t3 dī burġ cū v virġ Ȳre. Et redd p am . xijđ. eod Ȳio. Iť Ieu^{an} Lloid ap Daud t3 j burġ cū . xij virġ Ȳre. Et redd p am . xijđ. eodm Ȳmio.

Sm^a—xiijs.

Seruiola.

Et omēs dđi burgens custodire đent pīones attach infra burgū p iij noctes 7 eosđ duđe apud Lannogwade nisi ibm sūint suspens. Et facie đent sumag 7 ađia đni duđe usq3 Lannogwade 7 usq3 Langadoc. Et facđe secť Hundř de iij sepf

the tolls from those passing there are worth yearly 13*s.* 4*d.* And the pleas and perquisites of the hundred there are worth yearly 7*s.* And the Lord has there a market on every Saturday.

Total,

Burgesses. Item, they present that Jorwerth Vachuan holds a bur-
gage tenement, to which lies a stang of land, and pays
yearly at Michaelmas 12*d.* Item, Tangustel, son of Ieuan, holds
a burgage tenement, with half a stang of land, and pays yearly at
the time above mentioned 12*d.* Item, Master Madoc the Chaplain
holds a burgage tenement with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the
same time 12*d.* Item, David Crath holds a burgage tenement
with 10 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.*
Item, Griffith ap Kedivor holds a burgage tenement with 12
virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item,
David ap Hoythloü holds a burgage tenement with 12 virgates
of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Griffith ap
Kenewrc holds a burgage tenement with 10 virgates of land, and
pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Tanglustel Voyl holds
a burgage tenement with 10 virgates of land, and pays yearly
at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ieuan ap David ap Cradoc holds a
burgage tenement with 12 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the
same time 12*d.* Item, David ap Eynon holds a burgage tenement
with 10 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.*
Item, William ap Jorwerth holds a burgage tenement with 10
virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item,
Madoc Coch holds a burgage tenement with 10 virgates of land,
and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ieuan Vachan
holds half a burgage tenement with 5 virgates of land, and pays
yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ieuan Lloid ap David holds a
burgage tenement with 12 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the
same time 12*d.*

Total, 14*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid burgesses ought to guard the
prisoners arrested in the borough for 3 nights, and
carry them to Lanningwade, unless they are hung in the borough.
And they ought to do all kinds of carriage, and lead the Lord's
horses to Lanningwade and to Langadoc. And they do suit at the

N X

in iij sept p suñ j noctis. Et sect ad molendñni. Et dabūt p̃c̃ ʒuisie vj de qualj braciata . iij . laḡ. Et vat p annū s̃c̃dm verū valorē . viijs. Et vat suñag eoꝝ p annū ijs. Et p̃positus ville hebit. p scod suo p annū xijđ. in alloē redd. j burḡ t̃m. Et de omī blado crescente sup t̃rā dñi dabunt tholloñ . ut supra.

Sm^a . xxxjs. iiijđ.

Burgens' de It dicunt qđ Daud ap Seysil dat dno p libtate
vente. burgens hend p annū . xijđ. ad fm s̃ci Mich. Iť Daud ap Adaf dat dno p ead̃m xijđ. ʒio ut sup^a. Iť Daud Cam dat dno p ead̃ . xijđ. cod ʒio. Iťm Ieu^{an} Seysyn dat dno p ead̃ xijđ. cod t̃. Iť Ieu^{an} ap Gř dat dno p ead̃ xijđ. cod t̃. Iť Kenewř ap Ricard dat dno p ead̃ xijđ cod t̃. Iť Rees Payñ dat dno p ead̃ . xijđ. cod t̃. Iť Angarađ fit Lewet dat dno p ead̃ xijđ. cod t̃. Iť Lewet Moyl dat dno p ead̃ xijđ. cod t̃. Iť Eua fit Cadogañ dat dno p ead̃ . xijđ. cod t̃. Iť Henř ap Res dat dno p ead̃ xijđ. cod. t̃. Iť Daud Bras dat dno p ead̃ xijđ. cod ʒio. Iť Tangustel fit Elidiř dat dno p ead̃ xijđ. cod t̃. Iť Ieu^{an} Gogh dat dno p ead̃ . xijđ. cod t̃. Iť Leucu Du dat dno p ead̃ xijđ. cod ʒmio. Iť Ieu^{an} Melyñ dat dno p ead̃ xijđ. cod t̃.

Sm^a—xvjs.

Serule'. Et omēs p̃dci burgens siue post annū ingressus eoꝝ
fač omīa ʒuič put d̃ci burgens ville. Et si velint recedere
duppl reddiř.

Aduoc'. Iť dicūt qđ Gronou Routh dat dno p aduocač hend p
am iiijđ. ad fm s̃ci Mich Iť Eynon Rywlas dat dno p
ead̃ iiijđ. cod ʒio Iť Daud Palmer dat dno p ead̃ iiijđ. cod t̃. Iť

hundred Court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks at one night's summons; and suit at the Lord's mill. And they give prisage of beer, namely, for each brewing 4 gallons. And this is worth yearly according to its true value 8s.; and all their different kinds of carriage are worth yearly 2s. And the reeve of the vill has for his yearly salary 12*d.*, allowed in his account as the rent of a burgage tenement. And for all corn grown on the Lord's land they should pay toll as above.

Total, 31*s.* 4*d.*

Burgesses
in Gross. Item, they present that David ap Seysil gives to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas for the liberty of being accounted a burgess, 12*d.* Item, David ap Adaf gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, David Cam gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ieuan Scysyñ gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Griffyth gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Kenewric ap Ricard gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Rees Payñ gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Angarad, daughter of Llewelyn, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Llewelyn Moyl gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Eva, daughter of Cadogan, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Henry ap Res gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, David Bras gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Tangustel, son of Elidiř, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ieuan Gogh gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Leucu Du gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ieuan Melyñ gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.*

Total, 16*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid burgesses, whether after the year of their admission [or not], do all the same services as the aforesaid burgesses, of the town; and if they wish to retire, they pay double.

Protections. Item, they present that Gronou Routh gives to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas for holding a protection, 4*d.* Item, Eynon Rywlas gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, David Palmer gives to the Lord for the same at

Dauid Moyle dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ē. Iē Angarað fit Gwasteyllañ dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ē. Iē Gwladus fit Riçi dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ē. Iē Pourchassouf dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ē. Iē Cadoğ ap Dd dat dno p ead vjd. eod ē. Iē Cradoc ap Lt dat dno p ead vjd. eod ē. Iē Ieu^an ap Ros² dat dno p ead vjd. eod ē. Iē Relicf Iohis Donynwalt dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ſio.

Sm^a—iiijs. iiijd.

ruleia. Et omēs ſdci facient omia ſuiç ut dci burgens. Et si velint recedere duppliç redd.

Sm^a valoſ ville p extenç . lxxv. vjd.

PATRIA DE LANTEYLLOWE.

Prohem. Ioruth ap Ph, Ieu^an ap Meur^c, Ieu^an ap Madoc Oythel, Gronou ap Gf, Caurda ap Gf, Gf ap Kediur Traharne Vachan, Ieu^an Voya, Ieu^an ap Dd ap Cradoc, Eynon Rywlas, Dauid ap Gf ap Cadoğ, Elyder ap Res. iurati ibm dicunt p sacrm eoꝝ qd dñs het ex empcõe iuxt^a Nouā Villam j acf ſre. Et valꝝ p a^m ad locand ijs. quā dñs p̄t dare ⁊ vendere cuicūqꝝ volūit tanq^a priuata psona. Iē Ieu^an Of tꝝ ibm de consili ſra j stanğ. Et redd p annū . xijd. Et dñs het ibid j Molend aquatiç. Et valet p annū . lxxvj. viijd. Et valent plita ⁊ pquis ibm p annū xxj.

50.

Sm^a—iiiſti. ixj. viijd.

*Lib'a t're
q' ve'
custu'maur'.* Iē dicūt qd in dca patia sūt iij lecti qui vulgo vocant^r gwele De p^o Gwele sunt Ioruth ap Ph, Gf ap Euer, Ieu^an ap Traharne, Ieu^an ap Euer, Meur^c Moyl, Gf Seys, Ieu^an ap Lt ap Ph, Dauid ap Lt ap Ph, Ph ap Lt, Cadoğ Gogh. Et est

the same time 4*d*. Item, David Moyle gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Angarad, daughter of Gwasteyllañ, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Gwladus, daughter of Richard, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Pourchassouñ gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Cadog ap David gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 6*d*. Item, Cradoc ap Llewelyn gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 6*d*. Item, Ieuan ap Rosser gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 6*d*. Item, the widow of John Donynwalt gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*.

Total, 4*s*. 4*d*.

And all the aforesaid do all services as the said
Services. burgesses ; and if they want to retire, they pay double.

Total value of the vill by the extent 6*s*. 6*d*.

COUNTRY OF LANDEILO.

Profits. Jorwerth ap Philip, Ieuan ap Meuric, Ieuan ap Madoc Oythel, Gronou ap Gryffyth, Caurda ap Gryffyth, Gryffyth ap Kedivor, Traharne Vachan, Ieuan Voya, Ieuan ap David ap Cradoc, Eynon Rywlas, David ap Gryffyth ap Cadoğ, Elyder ap Res, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord has by purchase outside the new town an acre of land, and it is worth yearly to let 2*s*. ; which land the Lord is able to give or sell to whoever he likes as if he was a private owner. Item, Ieuan Of holds there of the same land a stang, and pays yearly 12*d*. And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly 66*s*. 8*d*. And the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 20*s*.

Total, £4 9*s*. 8*d*.

6*d* :

Free Land Item, they present that in the aforesaid country are
 which is 3 beds which are commonly called "Gwely." From the
 called "custu- first "Gwely "are Jorwerth ap Philip, Gryffyth ap Euer,
 maur." Ieuan ap Traharne, Ieuan ap Euer, Meuric Moyl, Gryffyth Seys, Ieuan ap Llewelyn ap Philip, David ap Llewelyn ap Philip, Philip ap Llewelyn, Cadoğ Gogh. And to each "Gwely" the portion of

porcō ſre cuiuslīt gwele iiij ac̃ ſre arabit cū prato ⁊ pastuſ. Et de ſcdo gwele sūt Ieu^{an} ap Meur^c, Ieu^{an} Lloyd, Ieu^{an} ap Meur^c Vach^{an}, Lewet ap Meur^c, Gruff ap Lt ⁊ Meur^c Moylt. Et est porcio illius gwele ut s^a. Et de iijo gwele sunt Ieu^{an} ap Madoc, Oythel Madoc ap Dd, Ieu^{an} ap Dd, Ph ap Gſ, Daid ap Gſ, Gruff ap Ltin ⁊ Daid ap Henſ. Et est porcio illius gwele iiij ac̃ ut sup^a. Et redd om̃es simul p annū dno . xđ. ad fm s̃ci Michis. Et om̃es p̃dci tenent p antiquā tenuram.

Sm^a—xđ.

Serule. Et om̃es p̃dci dabūt hietſ vj melius aīal. Et si aīat non sūint quib; dabit . vijs. Et dabūt p comōrth quol; iijo anno in kt̃n Maii inſ alios de p̃ria put inferius pj. Et dabūt p leyrwiſ . ijs. Et debent custodire p̃sones cū aliis de p̃ria ⁊ duce eosd si sint de p̃ria usq; Lawhadeſ ⁊ si ex^{an}ci usq; Lannogwade Et cariare m̃em put tēſ de Lannogwade ⁊ opa ad molend dñi ⁊ molares cariare ⁊ stagnū fače put dci tenentes. Et fač sec̃ Cuſ de iiij^{or} sep̃ in iiij^{or} sep̃ p suū . j noctis. Et est cōc añciament̃ eoꝝ p simplici t̃ansgſ vijs. Et si plaustra dñi vel carrec̃ t̃ansitū fec̃int p ptes suas ead duce ⁊ minare dent vel conductū fače competent̃ usq; Lannogwade ⁊ Langattok. Et valent opa custumare (*sic*) eoꝝ p annū vj. Pl̃ſ ⁊ pquis eoꝝ t̃anscunt cū p̃ria ut p; infra. Et ubicūq; sūint citati tempore guerre in quocūq; loco sup ſram dñi tenentur accedere ⁊ sequi dñm sūptib; dñi ex^{ta} p̃ima nocte. De arduis negociis ⁊ iudiciis ſmiañ ubi vad sⁱ datū fače put tenent̃ de Lannogwade. Et dicūt qđ libi a sec̃ Molend si ibid resideant; fuit in eisd concessū t̃pe Geruasii Epi singillati modica porcō ſre nō libe unacū dēa ſra liba. Ita qđ solūent medietatē tholloſ ad Molend dñi tam de ſra liba q̃am non liba p porcōe tūc concessa.

Sm^a—vj.

land is 4 acres of arable land with meadow and pasture. And from the second "Gwely" are Ieuan ap Meuric, Ieuan Lloyd, Ieuan ap Meuric Vachan, Llewelyn ap Meuric, Gruffyd ap Llewelyn, and Meuric Moylt; and the portion of land of that "Gwely" is as above. And from the third "Gwely," are Ieuan ap Madoc Oythel, Madoc ap David, Ieuan ap David, Philip ap Gryffyth, David ap Gryffyth, Gryffyth ap Ltin, and David ap Henry. And the portion of that "Gwely" is 4 acres as above, and all pay once yearly at Michaelmas to the Lord 10*d*. And all the aforesaid hold by the ancient tenure.

Total, 10*d*.

Services.

And all the aforesaid give a heriot, namely, the best beast; and if they have no beast, each one gives 7*s*. And they give for commorth every third year on the Kalends of May, with the others of the country, as appears below. And they give for leyrwit 2*s*. And they ought to guard prisoners with others from the country, and escort them if they are from the country to Lawhaden; and if from outside to Lannogwade. And they ought to carry materials as the tenants of Lannogwade, and do services at the Lord's mill, and carry millstones and repair the mill ponds as the said tenants; and do suit of Court from 4 weeks to 4 weeks at the summons of a night. And there is a common fine of 7*s*. for a simple offence. And if the Lord's ploughs or carts should pass through their land, they should lead and drive the same, or give a proper escort, as far as Lannogwade and Langattock; and their customary services are worth yearly 5*s*. And the pleas and perquisites are counted with those of the country, as appears above. And whenever they are summoned in time of war to whatever place on the Lord's land, they are bound to come and follow the Lord at the Lord's cost after the first night. And difficult business and law suits ought to be heard when the security is given, as in the case of the tenants of Lannogwade. And they present that they are free from suit at the mill if they are residents. And there was granted to them in the time of Bishop Gervas¹ a small portion of land not free with the said free land, so that they paid half of the toll at the Lord's mill from the free land, as well as from the land not free, in return for the privilege granted.

Total, 5*s*.

¹ Gervas, Bishop 1215-1229.

Lib¹ alit¹ tenor¹. Iē dicūt qđ liba ſra que vocat^r Lloyd Bryñ Mayñ
 Kylbech Lannarch Cadrand est ſtipes Alarim ⁊ omēs
 descendentes ab eod ſtipite redd^t dno p annū . vs. vjd. ad ſm ſcī
 Mich . et q^antitas ſre quā t³ cont¹ ac^r ſre. Iē de ſra de
 qua Kenañ Oſclanġ est ſtipes ⁊ descendentes ab eod redd^t dno p
 annū . iiij^s. ijd. ſio ut ſa. Iē de ſra de qua Kenañ ap Callcouñ
 est ſtipes descendentes ab eod redd^t dno p a^m . iiij^s. vjd. ſio ut
 ſup^a. Iē de ſra de qua Madoc Vach^an est ſtipes ⁊ descendentes
 ab eod redd^t dno p a^m . xxiiij^d. ob. eod ſio. Iē de ſra de qua
 Cochyer^d est ſtipes ⁊ descendentes ab eod redd^t dno p a^m iij^s. vjd.
 ob. eod ī. Iē de ſra de qua Lowarth ap Lt est ſtipes descendentē
 ab eod redd^t dno p a^m . iiij^s. ſio ut ſa. Iē de ſra de qua Cradoc ap
 Gercuīt est ſtipes descendentes ab eod redd^t dno p a^m . iiij^s. eod ſio.
 Iē de ſra de qua Yspoys est ſtipes descendentē ab eod redd^t dno p
 a^m . iiij^s. ix^d. eod ſio. Iē de ſra de qua Devynwas ap Gorgy ē ſtipes
 descendentē ab eod redd^t dno p a^m . iiij^s. eod ſio. Iē de ſra de qua
 Wladus Wyrth est ſtipes descendentē ab eod redd^t dno p a^m . vjd.
 eod ſio. Iē de ſra de qua Ieu^an Hen est ſtipes descendentē ab eod
 redd^t dno p a^m xviiij^d. eod ſio. Iē de ſra de qua Dauid ap Cradoc
 est ſtipes descendentē ab eod redd^t dno p a^m . iij^d. eod ī. Iē de ſra
 de qua Adaf Vau^r est ſtipes descendentē ab eod redd^t p a^m . vjd.
 eod ſio. Iē dicūt qđ omēs p^dcī libi tenentes cū tenentib³ de
 Uſtūmau^r tenent . xxx . ac^r ſre p antiq^u meſurā. Iēt quil³ (*sic*)
 ac^r redd^t . xij^d. p a^m . ut p³ ſup^a.

Sm^a—xxxiiij^s. ijd. et p ac^r xxx^s.

¹ Blank in the MS.

**Free Tenants
of other
Tenures.** Item, they present that the free land, which is called *W. s.*
 “Lloyd Bryñ, Mayñ Kylbeck, Lannarch Cadrand,” is of
 the stock of Alarim ; and all the descendants from that stock pay
 to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 5*s.* 6*d.* And the quantity of land
 which they hold contains acres of land. Item, from the land
 from which Kenañ Osclanġ is the stock, and the descendants from
 the same, is paid to the Lord yearly at the above time 4*s.* 2*d.*
 Item, from the land from which Kenañ ap Callcoun is the stock,
 and the descendants from the same, is paid to the Lord yearly at the
 above time 3*s.* 6*d.* Item, from the land from which Madoc Vachan
 is the stock, and the descendants from the same, is paid to the Lord
 yearly at the same time 23½*d.* Item, from the land from which
 Cochyerd is the stock, and the descendants from the same, is paid
 to the Lord yearly at the same time 2*s.* 6½*d.* Item, from the
 land from which Lowarth ap Llewelyn is the stock, and the
 descendants from the same, is paid to the Lord yearly at the time
 as above 3*s.* Item, from the land from which Cradoc ap Gereuerit
 is the stock, and the descendants from the same, is paid to the
 Lord yearly at the same time 4*s.* Item, from the land from which
 Yspoys is the stock, and the descendants from the same, is paid to
 to the Lord yearly at the same time 3*s.* 9*d.* Item, from the land
 from which Devynwas ap Gorgy is the stock, and the descendants
 from the same, is paid to the Lord yearly at the same time 3*s.*
 Item, from the land from which Waldus Wyrth is the stock, and
 the descendants from the same, is paid to the Lord yearly at the
 same time 6*d.* Item, from the land from which Ieuan Hen is the
 stock, and the descendants from the same, is paid to the Lord
 yearly at the same time 18*d.* Item, from the land from which
 David ap Cradoc is the stock, and the descendants from the same, is
 paid to the Lord yearly at the same time 3*d.* Item, from the
 land from which Adaf Vauř is the stock, and the descendants from
 the same, is paid yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, they present
 that all the aforesaid free tenants, with the tenants of Ustummauř,
 hold 30 acres of land by the old measure, and each acre pays
 yearly, as appears above, 12*d.*

Total, 34*s.* 2*d.* ; and for the acres, 30*s.*

Seruicia.

Et omēs p̃dci p̃xi scripti dabūt hiet̃ leyrwĩt sec̃t Molend ⁊ oīa alia iuicia fãde put alii libi tenentes de Ustūmaũr hoc ex^o q̃d descendē de stipite Alarim ⁊ Kenan Oslañg libi sūt ut dicūt a sec̃t Molend ⁊ p̃statñ tholloñ molend n̄ teneant aliā tenurā de qua sec̃t molend est debĩt ⁊ consuẽt ⁊ tunc facient de alia terra sc̃dm q̃d alii faciunt. Et omēs p̃dci de Landeyloū usq; huc dabūt iij vacē de comorth quolīt iij^o anno in k̃t̃n Maii. Et vi; porcio cui⁹ lit anni . vjs. viij̃d. De tholloñ faciend de blado crescent̃ sup ̃ram dñi fiet ut supra.

Sma vjs. viij̃d.

Sma valõr p exteñ—vjti. xvjs. iij̃d.

51.

LANDEUAYSAN'.

Ĩ dicunt d̃ci iurati q̃d sunt ibid iij lecti qui vulgo vocañr gwele Ellillo est stipes ⁊ descendentes ab ead redd̃ dño p annū . iiij̃s. ṽd. ad fm sc̃i Mich ⁊ j̃d. plus in cōi. Ĩ de . ijd̃o . gwele redwyth est stipes descend ab eod redd̃ dño p a^m . iiij̃s. ṽd. ̃tio ut s^a. Ĩ de iij^o gwele que vocat̃ Wern est stipes (*sic*) ⁊ descend ab eod redd̃ dño p añ iiij̃s. ṽd. ̃tio ut s^a. De qua d̃ca ̃ra est una ac̃r ⁊ stañg in manu dñi de emp̃ iuxta Nouā Villā ⁊ est por̃co redditus eiusd¹

Sma xij̃s. iij̃d.

Serule'.

Et omēs p̃dci dabūt unā vacē ⁊ lijs. iij̃d. de comorth ut dicūt quol; iij^o anno in k̃t̃n Maii. Et hiet̃ ⁊ leyrwĩt ⁊ omia alia iuic̃ fãc put d̃ci tenentes de Lanteyloū. Et omēs p̃dci tam de Landeuaysañ q̃am de Lanteyloū si resideant cont̃ie in alio dño ⁊ ibm decedant tunc redd̃ dño p hiet̃ . vjs. nisi aūia morañr ⁊ inuēiañr . sup ̃ram dñi Et tunc dabūt melius aīal ut s^a. Et de tholloñ prestādo de blado crescente sup ̃ram dñi fiet ut s^a.

¹ Blank in the MS.

And all the aforesaid last above written give heriots, ^{Services.} leyrwit, suit at mill, and all do other services as the other free tenants of Ustummaur, with this exception that the descendants from the stock of Alarim and Kenan Osclanġ are freed, as they say, from suit at the mill and payment of toll at the mill, unless they hold under some other tenure from which suit at the mill is owing and accustomed, and then they are to do for such other land according as others do. And all the aforesaid from Landeyloū as to this, give 3 cows for a commorth every third year on the Kalends of May. And their portion for each year is 6s. 8d. And they pay toll for corn grown on the Lord's land, as above.

Total, 6s. 8d.

Total value by the extent, £6 16s. 4d.

LANDEUAYSAN.

fol. 31.

Item, the said jurors present that there are three beds there which are commonly called "Gwely." Ellillo is the stock, and the descendants from the same pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 4s. 5d. and 1d. in common. Item, from the second "Gwely," Redwyth, is the stock, and the descendants from the same, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time as above 4s. 5d. Item, from the third "Gwely," which is called "Wern," the stock is , and the descendants from the same, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the time as above 4s. 5d.; from which said land there is an acre and a stang in the hands of the Lord by purchase outside Newtown, and portion of the rent for it is .

Total, 13s. 3d.

And all the aforesaid give a cow and 3s. 4d. for com- ^{Services.} morth, as they say, in every third year on the Kalends of May, and heriots and leyrwit; and do all other services as the aforesaid tenants of Lanteyloū; and all the aforesaid, whether of Landewaysan or of Lanteyloū, if they reside continuously in another lordship, and die there, then they pay to the Lord for a heriot 7s., unless their beasts remain and are found upon land of the lord; and then they give the best beast as above. And as to paying toll for corn growing on the land of the Lord, they do as above. Item, they

Iť dicūt qđ bedelli omēs 7 singli de Estrattewy si decedant in officio dñi omnia bona sua mobilia sunt dño confiscand ad voluntatē dñi donec p Comp dño satisfact.

Sm^a iijš. iiijđ.

Sm^a valor p extenť . xvjs. viijđ.

LANGADOK'.

Pheua.

Gruffinus Oskeyrkeyb, Robtus ap Gř, Dauld Vachⁿ, Ieuⁿ ap Cadoğ, Mⁱed ap Gř, Ior^uth ap Dd, Gruff ap Ior^uth, Ieuⁿ ap Lt, Iohes le Tailloř, Cadogañ Heylyñ, Lewet Toppa 7 Lewet ap Ieuⁿ iurati ibid dicūt p sacřm coř qđ dñs het ibm in dnico . x acř Ľre Wallens et valj quilit (*sic*) acř ad locand p a^m . ijs. Iť dicūt qđ het unā acř prati Wallens et valj p annū . xiijs. iiijđ. Iť dic qđ dñs het ibid unū molend aq^utiē 7 valj p annū scdm verū valorem . liijs. iiijđ. Et valent plit 7 pquis Hundř p a^m . ijs. Et dñs het nund ibid semel in anno vj in festo Aploř Peti 7 Pauly. Et valent plit 7 pquis eař xijđ. Et vat tholloñ tⁿseunē ibid xijđ. Et het mcatū quolj die Iovis.

Sm^a xxxvjs. iiijđ.

Burgens'.

Iť dicūt qđ Ieuⁿ Vachⁿ ap Ieuⁿ Duy tj j burg . et q^udlj burg eť quand ptiēlam Ľre scdm mai⁹ 7 mi⁹ et redd p annū . xijđ. ad fm sči Mich. Iť Lewet Toppa tj ij burg. Et redd p annū . xijđ. cod Ľio. Iť Ieuⁿ ap Dd tj j burg. Et redd p annū . viijđ. cod Ľ. Iť Lewet ap Ieuⁿ tj v burg. Et redd p annū . iijs. vd. cod Ľio 7 contj in toto j rod Ľre. Iť Ieuⁿ ap Ph tj iiij burg. Et redd p a^m . xxđ. cod Ľio. Iť Dauld ap Vryeñ tj di burg. Et redd p a^m . vjđ. cod Ľ. Iť Ieuⁿ ap Cadoğ tj di burg. Et redd p annū vjđ. cod Ľ. Iť Ieuⁿ ap Eynon tj di burg. Et

present that all and singular the beadles of Estrattewey, if they die while holding the Lord's office, all their moveable goods are confiscated to the Lord at the Lord's pleasure, until their accounts are settled with the Lord.

Total in money, 3s. 4d.

Total value by the extent, 16s. 8d.

LANGADOCK.

Profits.

Griffin Oskeyrkeyb, Robert ap Gryffyth, David Vachan, Ieuan ap Cadoḡ, Meredith ap Gryffyth, Jorwerth ap David, Gryffydd ap Jorwerth, Ieuan ap Llewelyn, John le Taillor, Cadogañ Heylyñ, Llewelyn Toppa, and Llewelyn ap Ieuan, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord has there in demesne 10 acres of Welsh land, and each acre to let is worth yearly 2s. Item, they present he has 1 acre of Welsh meadow, and it is worth yearly 13s. 4d. Item, they present that the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly, according to its true value, 53s. 4d. And the pleas and perquisites of the hundred are worth yearly 2s. And the Lord has a fair there once a year, namely, on the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul. And the pleas and perquisites of it are worth 12d. And the tolls of passengers at it are worth 12d. And he has a market every Thursday.

Total, 36s. 4d.

Burgesses.

Item, they present that Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan Duy holds a burgage tenement, and each burgage tenement contains a certain quantity of land either greater or less, and he pays yearly at Michaelmas 12d. Item, Llewelyn Toppa holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same time 12d. Item, Ieuan ap David holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 8d. Item, Llewelyn ap Ieuan holds 5 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same time 3s. 5d., and they contain in all a rood of land. Item, Ieuan ap Philip holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same time 20d. Item, David ap Vryeñ holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6d. Item, Ieuan ap Cadoḡ holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6d. Item, Ieuan ap Eynon holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time

redd p annū vjd. eod ſio. Iſ Iohes Top t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. xijd. eod ē. Iſ Howel ap Gŕ t3 j burġ. et redd p annū vd. eod ē. Iſ Cradoc Caplts t3 ij burġ. Et redd p am. xjd. eod ē. Iſ Ieu'an Lloyd t3 j burġ. Et redd p annū xijd. eod ē. Iſ M'ed ap Gŕ t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. iiijd. eod ſio. Iſ Roppſ ap Gŕ 7 Hō ap Gŕ tenent j burġ. Et redd p am. ixjd. eod ē. Iſ Angharað fit Lt. t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. xijd. eod ſio. Iſ Madoc ap Ieu'an t3 ij burġ. Et redd p annū. xd. eod ē. Iſ Gŕ ap Meurc. t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. vd. eod ē. Iſ Gŕ ap Lt t3 ij burġ. Et redd p annū xijd. eod ē. Iſ Lewel ap Dd t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. vd. eod ē. Iſ Phus Voyl t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. xijd. eod ē. Iſ Phus Du t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. vjd. eod ē. Iſ Dauid ap Ieu'an t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. xijd. eod ē. Iſ Wenlſ fit Eynoñ t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. iiijd. eod ē. Iſ Iohes Vycaſ t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. vjd. eod ē. Iſ Nest fit Walſ t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. vjd. eod ē. Iſ Madoc ap Cadoġ t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. vjd. eod ē. Iſ Phs Lostyñ t3 j burġ. Et redd p annū. vjd. eod ē. Iſm Wladus fit Cadoġ t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. vjd. eod ē. Iſ Ieu'an Kemys t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. vjd. eod ē. Iſ Rosſ ap Cadogañ t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. xijd. eod ē. Iſ Ieu'an Du t3 j burġ. Et redd p annū vjd. eod ē. Iſ Ieu'an Vach'an piscator t3 j burġ. Et redd p am. xijd. eod ſio.

Sm^a—xxv3. viijd.

52-

Scrut.

Et om̄es dēi burgens dabūt p̄c̄ ſuiſ v3 de qual3
braciat'a . vj . lageñ . et valent p annū . vijs . Et custo-
dire 7 duce dent p̄sones ut sup^a . apud Landeyloū 7 sumag̃ . 7

6*d.* Item, John Top holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Howel ap Gryffyth holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 5*d.* Item, Cradoc the Chaplain holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same time 11*d.* Item, Ieuan Lloyd holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Meredith ap Gryffyth holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d.* Item, Roppert ap Gryffyth and Howel ap Gryffyth hold a burgage tenement, and pay yearly at the same time 9*d.* Item, Angharad, daughter of Llewelyn, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Madoc ap Ieuan holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same time 10*d.* Item, Gryffyth ap Meuric holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 5*d.* Item, Griffith ap Llewelyn holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Llewelyn ap David holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 5*d.* Item, Philip Voyl holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Philip Du holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d.* Item, David ap Ieuan holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Wenllian, daughter of Eynon, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, John Vycar holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, Nesta, daughter of Walter, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d.* Item, Madoc ap Cadoğ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, Philip Lostyn holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, Wladus, the daughter of Cadoğ, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, Ieuan Kemys holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, Rosser ap Cadogañ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ieuan Du holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, Ieuan Vachan, the fisherman, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.*

Total, 25*s.* 8*d.*

And all the said burgesses give prisage of beer, *scilicet*,
Services. namely, for each brewing 6 gallons. And this is worth yearly 7*s.* And they ought to guard and escort prisoners as above

cariag̃ . ut s^a . apud Landeyloū Et valent p^am . ijs. Et si gratis dimittant burg̃ sua in manu dñi duppt redd. Et face sec̃ Cuř de xv^{na} . in xv^{nam} . ⁊ sec̃ molend et de blado crescente sup ȝram dñi fiet tollōn ut s^a. Et p̃posit^o loci hebit p feod suo ut sup^a. Et est cōc am̃ciament̃ eoꝝ xijđ. Et valȝ tholloñ t̃nseunt̃ . xijđ.

Sm^a—xȝ.

Aduoc'. Iř dicūt qđ Phus Knarry dat dno p aduoč hend p anñ . xijđ. ad fm s̃ci Mich. Iř Angarađ fit Cradoc dat dno p ead̃ iiijđ. eod̃ ȝio. Iř Leucu fit Cadoğ dat dno p ead̃ iiijđ. eod̃ ȝio. Iř leu^{an} Gogh dat dno p ead̃ vjd. eod̃ ȝ. Iř Cadogañ Heylyn dat dno p ead̃ vjd. eod̃ ȝ. Iř Nes̃ Wen dat dno p ead̃ iiijđ. eod̃ ȝ. Iř Ellyllo Duy dat dno p ead̃ iiijđ. eod̃ ȝ. Iř Lewet Crach dat dno p ead̃ iiijđ. eod̃ ȝio

Sm^a—iijȝ. viijđ.

Et om̃es pd̃ci p̃xi scripti facient om̃ia ſuicia ut burgens de Langadok

Sm^a valoř ville p exteñ . iiijti. vs. viijđ

PATRIA DE LANGADOK'.

Prodena. Iř dicunt d̃ci iurati qđ in pat̃a est ȝra in manu dñi usqȝ . adueñ hed vȝ de ȝra Lewet ap Kenewre d̃i acř ⁊ d̃i stanğ . et solebāt reddere p annū ijd. ob. ad fm s̃ci Mich. Et porc̃em de com̃orth cū acciderit. Et valēt pl̃iř ⁊ pquis ibid . xȝ.

Sm^a xȝ.

to Landeyloü; and do every kind of carriage as above to Landeyloü. And these are worth yearly 2s. And if they leave their burgage tenement in the hands of the Lord, not paying the fines, they pay double rent. And they do suit of Court from 15 days to 15 days, and suit at the mill. And for the corn growing on the Lord's land they pay toll as above, and the reeve of the place has for his fee as above. And there is a common fine of 12*d.* And the tolls from strangers are worth 12*d.*

Total, 10s.

And they present that Philip Knarry, for holding a
Protections. protection, gives to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 12*d.* Item, Angarad, daughter of Cradoc, gives the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Leucu, daughter of Cadog, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Ieuan Gogh gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 6*d.* Item, Cadogan Heylyn gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 6*d.* Item, Nesta Wen gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Ellyllo Duy gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Llewelyn Crach gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.*

Total, 3s. 8*d.*

And all the aforesaid last above written do all services as the burgesses of Langadok.

Total value of the vill by the extent, £4 5s. 8*d.*

COUNTRY OF LANGADOK.

Profits. Item, the said jurors present that in the country there is land in the hands of the Lord, until the coming of an heir, namely, of the land of Llewelyn de Kenewric, half an acre and half a stang, and they used to pay yearly at Michaelmas 2½*d.* with the share of the commorth when it occurred, and the pleas and perquisites are worth 10s.

Total, 10s.

Lb1.

Iſ dicūt qđ in pat'ia sūt diſi ſtipites quoz viȝ Cadoĝ
 ap Gŕ est unus ſtipes ⁊ descendentes ab eod viȝ Rees ap
 M'ed ⁊ hedes Resi ap Traharñ tenent j acŕ dī ſre. Et redd p annū
 vijd. ob. ad ſm ſcī Mich. Et de eod ſtipite ſunt Reſ ap Cadoĝ.
 Howel ap Cadogañ ⁊ Gruff ap Cadoĝ. ⁊ tenent iij acŕ dī ſre. Et
 redd p a^m. ijs. ixd. eod ſro Iſ dicunt qđ ſunt iij lecti in patria qui
 vulgo vocant^r. gwele. De p'imo gwele clare est ſtipes ⁊ descendē
 ab ead redd dno p annū p porōne ſre quā hient, xijs. ijd. ob. eod ſro.
 Et de ſcdo gwele Cradoc ap Duryñ est ſtipes ⁊ descendentes ab
 eod redd p annū p porōne ſre quā tenent. xijs. ijd. ob. eod ſro.
 Et de iijo gwele est ſtipes Gorgan psoun ⁊ descendentes ab eod redd p
 a^m. p porōe ſre quā tenent. xijs. ijd. ob. eod ſ. Et dñs Resus ap
 Gŕ tȝ x acŕ ſre ⁊ acŕ p'ti p Cartā dñi ad ſminū vite ſuc. Et redd
 p a^m. xijs. iiijd. eod ſmō

Sm^a—x13.

Seruic'.

Et omēs p'dcī dabūt p hietſ. vijs. in pecunia num'ata.
 Et pro leywif. ijs. Et quolz iijo. anno in kñ Mail
 dabūt iij vacē de comortha. Et viȝ porō cui²lit anni vjs. viijd.
 Et agitare dent aīalia p medietatē ⁊ burgenſ ville p alia mediet
 usqȝ Lanteylou ⁊ usqȝ Trathillan ex alia pte. Et dent conduē
 plaustra ⁊ carecē dñi ad locā p'dcā ⁊ inuēire boues ad trahend caud
 p bosē de Coydmauſ ubi equi trahere non possunt. Et custodire
 dent p'sones ⁊ duē eod ut tenentes de Lanteylou^s. Et
 suspendere latōnes adiudicatē in Cuſ ibid. Et dent trahere nleñ
 domoȝ ⁊ molend ut dēi tenentes de Llannogwade ⁊ nouū tectū
 Molend sūptibȝ suis facē. Et est cōe anſciamentē eoȝ. vijs. Et
 valent opa Custumaſ eoȝ p annū. ijs. Et ubicūqȝ sūint citati ſpe
 gwerre in Epatū tenent^r. accedere ⁊ dñm sequi ⁊ suos sūptibȝ suis

¹ Entered twice.

cost of the Lord. And they present that all the descendants from the stock of Cadog ap Gryffyth are free from suit of mill, but only for corn growing on their hereditary land, and for leyrwit and pannage of pigs. And all others besides these give pannage, and do suit of court from month to month on the summons of a night. And all hold by the ancient tenure, and they present that the beadle is paid for his office out of the rent of his property.

Total, 8s. 8d.

Total value of the country by the extent, 58s. 8d.

Total value of the Lord's land in Estrattewy and Meydrym by the extent, £46 19s. 4½d.

GOWER LANGEUELATH'.

62.

Profits. Ieuan ap Gryffyth, David Gogh ap Ieuan Penvras, David Gogh, David ap Ieuan, Ithel ap Jorwerth, Meuric ap David, David ap William, Gogauñ ap Ieuan, William ap David, Res ap Madoc, David Moil, and David Gogh ap Predith, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord has there a house with a plot; and it is worth yearly to let 12d. And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly in ordinary years 4 marks. And the pleas and perquisites are worth yearly 26s. 8d. And they present that the Lord and his tenants have common in the woods of the Lord in Gower; of the lop-wood for housebote and heybote, and for pasture of beasts, but as to lop-wood only by the charter of the Lord.

Total, £4 0s. 12d.

Land in the Lord's hands. Item, they present that there are in the hands of the Lord, of the land formerly belonging to Richard Gogh, 8 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 2d.; and 1½ acres formerly of Herkyñ, and the worth of each acre is as above; and three parts of an acre formerly of William Gough; and ¾ of an acre formerly of Moyle Pount; and 1½ acres formerly of Gronou ap David; and 2 acres of land formerly of Madoc ap Res; and 4 acres of land formerly of Madoc Flemmys; and half an acre formerly of Elen, daughter of Ieuan; and 5 acres of land formerly of Eynon Gam; and half an acre formerly of Payn ap Llewelyn; and 4 parts of an acre formerly of David Voyl; and 3 acres which the Lord held

ap p̃dyth. Et valz q̃ly ac̃r ad locand ijd. ut s^a. Et debet seiař sup ac̃r viij bȝ aueñ 7 řndebit ad sc̃dm g^anū. Et sup^a q^amly ac̃r sunt p comorth debiř . jđ. ob. siue fuit in manu dni sive tenenciū.

Sma ac̃r . xxvij ac̃r . j stang

Sma in p̃cunia . iiijȝ. vjd. ob.

Prata.

Iř dič qđ dñs het ibm in dius locis . vj ac̃r dī j q^arř p^ati. Et valz ac̃r ad locand p annū ijd.

Sma ac̃r . vj dī 7 j q^arř

Sma valoř in p̃cunia . xijđ. ob.

Libl.

Iř dič qđ sunt ibm . vij lecti qui vulgo vocant^r gwele. De p^o gwele Ieu^an ap Kediur. De s̃do gwele Seys-sillth ap Gwyaun. De ȝcio gwele Gwylbriđ. De iiij^{to} gwele Traharñ ap Aythañ. De v. Cradoc ap Kendeloū . de sexto Ricardeyđ et de . vij^{mo} . P̃hus Capl̃s sunt tenentes . et descendentes ab eisđ redd̃ dno p annū . xs. in festo Oīm S̃coȝ. Et hedes Iorūth ap Payne redd̃ dno p a^m . ijd. ad fm s̃ci Michis p cursu cuiusđ Riuuli sup 7 ř dni hend ad Molend eoȝ.

Sma—xs. ijd.

Serulcia.

Et om̃es p̃dci libi tenent p Carř 7 dabūt p hictř meli⁹ aial. Et si aial non fūlit . vs. Et p leyrwiř iȝs. Et dabunt q^oly iij a^o . iiij marč p viij boby de comorth in ktñ Maii. Et sic valz porčo cuiuslīt anni . xvijȝ. ixđ. Et trahere dent 7 cariare totū nleñ p molend dni . et domū Molend de nouo construere 7 eand coopire sūptibȝ eoȝ. Et cariare dent Molores (*sic*) 7 reficere stagnū molend 7 purgare gurgitē quociens opus fūlit. Et valent opa molend p a^m . xijđ. Et dabunt p p̃c̃ 7 iuič . vij laȝ de qualȝ braciata. Et valz p annū iijđ. Et est cōc anciamentē eoȝ . vȝs. viijđ. p simplici tansgř. Et custodire dent p̃sones ibid

of David Gogh ap Predyth ; and each acre is worth to let as above 2*d*. And there ought to be sown upon an acre 8 bushels of oats, and answer for 2 measures. And upon each acre there is paid for commorth 1 ½*d*., whether in the hands of the Lord or a tenant.

Total acres, 26 acres 1 stang.

Total in money, 4*s*. 6 ½*d*.

Meadows. And they say that the Lord has there in different places 6¾ acres of meadow. And each acre is worth yearly to let 2*d*.

Total acres, 6¾ acres.

Total value in money, 13 ¼*d*.

Free Tenants. Item, they present that there are there 7 beds which are commonly called "Gwelc." Of the first bed Ieuan ap Kedivor ; of the second bed Seyssillth ap Gwyaun ; of the third bed, Gwylbrid ; of the fourth bed, Traharñ ap Aythañ ; of the fifth, Cradoc ap Kendelou ; of the sixth Ricardyed ; and of the seventh, Philip the Chaplain are tenants, and the descendants from them ; and they pay to the Lord yearly at the feast of All Saints 10*s*. And the heirs of Jorwerth ap Payne pay yearly to the Lord at Michaelmas for the passage of a certain brook over the Lord's land to their mill 2*d*.

Total, 10*s*. 2*d*.

Services. And all the aforesaid free tenants hold by deed and give for a heriot the best beast ; and if there is no beast 5*s*. And for leyrwit 2*s*. And they give every third year 4 marks for 8 beasts, as a commorth, on the Kalends of May. And therefore the value of the share of each year is 17*s*. 9*d*. And they ought to draw and carry all the materials for the mill of the Lord, and construct the mill house anew, and thatch it at their own cost. And they ought to carry the millstones, and repair the mill pool and clean out the weirs as often as necessary ; and the yearly value of the mill services are 12*d*. And they give for prisage of beer 7 gallons for each brewing ; and they are worth yearly 3*d*. And they have a common fine of 6*s*. 8*d*. for a simple breach ; and they ought to guard the prisoners there at their own cost, and escort

sūptib; suis et eosd̄ duçle apud Lawhað sūptib; suis ad voluntatē dñi. Et faç sec̄ ad molend̄. Et sec̄ Cuř de iij sep̄ in iij septimañ. Et si alia molend̄ querere velint dabūt plenū tollō ante t̄nsiē eoꝝ. Et alta Cuř eoꝝ est ⁊ esse deb; apud Lawhað p arduis negociis ⁊ dubiis iudiciis ūmianð

Sm^a—xixs. iijð.

Adnoc. Iť dicūt qđ Cannev dat dño p aduoç hend̄. vjd. ad fm s̄ci Mich

Sm^a—vjd.

Sm^a valoř p extenē. cxvj^s. vijd.

LANDEWY IN GOH'IA.

Proficua.

Robtus Canan, Elys Rowe ⁊ Wiltms Cammañ iurař ibid̄ dicūt p sacřm eoꝝ qđ aisiamentē edificōꝝ lapideoꝝ ⁊ ligneoꝝ ibid̄ valent ad loç p am̄. vs. Et diç qđ ibid̄ est unū
54. gardinū continens cū fossamento. ij acř ⁊ viij ptiç ĩre. Et valent fruct² ⁊ pastur^a eiusd̄ cōib; annis iij^s.

Sm^a viij^s.

D'nic' d'nl. Iť dicūt qđ dñs het ĩbm̄ in dnico computatę puteis ⁊ cēis locis petrosis. cxxiiij acř ĩre. Et val; acř ad locand p annū. xijð. Et seřare d; sup acř fri ij b; . Et řnd; cōib; annis ad iij granū. Et sup acř fab. v. b; . Et řnd; ad iij granū. Et sup acř ord v b; . Et řnd; ad iij granū. Et sup acř aucñ gross; . iij . b; . Et řnd; ad iij granū ⁊ dī. Et sup acř minutaz aucñ. v. b; . Et řnd; ad iij granū. Et diç qđ dñs arare potest cū j carruē ibid̄. Et sup residuū ĩre possunt sustineri. viij boues. cxx bid̄. Et val; pastura cui² lit grossi aialis ijd. Et p x bid̄ ijd.

Sm^a—cxxiiij

them to Lawhaden at their own cost at the Lord's pleasure. And they do suit at the mill and suit of Court from three weeks to three weeks. And if they wish to use any other mill, they pay the full toll before they go. And they have a High Court, and it ought to be held at Lawhaden for deciding difficult cases and doubtful judgments.

Total, 19s. 3d.

Protection. Item, they present that Cannev gives to the Lord at Michaelmas for holding a protection 6d.

Total, 6d.

Total value by the extent, 116s. 7d.

LANDEWY IN GOWER.

Profits. Robert Canan, Elys Rowe, and William Cammañ, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the assize of buildings, stone and wood, there, are worth yearly to let 5s. And they say that there is there a garden containing, with the ditch, 2 acres and 8 perches of land, and the fruit and feeding of it is worth in ordinary years 3s.

Total, 8s.

Lord's Demesne. Item, they present that the Lord has there in demesne, by counting quarries and other stony places, 124 acres of land; and each acre is worth yearly to let 12d. And there ought to be sown upon each acre of wheat 2 bushels, and answer in ordinary years for 3 measures. And upon every acre of beans 5 bushels, and answer for 4 measures. And upon every acre of barley 5 bushels, and answer for 4 measures. And upon every acre of great oats 4 bushels, and answer for 3½ measures. And upon every acre of small oats 5 bushels, and answer for 3 measures. And they present that the Lord is able to plough there with one plough; and upon the rest of the land is able to keep 8 oxen, 120 sheep; and the pasture of each great beast is worth 2d.; and of every 10 sheep 2d.

Total, 124.

Colon. It dicūt qđ Willm̃s Gammañ tȝ ij acf ȝre Et redd
p a^m. iiȝs. iiijđ. ad fm s̃ci Mich It Ioh̃nes Gammañ tȝ j
acf dī. Et redd p annū iȝs. eod ȝio. It Adam Rynġ tȝ j Rod ȝre.
Et redd p anñ xijđ. eod ȝ.

Sma vȝs. iiijđ.

Serue. Et om̃es ȝđcī dabūt p hietto meli⁹ aiat. Et si aial
non fūlit vs. Et ȝđcī Wilts ȝ Ioh̃nes međe dent p ij dies
ad cibū dñi ȝc opis jđ. Et iidē duo arare dent p duos dies ad cibū
dñi ȝc opis iȝđ. Et fač secť Cuř de iij sepf in iij sepf.

Sma—xijđ.

Sma valoř ibm p extenť—xxxvȝs.

Sma valoř oīm ȝř dñi in Gohia . vijti. xiȝs. vijđ.

ARCH'NATUS BRECHON'.—GLASCOM'.

P^{reca}. Anianus Capltan⁹, Eynōñ ap Kenewrik, Ieu^{an} ap
Meur^c, Cadoġ ap Howel, Eynōñ ap Howel, Eynōñ ap
Madoc. ȝ Lewet ap Howel iur ibid dicunt p sačrm eoȝ qđ dñs ȝt
teneri (*sic*) in cōi pastur^a. sua ȝ alioȝ dnoȝ p girū de consuēť ab
antiquo consuēť. xxiiij gross̃ aul̃ia ȝ oues et vat pastur^a cu⁹ illit
grossi aialis p annū . iȝđ. Et de xij bidenť iȝđ. Et valent ȝlīť ȝ
ȝquis p annū . xiiȝs. iiijđ. Et dñs ht Nund ibm semel in a^o vij in
festo s̃ci Martini. Et durant p tres dies. Et valent tholloñ ȝ
ȝquis eazđē . vs. Et het ñcatū ibid quolȝ die sabbi. Et vat tholloñ
transeunt p annū vȝđ.

Sma—xxiiȝs. vȝđ.

Libl. Itm dicūt qđ sunt ibm iij lecti qui vulgo vocanť .
gwele. De p^o . gwele est stipes Creġ ȝ descendentes ab
eod redd dno p a^m . iiȝs. ad fm s̃ci Mich. Et de s̃cdo lecto est
stipes Kenyllyñ ȝ descendť ab eod redd dno p annū iiȝs. eod ȝio.

Farmers. Item, they present that William Gammañ holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at Michaelmas 3s. 4d. Item, John Gammañ holds 1½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 2s. Item, Adam Rynġ holds a rood of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12d.

Total, 6s. 4d.

Services. And all the aforesaid give for a heriot the best beast, and if they have no beast 5s. And the aforesaid William and John ought to reap for 2 days, the Lord finding food ; and the value of this service is 1d. And the same two ought to plough for two days, the Lord finding food. And the value of this service is 2d. And they do suit of Court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks.

Total, 12d.

Total value there by the extent, 36s.

Total value of all the lands of the Lord in Gower,
£7 12s. 7d.

ARCHDEACONRY OF BRECON.—GLASCOM'.

Profits. Anian the Chaplain, Eynon ap Kenewrik, Ieuan ap Meurc, Cadogan ap Howel, Eynon ap Howel, Eynon ap Madoc, and Llewelyn ap Howel, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord can keep on his own common pasture and that of other Lords by rotation, according to custom from the ancient use, 24 great beasts and sheep ; and the value of the pasture of each great beast is worth yearly 2d., and of 12 sheep 2d. And the pleas and perquisites are worth yearly 13s. 4d. And the Lord has a fair there once a year, namely, on the feast of St. Martin, and it lasts for 3 days : and the tolls and perquisites of it are worth 5s. And he has a market there every Saturday ; and the tolls of passengers are worth yearly 6d.

Total, 23s. 6d.

Freemen. Item, they present that there are 3 beds which are commonly called "Gwele." From the first "Gwele" is the stock of Creġ and the descendants from it, and they pay yearly to the Lord at Michaelmas 4s. And from the second "Gwele" is the stock Kenyllyñ, and the descendants from the same, and they

Et de iij lecto Kywryð est stipes ⁊ descend ab eod redd dno p am.
 iiij. eod 7io

Sma xij.

Serula.

Et omes pðei dabūt p hietto meli⁹ aīal cuiuscūq;
 genis sūit. Et si non sūit aīal tunc dabūt . vijs. vjd.
 Et dabunt p leyrwið xxd. Et dabūt p comorth quolz iijo . anno in
 klñ Maii iij vacē cum vitut si sūint. Et valz porcio cuiuslīt anni .
 vjs. viij. Et custodire dent p'sones p iij noctes ⁊ postea ducle
 eosd usq; Landou ⁊ illos libare pposito loci ⁊ nisi finem seclint ibm
 patria tenet in adiutorio Epi ppositi dni ipos reduc le p iudicio
 ibid hendo. Et .¹

55

LANDOU'.

P'sona.

Adam Lombe, Iohñ Coly, Wilt¹ ap Adam, Iohn
 Adam, Wilt Farley, Wilts Syward, Stephs fit Walſi,
 Bernardus le Kynſ, ⁊ Adam Broun iurati ibid dicunt p sacrm coꝝ
 qd edificia lapidea ⁊ lignea ibm valent p annū . xls. Et fructus
 gardini cū herbaꝝ valent p annū . xij. iij. Et exiit curtiſ valz p
 am . xij. Et valēt ptiſ ⁊ pquis Cuſ p am . xij. iij. Et dñs het
 ibm Molend aquatiç. Et valz p annū iij. Et dñs het Nund ibm
 bis in a°. vij. in festo sçe Trinitate et sçi Luce Euangeliste ⁊ durant
 p iij dies qualz vice. Et valz tolloñ ⁊ pquis caꝝdm p annū vjd. Et
 dñs het ibid unā gangiā apud Nantmoch. Et contz vij acf. Et
 valet acf p annū . ijd.

Sma—vjli. ix. iij.

D'nle' d'ni.

Iē dicūt qd dñs het in campo qui vocat Pengayr.
 xxxij acf ⁊ qarē j acf. Et vj acf ad loē p am . iij. Et
 in campo qui vocatur Hasfeld xxxiij acf dī. Et vaſ acf ad loē p
 annū iij. Et in campo qui vor. Lowefeld. xx. acf. Et vaſ acf

¹ Blank.

pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 4s. And from the third "Gwele" is the stock of Kywryd, and the descendants from the same, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 4s.

Total, 12s.

Services. And all the aforesaid give as a heriot the best beast of whatever kind; and if there is no beast they give 7s. 6d.; and they give for leyrwit 20d.; and they give for com-morth in every third year, on the Kalends of May, 3 cows, with the calves, if there are any. And the value of the portion for each year is 6s. 8d. And they ought to guard the prisoners for 3 nights, and afterwards escort them to Landou and deliver them to the reeve of the place, and unless they execute them there, the country is bound to assist the reeve of the Lord Bishop to bring them to the Court held there. And

LANDOU'.

fol. 11

Profits. Adam Lombe, John Coly, William ap Adam, John Adam, William Farley, William Syward, Stephen Fitz Walter, Bernard le Kyng, and Adam Broun, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the stone and wooden buildings there are worth yearly 40s. And the fruits of the garden with the herbage are worth yearly 13s. 4d. And the outgoings of the curtilage are worth yearly 12d. And the pleas and perquisites of the Court are worth yearly 13s. 4d. And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly £4. And the Lord has a fair there twice a year, namely, at the feasts of Holy Trinity and St. Luke the Evangelist; and they last for 3 days each time; and the tolls and perquisites of it are worth yearly 6d. And the Lord has a grange at Nant-moch; and it contains 7 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 2d.

Total, £6 9s. 4d.

Demesne of the Lord. Item, they present that the Lord has in a field which is called "Pëngayr" $32\frac{1}{4}$ acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3d. And in a field which is called "Hasfeld," $34\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3d. And in a field which is called "Lowefeld" 20 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let

ad loē p p^m . iijđ. ut s^a. Et dñs het unū pratū qui vocatr . Flouř 7 continz iij acf. Et vař acf ad locand vř. Et het aliud pratū quod vocatr . Hothlowe Medwe 7 contz ij acf dī. Et vař in toto p a^m . vř. Et seiare deb sup acf ři ibid iij trugg dī et řndeb ad iij ganū. Et sup acf siliř iij trugg dī et řndebz ad iij ganū. Et sup acf ordeī vj trugg et řndeb ad iij ganū. Et sup acf aucñ . viij trugg. Et řndeb ad řcdm ganū. Et dñs het ix acf pastuř de dñico que solebant arari. Et vař acf ad locand jđ. Et ht in diuř locis . xlij acf pastuř et vař acf ad loē p annū ut p3 p aūia inf³ius. Et dicūt qđ sup pastuř dñi ibid cū adiutoř pastuř de Carthprengy possunt sustineri vj boues ccj oues. Et vař pastuř cuiuslīt gross aīalis ijd. Et de . xij biđ ijd.

Sma acf řre arabit . iijj^{xx} . vj . acf dī qarī.

Sma in pecunia—xlixř. ixd.

54.

lib1.

Iř dicunt qđ Alič Relicta Thome Condy t3 j teñ cū curtiř 7 xij acf dī řre p Carř ad ř . vite. Et redd p annū . vř. ad Pasch 7 řm řci Michis. Iř Iohn fit Ade t3 j curř. Et redd p a^m . xijđ. ad řm Annūciac bte Marie Viginis 7 řm řci Mich. Iř Ričus Aubrey t3 j meř 7 xxiiij acf řre et redd p a^m . iiijř. viijđ. ad řm řci Mich. Iř Aleř Stoke t3 j meř sine redd. Iř Adam Lomb t3 ij curtiř p Carř. Et redd p annū ijs. vjd. ad řm Annūc te Virginis 7 ad řm řci Mich. Iř idē t3 ij meř 7 vj acf řre p Carř. Et redd p a^m . ijs. vjd. eisđ ř. Iř idē Adam t3 xl acf řre 7 p^{ti} apud Kelly Clothý quas emit de hedibz Ieuan ap Iop. Et redd p a^m . iijř. ad řm řci Mich.

Sma—xviijs. viijđ.

Serule.

Et omēs řđci debent secť ad Cuř dñi p Suñ iij nocř de iij sepť in iij sepť salua secť dcoř Aleř. Iohis 7 Ade fit Ade Lomb de řra Anglič . p qua facient iij secť p annū. Et řač secť Molend. Et est cōe amīciament eoř . vjř.

3*d.* as above. And the Lord has a meadow which is called "Flouſ," and contains 4 acres, and each acre is worth to let 5*s.* And he has another meadow which is called "Hothlowe Medwe," and contains 2½ acres, and is worth yearly in the whole 5*s.* And they ought to sow there upon an acre of wheat, 4½ "truggs;" and they will answer for 3 measures; and upon an acre of buckwheat 4½ "truggs," and they will answer for 3 measures; and upon an acre of barley 6 "truggs," and they will answer for 3 measures; and upon an acre of oats 8 "truggs," and they will answer for 2 measures. And the Lord has 9 acres of pasture of the demesne which they are accustomed to plough; and each acre is worth to let 1*d.* And he has in various places 42 acres of pasture, and each acre is worth yearly to let as appears by the animals below. And they present that upon the pasture of the Lord there, with the addition of the pastures of Carthprengy, there can be kept 6 oxen, 201 sheep; and the value of the feeding of each great beast is 2*d.*, and of every 12 sheep 2*d.*

Total acreage of arable land, 86¾ acres.

Total in money, 49*s.* 9*d.*

Free Tenants. Item, they present that Alice, the widow of Thomas ^{and} Condry, holds by deed a tenement with a curtilage and 13½ acres of land for her life, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 5*s.* Item, John, the son of Ade, holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas 12*d.* Item, Richard Aubrey holds a messuage and 24 acres of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 4*s.* 8*d.* Item, Alexander Stoke holds a messuage without rent. Item, Adam Lomb holds 2 curtilages by deed, and pays yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas 2*s.* 6*d.* Item, the same man holds 2 messuages and 6 acres of land by deed, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 6*d.* Item, the same Adam holds 40 acres of land and meadow at Kelly Clothry, which he bought from the heirs of Ieuan ap Ioſ, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 3*s.*

Total, 18*s.* 8*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid render suit at the Court of the Lord on a summons of 3 nights from 3 weeks to 3 weeks, saving the suit of the aforesaid Alexander, John, and Adam, sons of Adam Lomb, for their English land, for which they render 3 suits a year; and they do suit of mill; and there is a common fine of 7*s.*

Mich. If Daid Bougam t₃ j cotaḡ cū j crofē ųre. Et redd p annū
xd. eisd ē. If Wilts Daid t₃ j cotaḡ cū curē. Et redd p annū.
viijd. eisd ē. If Iohes Wyñ t₃ j cotaḡ cū crofē. Et redd p a^m.
xviijd. eisd ē. If Auera Hyman t₃ j cotaḡ cū curē. Et redd p a^m.
xviijd. eisd ē. If Willm̃s ap Ad^am t₃ j coē cū curē. Et redd p
a^m. ijs. eisd ųis. If Willm̃s fit Ade t₃ j coē cū curē. Et redd p
annū. xijd. eisd ųis. If hedes Iohis Tandy tenēt j coē cū curtiſ.
Et redd p annū xviijd. eisd ē. If Iohes fit Daid t₃ ij cotaḡ cū
curtiſ. Et redd p annū iijs. eisd ē. If. Phus Cticus t₃ j coē cū
curtiſ. Et redd p a^m. xviijd. eisd ē. If Iohes Fab t₃ j coē
cū curtiſ. Et redd p a^m. xviijd. eisd ē. If Margeria Dorlot t₃ j
coē cū curtiſ. Et redd p a^m. xviijd. eisd ē. If Walųus Pdy t₃ j coē
cū curē. Et redd p a^m. xviijd. ē. If Iohes fit Ade Lomb t₃ j coē.
Et redd p annū. xviijd. eisd ē. If Aliē Chestre t₃ j coē cū curtiſ.
Et redd p annū. xviijd. eisd ē. If Iohes fit Ade t₃ j coē cū curē.
Et redd p annū xviijd. eisd ē. If Iohes Wardyan t₃ j coē cum
curtiſ. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd ē. If Agnes Voyle t₃ j coē cū curtiſ.
56 Et redd p a^m. xviijd. eisd ē. If Willm̃s Hany t₃ j coē cū curtiſ.
Et redd p a^m. xviijd. eisd ē. If Riē fit Iohis t₃ j coē cū curē. Et
redd p annū iiijd. eisd ē. If Willm̃s de la Walle t₃ j coē cū curē.
Et redd p a^m. viijd. eisd ē. If Emota Shyngyl t₃ j coē. Et redd
p annū iiijd. eisd ē. If Nichus Molend t₃ j coē cū curtiſ. Et redd p
a^m. xviijd. eisd ē. If Iuliana Auercel t₃ j coē cū curtiſ. Et redd
p a^m. xviijd. eisd ē. If Ad^am Hochekyñ t₃ j coē cū curtiſ. Et
redd p a^m. viijd. eisd ē. If Wilts fit Wilti t₃ j coē cū crofē. Et

Cottagers.

Item, they present that William Farley holds a cottage with 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas 3s. 4d. Item, David Bougam holds a cottage with a croft of land, and pays yearly at the same times 10d. Item, William David holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 8d. Item, John Wyn holds a cottage with a croft, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, Averia Hyman holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, William ap Adam holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, William, the son of Ade, holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d. Item, the heirs of John Tandy hold a cottage with a curtilage, and pay yearly at the same times 18d. Item, John, the son of David, holds 2 cottages with curtilages, and pays yearly at the same times 3s. Item, Philip the Cleric holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, John Smith holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, Margaret Dorlot holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, Walter Pdy holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, John, the son of Ade Lomb, holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, Alice Chester holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, John, the son of Ade, holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, John Wardyan holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Agnes Voyle holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, William Hany holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, Richard, the son of John, holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4d. Item, William de la Walle holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 8d. Item, Emota Shyngyl holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 4d. Item, Nicholas the Miller holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, Juliana Averel holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18d. Item, Adam Hochekyñ holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 8d. Item, William, the son of William, holds a cottage with a croft, and pays

redd p a^m . xxjd. eisd ē. Iē Isabelt Bowyer t₃ j coř cū curtiſ. Et redd p a^m . xvijjd. eisd ē. Iē Iohnes Sutor t₃ j coř. Et redd p a^m . iiijjd. eisd ē. Iē Aliē Vycheler t₃ j coř cū curtiſ. Et redd p a^m . xvjd. eisd ē. Iē Iuliana Pryouř t₃ unū sitū Turalt. Et redd p annū . ijd. eisd ēis. Iē Iohes Howet t₃ j cotağ. Et redd per annū . vjd. eisd ēmīs

Sm^a—xljs. ixđ.

Seruo'. Et pđci tenentes fač secř Cuř ut s^a. Et dabūt hietř vid₃ meli⁹ aīal. Et si aīal non sūt nich dabt ut dicūt. Et dabūt pro leywř. xijđ. Et debent secř ad Molend dñi. Et debent conduče dampnatos cū cornu usq₃ ad furč. Et dabūt pē ſuic. v₃ xij lağ de qualibť braciatur. Et est cōc ančiamento₃ (sic) coř . vijs.

Colonl. Iēm dič qđ . Willmīs fit Dauī t₃ . vj acř Ľre. Et redd p a^m . xvjd. ad fm Annūč bte Virginis Ľ ad fm sčī Mich. Iē Ričus Farleye t₃ vj acř Ľre. Et redd p a^m . xvjd. eisd ē. Iē Iuliana Benne t₃ iiij acř Ľre Ľ dī. Et redd p a^m . xiijd. eisd ē. Iē Benne t₃ vj acř Ľre. Et redd p a^m . xxđ. eisd ē. Iē Adam Broun t₃ iiij acř dī. Et redd p a^m . xvjd. eisd ē. Iē Giliana Chopyň t₃ vij acř. Et redd p a^m . ijs. ijd. eisd ē. Iē Phus Coundy t₃ . ix acř Ľre. Et redd p a^m . xxijd. eisd ē. Iē Walřus fit Riči t₃ xv acř Ľre. Et redd p a^m . ijs. xjd. ob. eisd ē. Iē Iohes Fab t₃ v acř Ľre. Et redd p annū . xiiijđ. eisd ē. Iē Wilts Syward t₃ xv acř Ľre. Et redd p a^m . ijs. xđ. eisd ē. Iē Wilts fit Wilti t₃ x acř dī. Et redd p a^m . ijs. ijd. eisd ē. Iē Iē Deryň t₃ viij acř. Et redd p a^m . xxđ. eisd ē. Iē Willmīs ap Adam t₃ . xij acř dī. Et redd p a^m . ijs. vđ. eisd ē. Iē Iohnes fit Ade t₃ . xvj acř. Et redd p a^m . iijs. eisd ē. Iē Daudi Coly t₃ xvj acř Ľre. Et redd p a^m . iijs. eisd ē. ⁵⁶⁴ Iē Daudi fit Phi t₃ vj acř Ľre. Et redd p a^m . xvjd. eisd ē. Iē Iohes

yearly at the same times 21*d*. Item, Isabella Bowyer holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, John Sutor holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d*. Item, Alice Vycheler holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*. Item, Juliana Pryour holds one site of an oxhouse, and pays yearly at the same times 2*d*. Item, John Howel holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*.

Total, 41*s*. 9*d*.

And the aforesaid tenants do suit of Court as **Services.** above, and give a heriot, namely, the best beast ; and if there is no beast they give nothing, as they say. And they give for leyrwit 12*d*. And they owe suit at the Lord's mill ; and they ought to escort the condemned with a horn to the gallows ; and they give prisage of beer, namely, 12 gallons from each brewing. And there is a common fine for them, 7*s*.

Item, they present that William, the son of David, **Farmers.** holds 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas 16*d*. Item, Richard Farleye holds 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*. Item, Juliana Benne holds 4½ acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 13*d*. Item, Benne holds 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d*. Item, Adam Broun holds 4½ acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 17*d*. Item, Giliana Chopyn holds 7 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 2*d*. Item, Philip Coundy holds 9 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 22*d*. Item, Walter, the son of Richard, holds 15 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 11½*d*. Item, John Faber holds 5 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 14*d*. Item, William Syward holds 15 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 10*d*. Item, William, the son of William, holds 10½ acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 2*d*. Item, Is Deryn holds 8 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d*. Item, William ap Adam holds 12½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 5*d*. Item, John, the son of Ade, holds 16 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. Item, David Coly holds 16 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. Item, David, the son of Philip, holds 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*. Item, John Perdy holds

Pdy t3 ij acf. Et redd p am . viijđ. eisd t. Iť lohes Page t3 iij acf
Et redd p am . xd. eisd t. Iť lohes Priouř t3 vj acf. Et redd p am .
xvjđ. eisd t. Iť Walđus Howel t3 iij acf dī. Et redd p am . xjđ.
eisd t. Iť Wiltis Hany t3 vj acf. Et redd p annū xvjđ. eisd t.
Iť David Molend t3 j coř cū crosto. Et redd p am . iiijđ. eisd t.
Et quib3 (sic) đco3 Colono3 t3 j curtis cū 9ra p quo redd p annū iiijđ.

Sm^a—xxxvjs. iijđ. ob.

Et omēs 9dci dabūt hietř viz meli⁹ aial ut s^a. Et p
Seruic'.

leyrwitř. xijđ. Et collige dent totū pratū dni p porcōe co3.
Et p cibo hebūt. xvijđ. viz p iij dies. Et viz opus cuiuslit p diem jd.
Et falcare dent patū sine cibo dni p j diem. Et in eleccōe dni est
pcepe p quolit ope iijđ. vel opa. Et arare dent bis ad cibū dni 9c
cuiuslit opis ijd. Et hciare dent p dī diem ad cibū dni 9c cuiuslit
opis ob. Et sarclare dent p dī diem sine cibo 9c cuiuslit opis
ob. Et meře dent p iij dies ad cibū dni 9c opis jd. Et fač unū
cariag de feno 7 j cariag de blado sine cibo 9c opis jd. Et de feno
p^{ti} de sluř quily hens equū cariaabit ij trussas 7 non hens equū
cariaabit j trust. Et cariare debent nleñ 7 tegulas p domib3
lapideis 7 si morantur p j noctem in via erūt ad repastū dni viz
cuilit. jd. Et val3 in toto p am . ijs. Et leuabūt nleñ domo3 ad
cibū dni. Et cariabūt tegulas 7 nleñ ad Molend p porcōe sua.
Et fač inclusiūū 7 fossam molend purgabūt. Et fač secř Molend 7
secř Cuř de iij sepř 7 in iij sepř p suñ j nocte. Et fač suma3 ad
cibū dni p j diem. Et custodire debť prisiones de villa de Landoū
pičlo co3 7 duče suspendend ad furcas cū aliis. Et dabūt 9c
cuič ut sup^a. Et est cōe anliamentē co3 . vijs. Et dabūt p

2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d*. Item, John Page holds 3 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 10*d*. Item, John Priouř holds 6 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*. Item, Walter Howel holds 3½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 11*d*. Item, William Hany holds 6 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*. Item, David the Miller holds a cottage with a croft, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d*. And some of the aforesaid farmers hold a curtilage with their land, for which they pay yearly 4*d*.

Total, 36*s*. 3½*d*.

Services.

And all the aforesaid give a heriot, namely, the best beast as above ; and for leyrwit 12*d*. And they ought to make all the Lord's meadow for their share. And they have instead of food 18*d*, namely for three days. And each service is worth a penny a day. And they ought to mow the Lord's meadow without food for a day. And it is at the Lord's option to take for each service 3*d*, or the service. And they ought to plough twice, the Lord finding food ; and the value of this service is 2*d*. And they ought to harrow for half a day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is a ½*d*. And they ought to weed for half a day without food, and the value of this service is ½*d*. And they ought to mow for 3 days, the Lord finding food ; and the value of this service is 1*d*. And they should make one carrying of hay and one carrying of corn without food, and the value of this service is 1*d*. And from the hay of the meadow of Sluř each having a horse shall carry 2 trusses ; and such as have no horse shall carry one truss. And they ought to carry materials and tiles for the stone houses. And if they stay for a night on the road, they will be at the cost of the Lord, namely, 1*d*. for each. And the whole is worth yearly 2*s*. And they will carry the materials of the houses, the Lord finding food. And they carry tiles and materials for the mill for their share. And they make the sluices and clean out the mill pond, and they do suit at the mill and suit at the Court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks at a night's summons. And they do all kinds of carriage, the Lord finding food for a day. And they ought to keep the prisoners from the town of Landoū at their own risk, and escort them to be hung at the gallows with others. And they give prisage of ale as above. And they have a common fine of 7*s*.

comorth quolz iij anno in fo Oim Sčop . xiijs. liijđ. Et dabūt
quolz anno . xx . sūmas bosci in fo Nař Dni. Et valent . ijs. vjd.
Et cariare dent stramen p aliis dni de Landoū usq; Brañ ĩ de
Brañ usq; Landoū quociens opus fuit. Et tenent . cariare calcē ĩ
carbones p calce faciend quociens opus fuit.

Sm^a opū yemař liij^{xx} viij. Et vař—xjs.

57- Sm^a opū autūpnař . ccxx. Et vař . xixs. vijd.

Sm^a—xxxviij. vđ.

Iř dič qđ Wilřs Howel t3 j meř cū curtiř Et redd p
Colonl q'nda.
Arch'nl
Brecon. a^m . xviijd. qđ fm Annūc bte Virg ĩ fm sči Mich. Iř

Ričus Howel t3 j meř cū curtiř. Et redd p annū xviijd.
eisd ĩ. Iř Stephs fit Walři t3 j meř cū curtiř. Et redd p annū .
xviijd. ĩs ut s^a. Iř Editha de Benny t3 j meř cū curtiř. Et redd p
annū . xviijd. eisd ĩs. Iř Walřus Phippe t3 j meř cū curtiř. Et
redd p a^m . xviijd. eisd ĩ. Iř Agnes la Tyler t3 j meř cū curtiř. Et
redd p a^m . xxiijd. eisd ĩ. Iř Adam fit Walři t3 j meř cū curř.
Et redd p a^m . xviijd. eisd ĩ. Iř Alič fit Ade Deryn t3 j meř cū
curtiř. Et redd p a^m . ijs. eisd ĩ. Iř Walřus Tandy t3 j meř cū
curtiř. Et redd p a^m . xviijd. eisd ĩ. Iř Iohes fit Daudi t3 j meř
cū curř. Et redd p annū xviijd. eisd ĩ. Iř Is Deryñ t3 j meř cū
curř. Et redd p a^m . xviijd. eisd ĩ. Iř Wilřs le Walker t3 j meř
cū curř. Et redd p ann . ijs. eisd ĩ. Iř Is Crocke t3 j meř cum
curtiř. Et redd p ann . xviijd. eisd ĩ. Iř Rogus fit Walři t3 j meř
cū curtiř. Et redd p annū . xviijd. eisd ĩ. Iř Nichus fit Ade t3 j
meř cū curtiř. Iř redd p annū xviijd. eisd ĩ. Iř Is Relicta Walři
Bole t3 j meř cū curř. Et redd p a^m . xviijd. eisd ĩ. Iř Eua Relicř
Iohis de Landoū t3 j meř cū curř. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd ĩ. Iř
Rogus Howel t3 j meř cū curř. Et redd p annū . xviijd. eisd ĩ.

And they give for commorth in each year, on the feast of All Saints, 13s. 4*d*. And they give in each year 20 loads of wood at Christmas ; and they are worth 2s. 6*d*. And they ought to carry straw for the Lord's beasts from Landoü to Brañ, and from Brañ to Landoü, as often as necessary. And they are bound to carry lime and coal for making lime as often as necessary.

Total winter services, 88 ; and worth 11s.

Total autumn services, 220 ; and worth 19s. 7*d*.

fol. 27.

Total, 38s. 5*d*.

**Farmers
formerly of
the Arch-
deaconry of
Brecon.**

Item, they present that William Howel holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas 18*d*. Item, Richard Howel holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, Stephen Fitz Walter holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the times as above 18*d*. Item, Edith de Benny holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, Walter Phippe holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, Agnes la Tyler holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 23*d*. Item, Adam the son of Walter, holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, Alice, daughter of Ade Deryn, holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Walter Tandy holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, John, the son of David, holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, Iſ Deryñ holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, William le Walker holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 2s. Item, Iſ Crocke holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, Roger, the son of Walter, holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, Nicholas, the son of Ade, holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, Iſ, widow of Walter Bole, holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, Eva, the widow of John de Landoü, holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Roger Howel holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly

Iſ Wilts bcator t3 j meſ cū curſ. Et redd p annū . xviijd. eiſd ē. Iſ Wilts Dye t3 j meſ cū curſ. Et redd p annū . xviijd. eiſd ē. Iſ Agnes Hegaſ t3 j meſ cū curſ. Et redd p annū xviijd. eiſd ē. Iſ Wilts Seyward t3 j meſ cū curſ. Et redd p annū . xviijd. eiſd ē.

Sm^a—xxxiijs. vjd.

Seruo'.

Et omes p̄dci dabūt hietſ ʔ leyrwiſ ut p̄dci coloni de Landou. Et debent secſ ad molend̄ dni. Et dent duſe felones dampnaſ usq3 ad furc̄. Et faſ secſ Cuſ. Et dabūt p̄c̄ ſuic̄ ut sup^a. Et meſe dent p̄ iij dies ad cibū dni p̄c̄ cuiuſlīt opis jd. Et dent elegi inſ at p̄poſiſ. Et est cōc̄ anſciament̄ co3 ut sup^a.

Sm^a opū autūpnaſ . lxxvj

Et valent—vs. vjd.

574.

Carull'.

Iſm dicūt qd Iohes Yby t3 ij curſ. Et redd p a^m. ijs. ad fm Annunciacois be Virgīs ʔ fm ſci Mich. Iſ Giliana Howeſ t3 j curſ. Et redd p annū . xijd. eiſd ē. Iſ Bernardus Benne t3 j curſ. Et redd annū . xijd. eiſd ē. Iſ Iohes Fab t3 j curſ. Et redd p a^m. xijd. eiſd ē. Iſ Giliana de la Walle t3 j curſ. Et redd p a^m. xijd. eiſd ē. Iſ Iohes Sutor t3 j curſ. Et redd p annū iijjd. eiſd ē. Iſ David Gille t3 j curſ. Et redd p annū xijd. eiſd ʔis.

Sm^a—vijs. iijjd.

*Terra in
manu D'nl.*

Iſ dicūt qd ʔra quond Walſi fit Iohis vij viij acſ sunt in manu dni. Iſ . xj acſ ʔre quond Iohis fit Stephi sūt in manu dni. Iſ . vj . acſ quond Emote Cacche sunt in manu dni Iſm xij acſ qond Rogi Iuliane. Iſ v acſ dī quond David Greccke.

at the same times 18*d*. Item, William Bcator holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, William Dye holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, Agnes Hlegaf holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, William Seyward holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*.

Total, 33*s*. 6*d*.

And all the aforesaid give heriots and leyrwit as the
Services. aforesaid copyholders of Landou. And they render suit at the Lord's mill; and are bound to escort the condemned felons to the gallows, and do suit of Court. And they give prisage of ale, as above. And they ought to mow for 3 days, the Lord finding food; and the value of each service is 1*d*. And they ought to choose a reeve from among the others.¹ And they have a common fine, as above.

Total autumn services, 66;

And they are worth 5*s*. 6*d*.

Curtilages. Item, they present that John Yby holds 2 curtilages, ^{6*d*. 17} and pays yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas 2*s*. Item, Giliana Howel holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Bernard Benne holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Fab holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Giliana de la Walle holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Sutor holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d*. Item, David Gille holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*.

Total, 7*s*. 4*d*.

Land in the Lord's hand. Item, they present that the lands formerly of Walter, the son of John, namely 8 acres, are in the Lord's hand. Item, 11 acres of land, formerly of John, the son of Stephen, are in the Lord's hand. Item, 6 acres, formerly of Emote Cacche, are in the Lord's hand. Item, 13 acres, formerly of Roger Juliane. Item,

¹ *I.e.*, the copyholders of Landou, not out of their own body, as they were not originally tenants of the place, but of the archdeaconry.

Iĕ . xv . acĕ ȳre quond Iuliane Bole sūt in manu dñi p . xxx . annos.
Iĕ . iiij . acĕ dī quond Walſi Piwke sūt in manu dñi. Et quolz (*sic*)
acĕ valȝ ad locand p annū ijd.

Sm^a acĕ . lxij acĕ

Sm^a valoŕ in pecunia . xſ . iiijd.

Terra arrentata. Iĕ dicūt qđ Wilts ap Adam tȝ iiij acĕ dī Et redd p
annū . xiiijd. ad fm sēi Mich. Iĕ Benne tȝ j acĕ. Et
redd p annū iiijd. cod ĩ. Iĕ Iohnes Coly tȝ j acĕ dī. Et redd
p a^m . vjd. cod ĩ. Iĕ Willms Farleye tȝ j acĕ dī. Et redd p annū
vjd. cod ĩ. Iĕ Iohes Wyñ tȝ j acĕ. Et redd p annū . iiijd. cod ĩ.
Iĕ Iohes Sutor tȝ j acĕ. Et redd p annū . iiijd. cod ĩ. Iĕ Edyth de
Benny tȝ ij acĕ dī. Et redd p annū . xd. cod ĩ. Iĕ Iohes
Yby tȝ iiij acĕ dī. Et redd p annū . xiiijd. cod ȳio. Iĕ Wilts
Hany tȝ j acĕ. Et redd p a^m . iiijd. cod ȳio

Sm^a non notat^r hic qȝ extendit^r . in dnico sup^a.

Aduocac^r. Iĕ dicūt ijd Daud fit Clici dat dno p aduocaĕ hend p
a^m . ijd. ad fm sēi Mich. Iĕ Iuliana Giboun dat dno
p cad ijd. cod ȳio. Iĕ Margia Yryan dat dno p cad ijd. cod ȳio.

Sm^a—vjd.

Sm^a valoŕ dēi Mañii p extenĕ . xixti. xjs. iiijd. ob.

Unde ope yemat—iiij^{ss} viij. Et valent—xjs.

Et opa autūpnat . cciiij^{ss} . vj. Et vat—xxvſ. jd.

NEWTOUN.

P^{re}ſentia. Phus Maybeyth, Phus de Newtoñ, Daud Phippe,
Howet ap Oweyñ, Madoc ap Ioȝ. ȝ Iankyñ ap Daud
iurat ibid dicunt p sacŕm coȝ qđ edificia lapidea ȝ lignea ibm
valent p annū iijs. Et sūt ibm ij curtillaȝ. Et valent p annū .

5½ acres, formerly of David Grecke. Item, 15 acres of land, formerly of Juliana Bole, are in the Lord's hand for 30 years. Item, 4½ acres, formerly of Walter Pwke, are in the Lord's hands; and each acre is worth yearly to let 2*d*.

Total acres, 62.

Total value in money, 10*s*. 4*d*.

**Arrented
Land.**

Item, they present that William ap Adam holds 3½ acres, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 14*d*. Item, Benne holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d*. Item, John Coly holds 1½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d*. Item, William Farleye holds 1½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d*. Item, John Wyñ holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d*. Item, John Sutor holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d*. Item, Edytha de Benny holds 2½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 10*d*. Item John Yby holds 3½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 14*d*. Item, William Hany holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d*.

Total not noted here, because it is extended above under the demesne.

Protections.

Item, they present that David, the son of the Cleric, gives to the Lord for holding a protection yearly at Michaelmas 2*d*. Item, Juliana Giboun gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 2*d*. Item, Margeria Yryan gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 2*d*.

Total, 6*d*.

Total value of the said manor by the extent,

£19 11*s*. 4½*d*.

Of which the winter services are 88, and they are worth 11*s*.

And the autumn services 286, and they are worth 25*s*. 1*d*.

NEWTOWN.

Profits.

Philip Maybeyth, Philip de Newton, David Phippe, Howel ap Oweyn, Madoc ap Joſ and Jankyñ ap David, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the stone and wooden buildings there are worth yearly 3*s*. And there are there

viijd. Iē est ibm una plač que vocat Cimiſiū et contz dī acf. Et
vat p annū ijd. Iē plīf ʒ pquis Cuſ tēseunt cū alta Cuſ. Et dñs
het ibm Molend aquatič. Et vat p annū . iiijti.

Sm^a—iiijti. iijš. xd.

Dñle' dñl. Iē dicūt qđ dñs het ibm . xxj acf. Et valz acf ad loč
p a^m . ijd. Et sūt in manu dñi de ʒra Colonoʒ . xxxiiij
. acf p Escacē. Et vat acf ad loč p annū . ijd. Et deb scīaf sup
acf viij Trugg auch. Et fñdeb ad iij ganū. Et est ibm dī acf p^{ti}.
Et vat p a^m . vjd. Et dñs potest teñle ibid vj boues. Et vat
pastuſ bou ijd.

Sm^a acf . liiij acf

Sm^a in p^cunia—xs. vjd.

Colonl. Iē dicunt qđ Ieuⁿ de Newtoñ tʒ j meš ʒ ij curtill
cū . liij . acf ʒre ʒ dī. Et redd p annū . xviijd. ad fm
Annūč bte Virgīs ʒ fm scī Mich. Iē Aleḡ . Waḡ tʒ j meš cū curt ʒ
v acf ʒre. Et redd p a^m . xixd. eisd ē. Iē Wills Sweyne tʒ j meš
ʒ curtīl cū viij acf ʒre. Et redd p a^m . xxd. eisd ē. Iē Ad^m fit
P^{hi} tʒ j meš cū curē ʒ vij acf ʒre. Et redd p annū . xixd. eisd ē.
Iē Roḡus Page tʒ j meš cum curtīl ʒ vj acf ʒre. Et redd p annū
xvjd. eisd ē. Iē Dauid Bach tʒ j meš ʒ curtīl cū . v . acf dī. Et
redd p a^m . xvd. eisd ē. Iē Phus ap Mabeylch tʒ j meš ʒ curē cū
vj acf dī ʒre. Et redd p annū . xvijjd. eisd ē. It Wills Gethyñ tʒ j
meš ʒ curē cū vij acf ʒre. Et redd p annū . xviijd. eisd ē. Iē
Dauid ap Iankyñ tʒ j meš ʒ . curē cū liij acf dī. Et redd p annū .
xiijd. eisd ē. Iē Iohes Iliſ tʒ j meš cū curē. Et redd p a^m . xijd.
eisd ē. Iē Ieuⁿ Gordoñ tʒ j meš ʒ curē cū . vij acf ʒre. Et redd

2 curtilages, and they are worth yearly 8*d*. Item, there is there one plot called the Cemetery, and it contains half an acre, and is worth yearly 2*d*. Item, the pleas and perquisites of the Court go with those of the high Court. And the Lord has a water mill there, and it is worth yearly 4*d*.

Total, £4 3*s*. 10*d*.

**Lord's
Demesne.** Item, they present that the Lord has there 21 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 2*d*. And there are in the Lord's hands of the lands of the Copyholders 33 acres by escheat; and each acre is worth yearly to let 2*d*. And there should be sown upon an acre 8 "truggs" of oats, and answer for 3 measures. And there is there half an acre of meadow, and it is worth yearly 6*d*. And the Lord is able to keep there 6 oxen. And the value of the pasture of each ox is worth 2*d*.

Total acres, 54 acres.

Total in money, 10*s*. 6*d*.

**Copy-
holders.** Item, they present that Ieuan de Newton holds a messuage and 2 curtilages, with 4½ acres of land, and pays yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas 18*d*. Item, Alexander Water holds a messuage with a curtilage and 5 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 19*d*. Item, William Sweyne holds a messuage and curtilage, with 8 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d*. Item, Adam, the son of Philip, holds a messuage with a curtilage and 7 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 19*d*. Item, Roger Page holds a messuage with a curtilage and 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*. Item, David Bach holds a messuage and a curtilage with 5½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 15*d*. Item, Philip ap Mabeylch holds a messuage and curtilage, with 6½ acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 17*d*. Item, William Gethyñ holds a messuage and curtilage, with 7 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, David ap Jankyñ holds a messuage and curtilage, with 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 13*d*. Item, John Hlir holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Ieuan Gordon holds a messuage and curtilage, with 7 acres of land, and

p ann . xxd. eisd t. It Ieu^{an} Vach^{an} t3 j me3 t curf cū v acf t're.
Et redd p annū . xiiijd. eisd m t'mis.

Sm^a—xvjs. viijd.

Serule.

Et omes p'dci dabūt p hietto meli^o aīal cuiuscumq3
gñis fuit except equis t iuentis (*sic*). Et si aīal non fuit
duplicat redditū. Et dabūt p leyrwiī xijd. Et dabūt quol3 iij^o
anno . ijs. pro comorth p porcōe sua cū tenentib3 de Landoū. Et
cariare dent mēn p domib3 t molend t cēra omia opa tam de
autūpno qm de aliis facient ut p'dci Coloni de Landoū.

Sm^a opa (*sic*) autūpnať . xxxvj

Et valent—iij3.

Terra locat.

It dicūt qd sunt itm in locis diūs . xvij . acf dī p
iij3. iijd. It dñs Thomas Rose arrentauit ibid vj acf
p xviiid.

Sm^a non notat hic q extendit in dñico.

Aduoc.

It dicūt qd Iohes Bach dat dno p aduoč hend iijd.
ad . fm sēi Mich.

Sm^a—iijid.

Sm^a valoř p extenť . vjti. ijs. xd.

Unde opa yemať . xlvij.—Et opa autūpnať iij3 . iijj

Et vať in toto . xjs. vjd.

BRANE.

Ieu^{an} ap Cadlog^{an}, Lfin ap Dd, Ieu^{an} ap Dd, P'ho ap Iuor, Ieu^{an}
ap Iankyñ, Daud Penviř, Daud ap Ieu^{an}, t Cadog^{an} Grach iurati
ibid dicūt p Sac^{an} eo3 qd edificia itm lignea valent p annū . x3.
59 Et est ibid unū curtilağ et viz p am . ijd. Et dñs het ibid unū
Molend aquatiē. Et val3 p am . v . marč. Et piscaria gurgite
ibid val3 p annū . xijd.

Sm^a lxxvijs. xd.

pays yearly at the same times 20*d*. Item, Ieuan Vachan holds a messuage and curtilage, with 5 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 14*d*.

Total, 16*s*. 8*d*.

Services. And all the aforesaid give for a heriot the best beast of whatever kind it is, except horses and mares. And if there is no beast they double the rent. And they give for leyrwit 12*d*. And they give in every third year 2*s*. as a commorth for their share with the tenants of Landoü. And they ought to carry the materials for the houses and mills, and do all other services whether autumn or other, as the aforesaid Copyholders of Landoü.

Total autumn services, 36.

And they are worth 3*s*.

Lands let. Item, they present that there are there in various places 17½ acres for 4*s*. 3*d*. Item, Master Thomas Rose has rented there 6 acres for 18*d*.

Total not noted here, as it is extended in the demesne.

Protection. Item, they present that John Bach gives to the Lord at Michaelmas for holding a protection 4*d*.

Total, 4*d*.

Total value by the extent, £6 2*s*. 10*d*.

Of which the winter services are 48, and the autumn 84.

And they are worth in the whole, 11*s*. 6*d*.

BRANE.

Ieuan ap Cadogan, Llewelyn ap David, Ieuan ap David, Philip ap Ivor, Ieuan ap Jankyñ, David Penvir, David ap Ieuan, and Cadogan Grach, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the buildings of wood there are worth yearly 10*s*. And there is there a curtilage, and it is worth yearly 2*d*. And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly 5 marks. And the fishing in the weir there is worth yearly 12*d*.

Total, 77*s*. 10*d*.

D'nie' d'nl. Iē dicunt qđ dñs het ibid . clxx acf dī ųre in dnico.
 Et valȝ acf ad locand p annū . iijđ. Et debȝ seiare sup
 acf iij trugē 7 dī fři. Et fnd ad iij granū. Et dȝ seiare sup acf
 aueñ . vij trugē. Et fnd ad iij ganū. Et dñs het ibid ij acf pti.
 Et vȝ acf p am . xvijđ. Et dñs het ibid iij acf bosci. Et valȝ
 pastura cuiuslit acf eiusdm p annū . ijd. Et est ibid j acf pastura (*sic*)
 iux^a . aquā de Husk. Et valȝ pastur^a eiusd p annū . viijđ. Et dñs
 het ibid unam Forestē que contȝ . liȝ acf in bosco 7 viij acf in plano.
 Et valȝ pficuū bosci p gurgite 7 domū (*sic*) Molend . xxs. Et valȝ
 pastur^a eiusd p annū . ijs.

Sm^a acf . clxx dī

Sm^a—lxvijȝ.

Sm^a valore (*sic*) p extenē . vijti. vȝ. ixđ. ob.

TRATHLLAN'.

Pñeua. Iē dicūt qđ phē 7 pquis Cuī ibm valent p am . xls.
 Et dñs het ibm Nundinas bis in anno vȝ in festo be
 Marie Magdalene 7 in festo sēi Laurenē. Et vať tholloñ 7 pquis
 caydm p añi xijđ. Et durant p iij dies qualȝ vice.

Sm^a—xlȝ.

Terra in manu d'nl. Iē dēi iurati dicunt qđ est in manu dñi de ųra quond
 Ieuⁿ ap Sanañ . vȝ acf. Et vȝ acf p annū . jd. Et de
 ųra quond Kenillyn . vȝ acf. Et vȝ acf ut sup^a. Et de ųra quond
 Roppt ap Legadbrech . vȝ acf. Et valȝ acf ut s^a. Et de ųra quond
 Ieuⁿ ap Kediur . vȝ acf. Et valȝ acf ut s^a. Et de ųra quond
 Ithel ap Kediur . vȝ acf. Et valȝ acf ut s^a. Et sup pastur^a dñi
 cū cōi pastur^a possunt sustineri . xvȝ boues 7 xvȝ vacē 7 c bid. Et

Lord's Demesne. Item, they present that the Lord has there 170½ acres of land in demesne; and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d*. And they should sow on an acre 4½ trugges of wheat, and answer for 3 measures. And they should sow on an acre of oats 7 trugges, and answer for three measures. And the Lord has there 2 acres of meadow, and each acre is worth yearly 18*d*. And the Lord has there 4 acres of wood, and the pasture of each acre of it is worth yearly 2*d*. And there is there an acre of pasture along the water of Usk. And the yearly value of its pasture is 8*d*. And the Lord has there a forest which contains 52 acres in wood land and 8 acres in open land. And the profits of the wood for the weir and mill-house are worth 20*s*. And the pasture of it is worth yearly 2*s*.

Total acreage, 170½.

Total, 68*s*.

Total value by the extent, £7 6*s*. 9½*d*.

TRATHLLAN.

Profits. Item, they present that the pleas and perquisites of the Court there are worth yearly 40*s*. And the Lord has there fairs twice a year, namely, at the feast of the Blessed Mary Magdalene, and on the feast of St. Laurence. And the value of the tolls and perquisites of the same are yearly 12*d*. And they last at each time for 3 days.

Total, 41*s*.

Land in the Lord's Hand. Item, the said jurors present that there is in the Lord's hand 6 acres of land formerly of Ieuan ap Sanañ, and each acre is worth yearly 1*d*. And 6 acres of the land formerly of Kenillyn, and each acre is worth as above. And of the land formerly of Roppert ap Legalltrech 6 acres, and each acre is worth as above. And of the land formerly of Ieuan ap Kedivor 6 acres, and each acre is worth as above. And 6 acres of the land formerly of Ithel ap Kedivor, and each acre is worth as above. And upon the Lord's pasture with the common pasture there can be kept 16 oxen, 16 cows, and 100 sheep; and the value of the feed of each great beast

4. valz pastura cuiuslīt grossi aīalis . ijd. 7 xij biđ ijd. Iť est in manu
đni de 7ra quond Cadraud . v acf. Et valz acf ut supā.

Sm^a acf . xxxv

Sm^a in pecunia—viijs. xjd.

Liberi. Iť dicūt qđ Lewel ap Iorūth t3 ix acf 7re Et redd p
a^m . xviijd. ad fm sēi Mich. Et dabit hietē viz melius
(sic). Et si aīal non sūt . x8. Et fač secf ad iij Cuř p'uať p annū
et ten3 p antiquā tenuť

Sm^a—xviijd.

Coloni. Iť dicūt qđ Ieuⁿ Vachⁿ ap Ieuⁿ ap Cradoc t3 xiiij
acf. Et redd p annū . xiiijd. ad fm sēi Mich. Et Ieuⁿ
ap Cadogan ap Kediur t3 xxj acf dī. Et redd a^m . xxjd. ob. cod
7io. Iť Daid ap Cadogā t3 . v acf dī. Et redd p a^m vd. ob. cod 7.
Iť Wilt ap Ieuⁿ ap Kediur 7 iij fres sui tenent xv acf. Et redd
p annū . xvd. cod 7. Iťm Ieuⁿ ap Dđ Vachⁿ t3 x acf dī. Et
redd p a^m . xd. ob. cod 7. Iť Gronou ap Ieuⁿ t3 x acf dī. Et redd
p a^m . xd. ob. cod 7. Iť Meuric Goch t3 xij acf. Et redd p a^m .
xiijd. cod 7. Iť Lewel ap Iankyň t3 viij acf dī. Et redd p annū .
viijd. ob. cod 7. Iť Ieuⁿ ap Iankyň t3 xxiiij acf. Et redd
p a^m . ijs. cod 7. Iť Daid Penhiř t3 xj acf. Et redd p annū xjd.
cod 7. Iť Daid ap Iorūth ap Cadoğ t3 vij acf. Et redd p
a^m . vijd. cod 7. Iť Meueř fit Ieuⁿ t3 xxvj acf dī. Et redd p a^m .
ijs. ijd. ob. cod 7. Iť Cadoğ ap Iorūth t3 xv acf. Et redd p
a^m . xvd. cod 7. Iť Ieuⁿ Sayr t3 xix acf dī. Et redd p a^m .
xixd. ob. cod 7. Iť Ieuⁿ ap Dđ ap Lt t3 xiiij acf dī. Et redd
p a^m . xiiijd. ob. cod 7. Iť Cadogan ap Ieuⁿ Gethyň ten3 xxiiij
acf. Et redd p a^m . ijs. cod 7. Iť Daid Vachⁿ t3 t3 (sic) ix
acf dī. Et redd p a^m . ixđ. ob. cod 7. Iť Daid Duckyň t3 . vij acf
7re. Et redd p a^m . vijd. cod 7. Iť Ieuⁿ ap lo3 ap Ithnerch (sic)

is 2*d.*, and every 12 sheep 2*d.* And there is in the Lord's hand ^{4*s.*} of the land formerly of Cadrawd, 5 acres, and each acre is worth as above.

Total acres, 35.

Total in money, 8*s.* 11*d.*

Free Tenants. Item, they present that Llewelyn ap Jorwerth holds 9 acres of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 18*d.*, and gives a heriot, namely, the best [beast], and if there is no beast 10*s.* And does suit privately at three Courts yearly, and holds by the ancient tenure.

Total, 18*d.*

Copy-holders. Item, they present that Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan ap Cradoc holds 14 acres, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 14*d.* And Ieuan ap Cadogan ap Kedivor holds 21½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 21½*d.* Item, David ap Cadogan holds 5½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 5½*d.* Item, William ap Ieuan ap Kedivor and his 3 brothers hold 15 acres, and pay yearly at the same time 15*d.* Item, Ieuan ap David Vachan holds 10½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 10½*d.* Item, Gronou ap Ieuan holds 10½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 10½*d.* Item, Meuric Goch holds 13 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 13*d.* Item, Llewelyn ap Jankyn holds 8½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 8½*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Jankyn holds 24 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 2*s.* Item, David Penhiir holds 11 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 11*d.* Item, David ap Jorwerth ap Cadogan holds 7 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 7*d.* Item, Meucir the son of Ieuan holds 26½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 2*s.* 2½*d.* Item, Cadogan ap Jorwerth holds 15 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 15*d.* Item, Ieuan Sayr holds 19½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 19½*d.* Item, Ieuan ap David ap Llewelyn holds 14½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 14½*d.* Item, Cadogan ap Ieuan Gethyñ holds 24 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 2*s.* Item, David Vachan holds 9½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 9½*d.* Item, David Duckyñ holds 7 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 7*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Jorwerth ap Ithnerch holds 7 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 7*d.* Item,

t3 vij acf þre. Et redd p am . vijd. eod i. Iþ leuan ap Dd 7 fres
 eius terent . xj acf di. Et redd p am . xjd. ob. eod i. Iþ Lewel ap
 Dd t3 xv acf. Et redd p am . xvd. eod i. Iþ Dd ap Lt t3 xvij
 acf. Et redd p am . xvijjd. eod i. Iþ Iorũth ap leuan t3 x acf.
 Et redd p am . xd. eod i. Iþ Ithel ap Iorũth t3 viij acf di. Et
 redd p annũ viijd. ob. eod i. Iþ leuan ap Iorũth ap leuan t3 vij acf.
 62. Et redd p am . vijd. eod tio. Iþ leuan ap Gruffith . t3 viij acf. Et
 redd p annũ . viijd. eod tio. Iþ leuan ap Madoc t3 v acf. Et redd
 p am . vd. eod tio. Iþ Lewel Iþ t3 xij acf. Et redd p am . xijjd.
 eod i. Iþ leuan ap Eynofn ap luor t3 xj acf di. Et redd p am .
 xjd. ob. eod tio. Iþ Iorũth ap leuan t3 xj acf. Et redd p
 am . xjd. eod tio. Iþ Euor ap luor t3 v acf. Et redd p am . vd. eod i.
 Iþ Iorũth ap leuan ap loz t3 xj acf. Et redd p am . xjd. eod tio.
 Iþ Phus ap luor t3 j acf. Et redd p am . jd. eod i. Iþ leuan ap
 Oweyn t3 j acf. Et redd p annũ jd. eod i. Iþ Hunyth fit Gogaun
 t3 xij acf di. Et redd p am . xijd. ob. eod i. Iþ Lewel ap Iorũth
 t3 xxj acf. Et redd p annũ . xxjd. eod i. Iþ Meur Goch t3 ij acf
 apud Lethif. Et redd p annũ . ijd. eod i. Iþ David Las t3 xj acf.
 Et redd p am . xjd. eod i.

Sma—xxxvijs. ijd.

Serule'.

Et omes þdci dabũt p hietto meli^s aial cuiuscũq3
 gñis fuit. Et si aial non fuit dabũt . vijs. iiijjd. Et p
 leyrwiif . xijd. Et p comorth quolz iij^o anno in klũ Maii . viij vacẽ.
 Et est porco cuiuslit anni . xvijs. ixđ. q^a. Et debet cariare nleñ
 usq3 Bran 7 Landou sũptib3 suis nisi tæxerint morã p viã cundo vel
 redeundo p j noctem 7 tunc ad cibũ dni et valet p am . xijd. Et
 watliare dent omes domos nccias apud Brañ 7 easd coopire 7
 cooptuř inuẽire sũptib3 suis. Et eod modo faẽ de nleñ 7 domo
 Molend Et faẽ inclus 7 gurgiũ Molend sũptib3 eo3 ext^o qđ dñs

Ieuan ap David and his brothers hold $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pay yearly at the same time $11\frac{1}{2}d$. Item, Llewelyn ap David holds 15 acres, and pays yearly at the same time $15d$. Item, David ap Llewelyn holds 18 acres, and pays yearly at the same time $18d$. Item, Jorwerth ap Ieuan holds 10 acres, and pays yearly at the same time $10d$. Item, Ithel ap Jorwerth holds $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same time $8\frac{1}{2}d$. Item, Ieuan ap Jorwerth ap Ieuan holds 7 acres, and pays yearly at the same time $7d$. Item, Ieuan ap Griffith holds 8 acres, and pays yearly at the same time $8d$. Item, Ieuan ap Madoc holds 5 acres, and pays yearly at the same time $5d$. Item, Llewelyn Hir holds 13 acres, and pays yearly at the same time $13d$. Item, Ieuan ap Eynon ap Ivor holds $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same time $11\frac{1}{2}d$. Item, Jorwerth ap Ieuan holds 11 acres, and pays yearly at the same time $11d$. Item, Eivor ap Ivor holds 5 acres, and pays yearly at the same time $5d$. Item, Jorwerth ap Ieuan ap Jorwerth holds 11 acres, and pays yearly at the same time $11d$. Item, Philip ap Ivor holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time $1d$. Item, Ieuan ap Oweyn holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time $1d$. Item, Hunyth, son of Gogaun, holds $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same time $12\frac{1}{2}d$. Item, Llewelyn ap Jorwerth holds 21 acres, and pays yearly at the same time $21d$. Item, Meuric Goch holds 2 acres at Lethir, and pays yearly at the same time $2d$. Item, David Las holds 11 acres, and pays yearly at the same time $11d$.

Total, 37s. 2d.

And all the aforesaid give for a heriot the best beast
Services. of whatever kind it is. And if there is no beast they give
 $7s. 4d$. And for leyrwit $12d$. And for commorth, in every third
year in the Kalends of May, 8 cows; and the part for each year
is $17s. 9\frac{1}{4}d$. And they carry materials to Bran and Landou
at their own cost, unless they are delayed by the way in going or
returning for one night, then they are at the Lord's cost for food;
and this is worth yearly $12d$. And they should wattle all houses
requiring it at Bran, and thatch them and find thatching at
their own cost; and do the same as to materials for the mill
house; and they make the sluices and the weirs for the mill at
their own cost, except that the Lord cuts down timber in the

pstrabit pales in bosco ⁊ faciet sculpturā eoꝝ ⁊ p̃ria cariaabit eosd. Et duce dent aũia dñi ⁊ cariare suĩaꝝ usqꝫ Langað ex una pte ⁊ usqꝫ Landou ex alia pte. Et custodire dent p̃sones de p̃ria. Et si aduene ibid capiantr duce dent eosd apud Landoũ ⁊ suspendere debent dampnatos. Et faç secẽ Cuĩ de iij septimaĩ in iij sepẽ sine suĩ. Et dicũt qđ ñcatores p̃rie solle debent tollon Et vat p a^m. iiijð. Et in tempe guerre custodire dent p̃riam. Et semel in anno arare dent apud Brañ ad cibũ dñi . p̃c opis . ijd. si habeant boues. Et si non hũint boues ñc. araũint ẽras suas nichil facient dno tũc de arrura. Et si locaũint boues ⁊ araũint ẽram suā facient dea opa ut p̃us. Et collige dent senũ pati apud Brañ suptibꝫ suis Et mese debẽt semel ibid ad cibũ dñi p̃c opis jd. Et ad conduce dent carecẽ ⁊ familiares dñi usqꝫ Lowelt. Et si ulta montana ad sumptibꝫ (*sic*) dñi. Et dabũt p̃c ẽuis vidꝫ de qualit braciatura xij laḡ. Et valꝫ p annũ . iiijð. Et est cõc añciamentẽ eoꝝ x̃s. Et faç secẽ ad Molend dñi. Et de blado crescent sup ẽram dñi dabũt tholloĩ siue vendiderint siue non nisi vendant p redditu ⁊ linea tela ñc̃cia sale ferro ⁊ poculenĩ in Naĩ Dñi ⁊ Pasche competentĩ añciari dent nisi de residuo tholloĩ pres-tauerint.

Sm^a—xxix̃s.

Sm^a opũ yemaĩ . xxxiij. Et vat—vjs. viijð.

Sm^a opũ autũpnaĩ . xxxiij. Et vat—iij̃s.

Iĩ dicunt qđ Yuor ap Ph dat dno p aduoç hend iiijð.
 Aduoc. ad fm s̃ci Mich. Iĩ Wenlt fit Lewet dat dno p ead
 iiijð. eod ẽio. Iĩ Goleuyth fit Daud dat dno p ead iiijð. eod ẽio.
 Iĩ Duthgũ fit Daud dat dno p ead iiijð. eod ẽio. Iĩ Daud ap
 M̃eduth dat dno p ead ijd. eod ẽio. Iĩ Lewet Boul dat dno p ead
 iiijð. eod ẽio. Iĩ Meur̃ Moyl dat dno p ead iiijð. eod ẽio.

Sm^a—ijs. ijd.

wood, and cuts it up, and the country carry them. And they should guard the Lord's beasts and carry all different kinds of things requiring carriage to Langad on one side, to Landou on the other side. And they should keep the prisoners of the country. And if strangers are arrested there they should escort them to Landou. And they should hang persons condemned. And they do suit of Court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks without summons. And they present that the merchants of the country ought to pay toll, and the yearly value is 4*d*. And in time of war they should guard the country, and once a year they should plough at Bran if they have oxen, the Lord providing food, and the value of the service is 2*d*. ; and if they have not oxen, nor do not plough their own lands, there is then nothing due to the Lord for ploughing. But if they hire oxen and plough their own land, they then render the said service as above. And they ought to gather the hay of the meadow at Bran at their own cost. And they ought to mow there once, the Lord providing food ; and the value of this service is 1*d*. And they should escort the carts and servants of the Lord to Lowell ; and if over the mountain, at the Lord's cost. And they give prisage of beer, namely, for each brewing 12 gallons ; and it is worth yearly 3*d*. And there is a common fine of 10*s*. And they do suit at the Lord's mill. And they pay toll for corn growing on the Lord's land whether they sell it or not, unless they sell it for rent and twine for the web, or for salt, iron, or drink required at Christmas and Easter ; and they should be heavily fined unless they pay the rest of the toll.

Total, 29*s*.

Total winter services 33 ; and they are worth 6*s*. 8*d*.

Total autumn services 33 ; and they are worth 3*s*.

Protections. Item, they present that Yvor ap Philip gives to the Lord at Michaelmas for holding a protection 4*d*. Item, Wenllian, daughter of Llewelyn, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Goleuyth, son of David, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Duthgū, son of David, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, David ap Meredith gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 2*d*. Item, Llewelyn Boul gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Meuric Moyl gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*.

Total, 2*s*. 2*d*.

Serale'. Et de p̃d̃cis aduocaē illi qui Reddūt . ijd. si resideant sup ūrā Colonoꝝ dabunt hietē ut p̃d̃ci Coloni cariare n̄icm meſe faēe ſtangnū molenā ut p̃d̃ci Coloni. Et illi qui ſoluūt . iiijd. in recessu eoꝝ duplicabūt redditū.

Terra locat'. Iē dicūt qd Lewet ap loꝝ tꝝ j acf. Et redd p a^m . ijd. ad fm ſcī Mich. Iē Meur^c Goch tꝝ j acf. Et redd p a^m . ijd. eod ūio. Iē Iorūth ap leuⁿ ap Ithnerth tꝝ iij acf. Et redd p a^m . vjd. eod ūio. Iē David Penhire tꝝ j acf. Et redd p annū ijd. eod ūio. Iē Iohes ap lankyñ tꝝ dī acf. Et redd p annū ob eod ūmio.

Sm^a non notat^r hic q tⁿsit ſupⁱ cū dnico.

Sm^a valoꝝ p extenē—vjti. xd.

GWENNIIR'.

Libl. Iē dicūt qd ibid est unus lect⁹ unde Meur^c ap Trahur^a est stipes de quo descenderūt . Lewet ap Iorūth, Meur^c Goch . Eynō ap Dd . Meur^c ap Gwasmeyr, Madoc Goch, Meur^c Vachuⁿ ⁊ Iohes Goch . qui tenent ibm . cc . acf tam in plano q^m in bosco. Et redd p annū ijs. ad fm ſcī Mich. Et dabūt p̃c ūiūc ut s^a.

Sm^a—ijs.

Serale'. Et omēs p̃d̃ci libi dabūt hiet^t ut libi ſup^a. Et faē ſecē Cuṛ ter p annū sine ſuñ.

Sm^a valoꝝ p extenē—ijs.

Services. And of the aforesaid protections, those who pay *2d.*, if they reside on lands of the copyholders, give heriots like the aforesaid copyholders, and carry materials, mow, and repair the mill pond, as the aforesaid copyholders. And those who pay *4d.* on their departure double their rent.

Land let. Item, they present that Llewelyn ap Jorwerth holds an acre, and pays yearly at Michaelmas *2d.* Item, Meuric Goch holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time *2d.* Item, Jorwerth ap Ieuan ap Ithnerth holds 3 acres, and pays yearly at the same time *6d.* Item, David Penhire holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time *2d.* Item, John ap Jankyñ holds half an acre, and pays yearly at the same time $\frac{1}{2}d.$

Total not noted here because it is entered above with the demesne.

Total value by the extent, £6 os. 10d.

GWENNHIR.'

Free Tenants. Item, they present there is there one bed whence ^{ad. 6} Meuric ap Trahura is the stock from which are descended Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, Meuric Goch, Eynon ap David, Meuric ap Gwasmeyr, Madoc Goch, Meuric Vachuan, and John Goch, who hold there 200 acres, both in open and in wood land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas *2s.*, and give prisage of ale as above.

Total, *2s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid free tenants give heriots as the above - mentioned free tenants; and do suit of Court 3 times a year without summons.

Total value by the extent, *2s.*

GILUACH'.

Libl. Iŕ diċ qđ ibid est j lect⁹ qui vulgo vor gwele de q^o
est stipes Iĥō ap Traharⁿ de quo descenderūt Daud
Vachⁿ ap Dd ap Res, Walĭ ap Dd 7 Riċus ap Dd qui tenent
ibm . clx . acĭ in plano 7 in bosco cū ptinenċ. Et redd dno p a^m .
xs. ad fm sċi Mich.

Sma—xs.

Seruil⁹. Et omēs pđċi dabūt hietĭ ut s^a. Et p comorth quolz
iij^o anno in klñ Maii j vacċ cū vitulo si sūt et est porcio
cui⁹līt anni ijs. ijd. ob . et p pannaġ . ijs. in festo sċi Andree siue
huerint porcos siue non: Et faċ secċ Cuĭ ut libi pxi. Et secċ
Molend dñi. Et p⁹s 7uiċ ut sup^a. Et omēs eo⁹ ibid semel arare
dent ad cibū dñi pċ opis . ijd. Et meġe dent p j diem ad cibū dñi
pċ opis jd. Et faċ secċ Molend dñi 7 ad Cuĭ si sūt int citati ad secċ
alicui⁹.

Sma viijs. ijd.

Sma valoĭ p extenĭ—xvijs. ijd.

CALUANNOK'.

Cod.

Proficua.

Iurati sup^adicĭ diċ qđ dñs het ibid . vij acĭ bosci
Et val⁹ pastura . eiusd in toto p annū . xijd.

Sma—xijd.

Libl. Iŕ diċ qđ sūt ibm . iij . lecti qui vocant^r gwele . de p^o
lecto gwele (sic) est stipes Gurgene ap Auayl . de sċdo
lecto est stipes Lewel ap Denand, et de iij lecto est stipes
Tegward Pengrech 7 omēs descendentes ab eis redd dno quolīt
iij^o . anno in klñ Maii . iijs. 7 ij vacċ. Et inde est porcio cui⁹līt
anni . vs. ixd. q^a.

Sma—vs. ixd. q^a.

GILVACH'.

Free Tenants. Item, they present there is one bed, commonly called "Gwele," from which the stock is Howel ap Traharn, from whom are descended David Vachau ap David ap Res, Walter ap David, and Richard ap David, who hold there 160 acres in the open and in the wood land, with the appurtenances, and pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 10s.

Total, 10s.

Services. And all the aforesaid give a heriot as above, and for a commorth, in every third year in the Kalends of May, a cow with a calf, if there is one; and the portion for each year is 2s. 2½d., and for pannage 2s., on the Feast of St. Andrew, whether they have pigs or not. And they do suit of Court as the last preceding free tenants. And suit at the Lord's mill; and prisage of ale as above. And all of the aforesaid there should plough once a year, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 2d. And they should mow for a day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1d. And they do suit at the Lord's mill and at Court, if they are summoned at the suit of any one.

Total, 8s. 2d.

Total value by the extent, 18s. 2d.

CALVANNOK'.

Profits. The jurors aforesaid present that the Lord has there 7 acres of wood, and the pasture of the whole of it is worth yearly 12d.

Total, 12d.

Freemen. Item, they present that there are there 3 beds, which are called "Gwele." From the first bed or "Gwele" is the stock of Gurgene ap Avayl. From the second bed is the stock of Llewelyn ap Denand. From the third bed is the stock of Tegwared Pengrech; and all the descendants from them pay to the Lord every third year at the Kalends of May 4s. and 2 cows. And the portion for each year is 5s. 9¼d.

Total, 5s. 9¼d.

Sorule'.

Et omēs p̃dēi dabūt hietf ut s^a. Et faē secf Cūf ter
p annū sine suñ. Et secf. ad molend̃ dñi si ipi non
heant molend̃ sup f̃rā eoꝝ. Et de rebꝫ ñicatę dabūt tholloñ. Et
p̃c̃ suiē ut s^a.

Sm^a valoř p extenē . vs. ixd. q^a.

REDWERNEN'.

Libl.

Iť iurati sup̃dicti dicūt qđ est ibid̃ j lect⁹ qui vor
Wallice gwele . unde Cuelyñ est stipes 7 descendē ab
cod̃ tenent ibid̃ xl acf cū ptiñ. Et redd̃ dno quolz iij^o anno . j
vacē in klñ Maii Et est porco cuiuslīt anni ijs. ijd. q^a. Et cēla
om̃ia suic faē ut p̃dēi libi hoies de Caluannok

Terra in
manu d'ni.

Iť diē qđ sunt in manu dñi ibm . xxvii acf f̃re
7 plus.

Sm^a valoř p extenē . ijs. ijd. q^a.

KEUYNPRESK'.

Libl.

Iť iurati sup̃dicti diē qđ Duthgu fit Phi, Dauid Moyl,
Magf Wilts, Iohn 7 Adam f̃r eius qui f̃res tenent p
Cartā ibid̃ xxx. Anglicañ. Et redd̃ dno p annū j . lb cere ad f̃m
s̃ci Mich. Et alia medietas terre est in manu dñi ex empcoe
ut dicunt. Unde restat inquirend̃ 7 s^c. ex j lb cere in decas
p illa medietatē. Et iidm teñtes dabt hietf ut s^a. Et faē secf Cūf
ter p a^m.

L. 60.

Sm^a valoř p extenē . vjd.

CARTH'PRENGY.

D'nie' d'ni.

Iurati apud Carthprengy diē qđ dñs het ibid̃ in dnico
. ixxvij acf . et valꝫ qualīt acf ad locand̃ p a^m . iijd. Et
dꝫ seiare sup acf viij truğ aucñ , et f̃nd ad iij granū. Et het ibid̃

Services. And all the aforesaid give a heriot as above, and do suit of Court three times a year without summons; and do suit at the Lord's mill if they have not a mill on their own land. And for things bought they give toll and prisage of ale as above.

Total value by the extent, 5s. 9¼d.

REDWERNEN'.

Item, the aforesaid jurors present that there is there a bed which is called in Welsh "Gwele," whence Cuelyñ is the stock, and the descendants from the same hold there 40 acres with the appurtenances; and they pay in every third year a cow to the Lord on the Kalends of May. And the portion for each year is 2s. 2¼d. And they do all other services as the aforesaid free tenants of Calvannock.

Land in the Lord's hand. Item, they present that there are there in the Lord's hand 28 acres of land and more.

Total value by the extent, 2s. 2¼d.

KEVYNPRESK'.

Freemen. Item, the aforesaid jurors present that Duthgu the son of Philip, David Moyl, Master William John, and Adam his brother, which brothers hold there by deed 30 English [acres], and pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas a pound of wax. And the other moiety of land is in the Lord's hand by purchase, as they say, which remains to be inquired into. And so there is a pound of wax in abeyance for that moiety. And the same tenants give a heriot as above, and do suit of Court 3 times a year.

Total value by the extent, 6d.

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CARTH'PRENGY.

Lord's Demesne. The jurors at Carthprengy present that the Lord has there in demesne 67 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3d. And there should be sown upon an acre 8 trugges of oats, and answer for three measures. And he has there 14 acres

xiiij acf prati. Et val3 qual3 acf ad locand p am . xijđ. Et dñs
het ibid vj acf pastuř in montib3. Et val3 acf p annū jd. Et valcť
plif 7 pquis p anñ ibid . vř.

Sm^a . acf lxvij

Sm^a in pecunia . xxxvjs. iijđ.

Colonl. It diē qđ Ithel ap Ieuⁿ t3 ix acf 9re. Et redd
p am . xvijđ. ad fm sēi Mich. Iř Gronou Goch t3 xvj
acf. Et redd p annū ijs. viijđ. eod 9io. Iř Ieuⁿ Wyñ t3 viij acf
cū q^rř. Et redd p am . xvjd. ob eod 9io. Iř Ieuⁿ ap Adam t3
xxiiij acf. Et redd p am . ijs. vd. eod t. Iř Ph ap Dd Arthuř t3 j
curť cū vj acf 9re dī 7 q^rř. Et redd p am . xiiijđ. ob eod 9io.
Iř Phus ap Iany t3 . xij acf dī. Et redd p am . ijs. jd. eod 9io. Iř
Iohes Capellan^o t3 x acf 9re dī. Et redd p am . xxjd. eod 9io.
Iř Iohes Arthuř t3 iij acf 9re. Et redd p annū . vjd. eod 9io. Et
quilit 9đco3 t3 j curť cū dēis 9ris.

Sm^a—xiijs. vjd.

Serue^l. Et omēs 9đcī dabūt hietť 7 leyrwiť ut tenentes de
trallañ s^a. Et dabūt p comorth quol3 iij^o anno in kñ
Maii ij vacť . et est porcio cuiuslīt anni iijjs. vd. q^a. Et fať oĩa
9uic 7 custuñ ut 9đcī Coloni de trallañ.

Sm^a opū yemat . vij. Et vat . xiiijđ.

Sm^a opū autūpnat . vij. Et vat . vjd.

Sm^a vjs. vjd. q^a.

**Terra in
manu dñi.**

Iř diē qđ sūt in manu dñi de 9ra quond Willt Las .
v . acf et de 9ra Cradoc Hen . v acf dī . et de 9ra quond
Ieuⁿ Coyg v acf dī . et de 9ra quond Ieuⁿ Gressang . v acf dī . et
de 9ra quond Lewet Duy vj acf. Et de 9ra quond Eynōñ Goch .
ij . cū j curť et de 9ra quond Gronou Gam . x acf . et de 9ra quond

of meadow, and each acre is worth yearly to let 12*d.* And the Lord has there 6 acres of pasture on the hills, and an acre is worth yearly 1*d.* And the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 5*s.*

Total acreage, 67.

Total in money, 36*s.* 3*d.*

Copy-holders.

Item, they present that Ithel ap Ieuan holds 9 acres of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 18*d.* Item, Gronou Goch holds 16 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 2*s.* 8*d.* Item, Ieuan Wyn holds 8¼ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 16½*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Adam holds 24 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 2*s.* 5*d.* Item, Philip ap David Arthur holds a curtilage with 6¾ acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 14½*d.* Item, Philip ap Iany holds 12½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 2*s.* 1*d.* Item, John the Chaplain holds 10½ acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 21*d.* Item, John Arthur holds 3 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* And each off the aforesaid holds a curtilage with the said lands.

Total, 13*s.* 6*d.*

Services.

And all the aforesaid give heriots and leyrwit as the tenants of Trallañ above mentioned. And they give for a commorth, in every third year on the Kalends of May, 2 cows; and the portion for each year is 4*s.* 5¼*d.* And they do all services and customs as the aforesaid copyholders of Trallañ.

Total winter services 7; and their value, 14*d.*

Total autumn services 7; and their value 7*d.*

Total, 6*s.* 7¼*d.*

Land in the Lord's Hand.

Item, they present that there are in the hand of the Lord, of the land formerly of William Las 5 acres; and of the land of Cradoc Hen 5½ acres; and of the land formerly of Ieuan Coyg 5½ acres; and of the land formerly of Ieuan Gressanğ 5½ acres; and of the land formerly of Llewelyn Duy, 6 acres; and of the land formerly of Eynon Goch 6*d.* 6*d.* 2 with a curtilage; and of the land formerly of Gronou Gam 10

Ieu^{an} Gethyñ . v acf dī. Et apud Brynkenan sūt in manu dñi ix acf ⁊ ignorant dci iurati qui ab antiquo fuerūt tenentes.

Sm^a—liiij acf . et tansit s^a . in dnico.

Terra locat. If dicūt qđ Ithel ap Ieu^{an} t3 vj acf dī. Et redd p annū . xviiij. ad fm s^ci Mich. If Gronou Goch t3 j acf. Et redd p annū ijd. eod ſio. If Ieu^{an} Gwyñ t3 j acf. Et redd p am . ijd. eod ſio. Ifm Dñs Gervasius Caplts t3 j curf cū . v acf ſre. Et redd p am . xij. eod ſio. If Ithel ap Ieu^{an} t3 j curf ⁊ dī. Et redd p am . iij. eod ſio. If hedes Trah^{arn} ap Madoc tenet (*sic*) j plač in villa de Carthprengy. Et redd p annū . iiij. eod ſio. If Ieu^{an} ap Adam t3 j curf. Et redd p annū iiij. eod ſio. If Cadogan ap Lt t3 j acf dī. Et redd p annū iij. eod ſio. If Gruff ap Dd t3 j acf dī. Et redd p annū . iij. eod ſmō.

Sm^a—iiij. ijd.

Sm^a valor p exten^t—lix. vd. q^a.

Ex^a . totum .

Finit^o per

II. CADHARNE.

63. Presens exten^t renouat fuit p Mandatū Reuend in Xpo patris ⁊ dñi Dni . Edwardi pmissione diuina Meneū epi dñi de Pebidiauke et Lauhaden Anno Dni Milimo cccc^oxvj^o . et Anno Regni regis Henrici Octauī post cōques^t Anglie octauo . et Anno cons^u dñi reuend patris Septimo.

The 23 Iune 1584 This booke beinge sent unto London, hath in the same Three score Leaves of pchment wrytten on bothe sydes the Leafe wythowt race or enter Lynynge, besydes this syde hearon wrytten.

M. MENEVENS'.¹

¹ Marmaduke Middleton, 1582-1590.

acres ; and of the land formerly of Ieuan Gethyn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; and at Brynkenan there are in the Lord's hand 9 acres, but the said jurors do not know who were formerly the tenants.

Total, 54 acres ; and they are entered above in the demesne.

Land let. Item, they present that Ithel ap Ieuan holds $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 18*d.* Item, Gronou Goch holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 2*d.* Item, Ieuan Gwyn holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 2*d.* Item, Master Gervase the Chaplain holds a curtilage with 5 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ithel ap Ieuan holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ curtilage, and pays yearly at the same time 3*d.* Item, the heirs of Traharn ap Madoc hold a plot in the town of Carthprengy, and pay yearly at the same time 4*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Adam holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d.* Item, Cadogan ap Llewelyn holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 3*d.* Item, Gruffyd ap David holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 3*d.*

Total, 4*s.* 3*d.*

Total value by the extent, 59*s.* $5\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*

the whole Examined.

Finished by
H. CADHARNE.

The present extent was re-made by order of the Reverend Father and Lord in Christ, the Lord Edward,¹ by divine permission Bishop of St. Davids, Lord of Pebidiauke and Lawhaden, in the year of our Lord 1516 ; and in the 8th year of King Henry the Eighth, after the Conquest of England ; and the 7th year of the consecration of the said reverend father.

¹ Edward Vaughan, 1509-1522.

50d. Cōfirmatio Manerii de Glascomb episcopatus Menevsi p
Gwalterū filiū Eryna . . .

Licentia appropriādi ptem ecclīaꝝ Kerye et Glascomb ibm
fol. 133.

64.
133.
23 Sept. 1581. Md. That as my L. sayd one other like boke
50d. of extente ys with Mr. Meredith Thomas, and an other with
Mr. Chauncelor Edwardes

Hovata terf cōtinet vij acras.

Carucata terf cōtinet iiij^{xx} acras.

Memor. the 26 of Iune 1628 in y^e 4th yeare of y^e raigne of or
Soueraigne Lo: K. Charles. Theophilus then Bp of St Davids did
graunt a new lease of y^e impropriation of Kerry unto Sir Henry
Herbert, Knight, there being then 2 concurrent leases a foote, y^e
one, and better, in Mr. Bloome's hand, Register of y^e sayd diocese,
y^e other in Sir Henry Herbert's (his owne old lease being wthin on
yeare of expiration) w^{ch} former concurrent better lease y^e sayd Bp
in fauor of y^e sayd Sir Henry, and by y^e power he had wth his
Register, cancelled, and added as a new fauor unto y^e sayd Sir
Henry, y^e next aduocation of y^e viccarage of Kerry, taking of him
for fine but 100t., wheras Mr. Bloome would haue giuen him 500t.
After his buysynesse was dispatched, his lease confirmed by y^e
pcentor and Chapter of St. David's, and y^t by y^e speciall care and
procurement of y^e sayd Bp. he y^e sayd Knight though he had
pmised to be payinge his debt of thankfullnesse all y^e days of his
life, out of his ieaousy, y^t his buysynes was not donne, sent one
letter: and another after y^t he knewe it was donne out of meere
pride and unthankfullnesse y^e copy of both *vide* page priore insert.

Prouoco ad *συγγρονους* et ad posteros p̄sertim ad successores
meos et successorem proximum. Prouoco ad famam, quæ utrisq;
quasi lumen est, et erit, nec bona nec mala nostra in occulto esse
patiet̄. Prouoco ad Christū supremū iudicem tam mortuor̄, quam
vivoꝝ utrū dignus fuerim illa contumelia, an ille Indignus qui
fecit.

Scrpsit propria manu ut caveant successores a blandis et
ingratis.

THEOPHILUS MENEUEN'.

St.

Gla

my
botl
dece
Sup
desc

and



INDE

*References are usually to the Translation
Only one reference is given for each page
thereon.*

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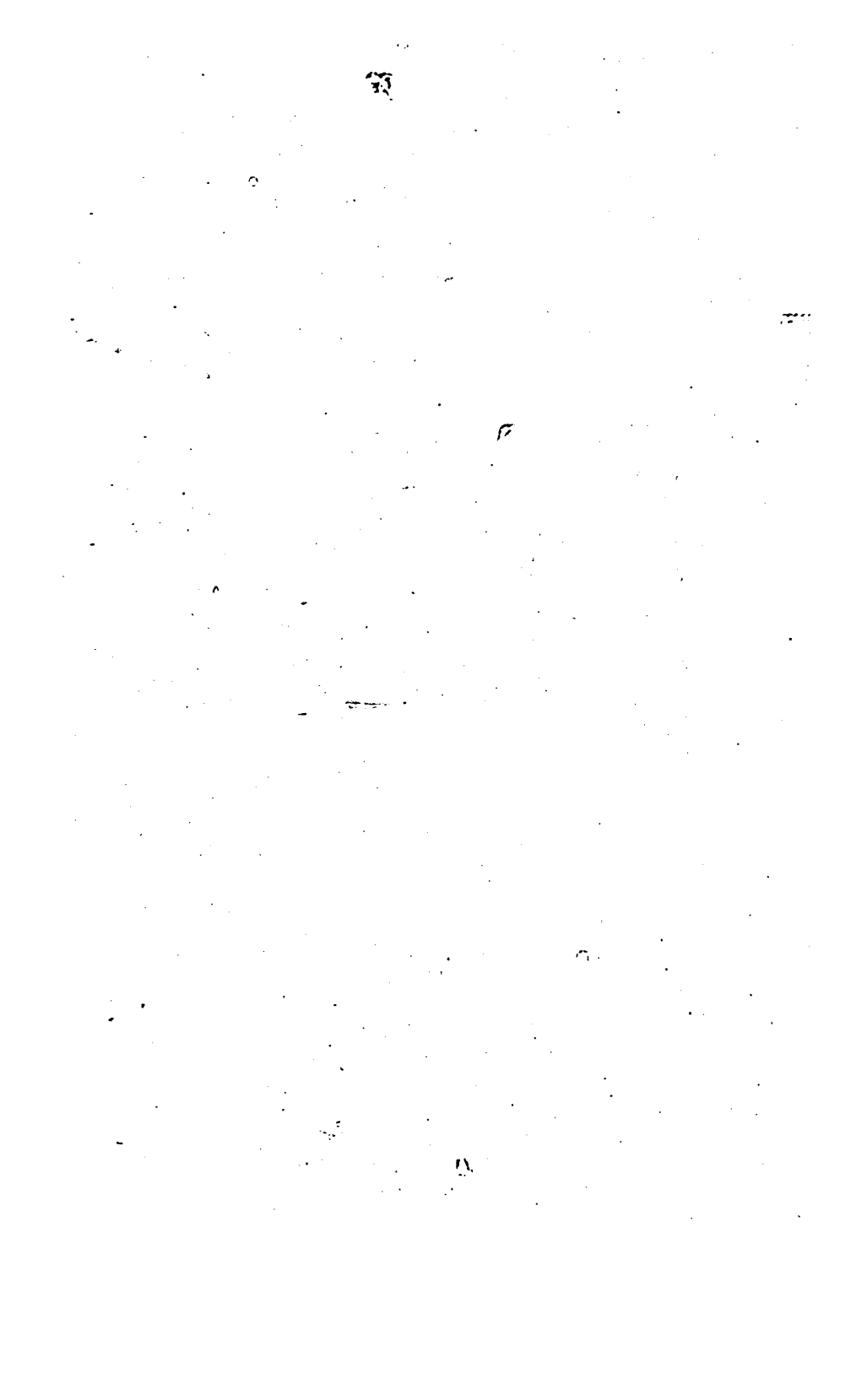
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